

Congressional Budget Justification

Volume 2

FOREIGN OPERATIONS



Fiscal Year 2014

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Acronym List

ACSBS	Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security
ACOTA	Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance
AEECA	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
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ATA	Anti-Terrorism Assistance
AU	African Union
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program
CAFTA-DR	Central American and Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CARSI	Central American Regional Security Initiative
CBSI	Caribbean Basin Security Initiative
CCF	Complex Crises Fund
CDC	U.S. Centers for Disease Control
CDCS	Country Development Cooperation Strategy
CIF	USAID Capital Investment Fund
CIO	Contributions to International Organizations
CIPA	Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities
COP	Country Operational Plan
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CT	Bureau of Counterterrorism, Department of State
CTE	Counterterrorism Engagement
CTF	Counterterrorism Finance
CVE	Countering Violent Extremism
CWD	Conventional Weapons Destruction
DA	Development Assistance
DCA	Development Credit Authority
DCHA	Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance, USAID
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
DF	Democracy Fund
DG	Democracy and Governance
DoD	Department of Defense
DOJ	Department of Justice
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
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

ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
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
ESF	Economic Support Fund
EU	European Union
EXBS	Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security
FMF	Foreign Military Financing
FMS	Foreign Military Sales
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
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
IDA	International Disaster Assistance
IDEA	Office of Innovation and Development Alliances, USAID
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IMET	International Military Education and Training
INCLE	International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement
INL	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, Depart. of State
IO	Bureau of International Organization Affairs, Department of State
IO&P	International Organizations and Programs
IOM	International Organization of Migration
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force
ISN	International Security Assistance Force
ISN	Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation, Department of State
J/TIP	Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Department of State
LAC	Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, USAID
LEDS	Low Emission Development Strategy
LMI	Lower Mekong Initiative
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MANPADS	Man-Portable Air Defense Systems
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
MENA-IF	Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund
MRA	Migration and Refugee Assistance
NADR	Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs
NAS	Narcotics Affairs Section
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NEA	Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs, Department of State
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NGOSI	NGO Sustainability Index
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
OPHT	Other Public Health Threats
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
OTI	Office of Transition Initiatives, USAID
OU	Operating Unit
PCCF	Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PfG	Partnership for Growth
PKO	Peacekeeping Operations
P.L. 480	P.L. 480 Title II
PM	Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State
PMI	President's Malaria Initiative
PMP	Performance Management Plan
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
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
QDDR	Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review
RDSC	Regional Development and Cooperation Strategy
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
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
SSFA	Safe Skies for Africa
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
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USG	United States Government
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WARSI	West Africa Regional Security Initiative
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

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

April 10, 2013

My former colleague on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Vice President Joseph Biden, is fond of saying: “Don’t tell me what you value – show me your budget, and I’ll tell you what you value.” Like all budgets, the one that follows is a reflection of priorities and hard choices in a difficult fiscal environment. Like all previous budgets for the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), those priorities include proactive diplomacy, effective development, sustainable prosperity, the search for lasting peace, and principled American leadership in the world.

For FY 2014, I submit our budget following particularly careful consideration of one more urgent priority: the purposeful and efficient use of taxpayers’ money.

Senator Lindsey Graham, my friend from South Carolina, correctly described America’s foreign policy investments as “national security insurance.” Deploying diplomats today is much cheaper than deploying troops tomorrow. No investment matches the returns we collect on the down payment we make in our foreign policy. In fact, for just over one percent of our national budget – a single penny on the dollar – we fund our civilian foreign affairs efforts: every embassy, every consulate, and the programs and people that carry out our missions. That relatively small investment is a remarkably cost-effective way of creating jobs, reaching new allies, and strengthening old ones. Over time, these investments more than pay for themselves. For example, 11 of our top 15 trading partners used to be beneficiaries of U.S. foreign assistance; today, they are our economic partners in innovation and diplomacy alike. We create a new American job for every \$200,000 of goods and services American companies export, and another job for every 65 visitors our officers abroad help come to our shores through visa approvals as part of our responsibility as the first line in border security.

America remains the “indispensable nation.” The world does not admire our GDP alone. It also looks to our leadership to ensure security and stability around the globe, advance human rights, foster democracy, promote equality, reduce poverty, protect against the dangers of climate change, and improve health and nutrition. Congresswoman Nita Lowey put it clearly when she wrote, “The foreign aid bill’s diplomatic and development objectives pay dividends by helping avoid military deployments to protect U.S. interests...”

We closely examined the investments requested below with a steely-eyed determination to guarantee the best value for Americans’ dollars. We support the highest priorities and reduce funding for efforts that can sustain themselves by other means or have outlived their necessity. As may be expected in the clash between a shrinking world and shrinking budgets, this request required many tough choices. In making these choices, we factored in the cost of abandoning our global efforts. Thoughtless cuts would create a vacuum that would quickly be filled by those

whose interests differ dramatically and dangerously from our own – a lesson we have too often learned too late.

President Obama is correct that there is nothing in the current budget environment – difficult though it is – requiring us to make bad decisions that would force us to retrench or retreat within ourselves. This is a time to continue to engage, for the sake of the safety and economic health of our country. How we conduct our foreign policy matters to our everyday lives – not just in terms of the threats we face, but in the products we buy, the goods we sell, the jobs we create, and the opportunities we provide for economic growth and vitality. It is not just about whether we will be compelled to send our troops into another battle, but whether we will be able to send our graduates into a thriving workforce. Rep. Kay Granger asked the right question, “How do we achieve our goals, and how do we make a difference?”

It is also important to remember that foreign assistance is not charity or a favor we do for other nations. It is a strategic imperative for America. It lifts others up, and then reinforces their willingness to link arms with us in common endeavors. When we help other nations crack down on corruption, it makes it easier for our companies to do business, as well as theirs. When we join with other nations to reduce the nuclear threat, we build partnerships that mean we do not have to fight these battles alone. When we help others create the space they need to build stability in their own fragile countries, we are helping brave people build a better, more democratic future – and making sure we do not pay more later, including in American lives.

I am keenly aware of the challenge inherent in justifying these long-term goals, as they do not disproportionately benefit a single, powerful interest group, and they might not always bear fruit immediately. As President Ronald Reagan lamented, foreign aid “suffers from a lack of domestic constituency.” That is why we need you, the Congress, to take the long view and support these small investments that time and again prove to yield huge dividends. Having spent 29 years in the Senate, I know firsthand that so many of my former colleagues have a deeply personal understanding of the difference these investments can make. I know this because I served with people like Senator Jesse Helms, who came to believe so passionately in the cause of saving millions from AIDS in Africa; and Senator John McCain, who helped to change our country’s entire relationship with a former enemy, Vietnam; and others in Congress who travel often to war torn countries or devote their own time to the concerns of sick and impoverished people around the globe. The critics who say the Congress does not care about the hope the United States can bring to the hopeless around the world, simply do not know the character and conviction of this Congress. As my long time friend and colleague Pat Leahy said about the work of the foreign operations subcommittee, “This panel is where American values are put into action and funding decisions are made to advance our national security interests, to improve the lives of the world’s poor, and to make the world safer, healthier, cleaner and more prosperous.”

This year, our budget request for the Department of State and USAID totals \$47.8 billion, a six percent reduction from FY 2012. These funds are a strategic investment in our core mission of advancing America’s national security and economic interests. We owe it to the American people to do our part to help solve the fiscal problems that threaten not only our future economic health but also our standing in the global order. As such, we have proposed necessary

cuts, where it will not adversely affect our national security, and we propose modest increases, where they are necessary to achieve our highest priorities. In the end, **this budget strikes the balance between fiscal discipline and sustaining and advancing America's global leadership – and is six percent less than in FY 2012.**

The FY 2014 Executive Budget Summary highlights funding required for State and USAID to carry out our missions worldwide. This also includes the Annual Performance Report for FY 2012 and the Annual Performance Plan for FY 2014.

Advancing Peace, Security, and Stability

Our investments in diplomacy and development help prevent wars, reduce the threat of nuclear weapons, secure our borders and protect Americans abroad. The men and women of the State Department and USAID serve on the front lines, including in the most dangerous corners of the world, protecting and advancing American interests and countering violent extremism. Knowing that failed states are among our greatest security threats and new partners are our greatest assets, we advance civilian power, lessening the need for costly military intervention that risks the lives of our soldiers and citizens.

Around the world, our work to prevent conflict today will help ensure that we do not have to deploy troops tomorrow. From Libya to the Balkans to Afghanistan, our security assistance helps partners and allies to defend themselves and deter attacks, while working to ensure that dangerous weapons, including Man-portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS), are secured or destroyed to keep them from falling into terrorists' hands. Our engagement in international organizations helps to advance these interests abroad, sustaining relationships with key partners and supporting critical peacekeeping operations that bring peace and security around the world (where other nations' troops also are engaged). When conflicts do arise, the highly trained staff of the Department and USAID, including in our Bureaus of Conflict and Stabilization Operations and Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance, serve on the front lines alongside our troops, protecting and advancing American interests, mitigating crises, and helping to craft whole-of-government solutions to the challenges the United States faces.

This budget enables us to respond to the dynamic political, economic, and social shifts we see around the world. While Europe remains seized with managing continued financial difficulties, it is also our strongest partner in countering some of our toughest challenges in Africa and the Middle East. Securing our national interests in the 21st century will increasingly depend on developing strong and flexible partnerships with nations, civil society organizations, and other nontraditional players. Whether it is partnering with Mexico and Colombia to dismantle transnational criminal networks or coordinating with the international community to ensure the stability and security of the Korean peninsula, we need the resources and authorities to protect the American people and effectively engage our partners. This budget answers that call by supporting both our allies in nascent democratic transitions from previously authoritarian nations and our long-standing friends. It funds partnerships with multilateral organizations, sustaining peacekeeping operations around the world, including in Sudan and Somalia, and supporting efforts to use new tools to engage with people – as well as governments.

In particular, as the political landscape of the Middle East continues to shift, the United States must actively engage the people and governments in the region. The Arab Spring has given way to free elections in Egypt, Libya, and Tunisia, but also unleashed some uncertain forces. As Syrians struggle for the right of self-determination against an authoritarian and violent regime, and as Egypt works to address severe economic challenges, the United States has an essential role to play. We must support these transitions, forging relationships with newly elected governments and building partnerships with the citizens who will shape their countries' futures. This request maintains our longstanding commitments to key regional allies, including Israel, Jordan, and Egypt. Also included is \$580 million for the Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund, designed to provide support for political reform, free and fair elections, democratic institutions, transparent and accountable government, transitional justice, open markets, and inclusive growth.

We are rebalancing our strategic relationship across East Asia and the Pacific region through deeper economic engagement, strengthened multilateral engagement, enhanced security cooperation, and a renewed emphasis on democracy and human rights. Our FY 2014 budget increases assistance to the region by more than seven percent from FY 2012 to support programs like the Lower Mekong Initiative, and encourage democratic development, with a primary focus on advancing reform and national reconciliation in Burma.

Of course, ***while we have made great strides in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq, our work there is far from complete.*** Today, our military is home from Iraq and transition is underway in Afghanistan, but America's commitment to the people of these proud countries will not waver. We are requesting less than in past years, but it remains crucial that we continue robust funding to sustain the gains we have achieved. We must manage a successful military-to-civilian transition in Afghanistan, invest in the people of Pakistan, and continue to engage in the critical components of long-term stability in Iraq.

FY 2014 will witness the final stages of the security transition from American to Afghan forces and begin the longer term diplomatic and assistance transition for the Department and USAID. Our request for ***Afghanistan*** is \$3.1 billion, including \$2.2 billion in assistance and \$0.9 billion to support embassy operations in Kabul and a diplomatic presence in other regions of the country. We will focus on sustainable development and meeting the U.S. commitments made at the Afghanistan Conference in Tokyo in July 2012.

Our economic and military assistance to ***Pakistan*** helps to reduce the conditions that enable extremism and its calling card – terrorism – to disrupt and destroy. We are helping Pakistan continue its development as a responsible and responsive international partner. Our FY 2014 request for Pakistan totals \$1.3 billion, funding civilian and military assistance and supporting the existing diplomatic platform.

In ***Iraq***, we continue to reduce the scale of our mission to a sustainable diplomatic and development presence. Our \$1.8 billion request supports operations across the country; the construction of a new consulate in Erbil, which will provide a more safe, secure, and permanent platform in Northern Iraq; and targeted assistance programs, which will focus on issues important to U.S. national interests, including developing democratic institutions, protecting

vulnerable populations, and improving rule of law. As we seek diplomatic normalization, we have avoided costs by scaling our footprint to a smaller, more sustainable level. We also anticipate that the Government of Iraq will continue to assume greater responsibility for its development funding requirements, as oil revenues increase.

Strengthening Our Economy While Combating Global Challenges

Now more than ever, our foreign policy affects the threats we face, the products we buy, the goods we sell, and the opportunity for economic growth and vitality. ***The State Department and USAID are committed to leveraging our unmatched global reach – our network of diplomatic outposts and relationships with global decision-makers in government and business – to advance America’s traditional national security interests, as well as to support economic renewal here at home.*** To do this, we must continue to address global challenges, including hunger, disease, extreme poverty, and the destabilizing effects of climate change. We promote economic development and lay the foundation for prosperous societies. We must support the rise of new allies to help solve regional and global problems and protect our own nation’s security and prosperity.

We promote exports and stand up for American businesses abroad, helping them navigate foreign regulations, settle disputes, and compete for foreign government and private contracts. We negotiate international agreements and treaties to open new markets for American goods and services overseas. We work with foreign companies to attract investment to the United States. In addition, our diplomats and development experts work to help nations to realize their own potential, develop their own ability to govern, and become our future economic partners.

We are engaging with our traditional allies, and with emerging centers of power and commerce, to ensure that peoples, economies, and governments are positioned to tackle tomorrow’s challenges. Together, we help countries break the cycle of poverty, poor nutrition, and hunger. We defend the universal rights of all people and help to advance freedom and dignity around the world. We promote education – for girls and boys – helping to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to lift themselves up.

We are fighting disease and hunger – not only because it is the right thing to do, but also because it is a smart way to promote stability and global prosperity. That is why our global health programs have traditionally received strong bipartisan support. With this budget, we support high-impact AIDS prevention, care, and treatment programs in pursuit of an AIDS-free generation; support the major determinants of child and maternal mortality – maternal and child health, malaria prevention, family planning, and nutrition – in an attempt to end preventable child and maternal deaths; and provide treatment and prevention against other infectious diseases in developing countries.

We are improving the way we use assistance to promote our values and our interests. For example, food aid continues to be a critical response to populations most in need. Our budget proposes ***reforms to our largest food aid program,*** to ensure that the United States can respond most effectively to humanitarian crises and chronic food insecurity within current

budget constraints, while reaching an estimated two to four million more people in need each year. The reform will make food aid more cost-effective and improve program efficiency and performance. The proposal shifts resources to USAID assistance programs to allow the use of the right tools to respond to emergencies and chronic food insecurity, including interventions such as local and regional procurement and cash vouchers. At the same time, the majority of emergency food aid will be U.S. agricultural commodities. Without our current cash-based food aid resources, we could not have responded to the Syrian crisis. The proposal also strengthens our ability to address chronic poverty and build resilience in vulnerable populations. The reform reduces mandatory spending – and the deficit – by an estimated \$500 million over a decade.

We are seizing on pivotal opportunities to promote stability by building resilience to disasters and boosting agriculture production, raising the incomes of the poor, increasing availability of food, and reducing under-nutrition. The United States will join G-8 and African leaders to achieve sustained and inclusive agricultural growth and raise fifty million people out of poverty over the next ten years. These programs will stimulate private investments in African agriculture, take to scale innovations that can enhance agricultural productivity, and support economic resilience efforts in the Sahel and Horn of Africa.

In recent years, the world has seen a dramatic rise in the number of people affected by conflict or natural disasters. It bears repeating that, when tragedy and terror visit our neighbors around the globe - whether through man-made or natural occurrences, many nations give of themselves to help; but only the United States is expected to do so. In FY 2014, our humanitarian assistance will help to address the crises in and around Syria, the Horn of Africa, and the Sahel. It will also address inevitable unforeseen challenges.

We must have the foresight and courage to make the investments necessary to safeguard the most sacred trust for our children and grandchildren: an environment not ravaged by rising seas, deadly superstorms, devastating droughts, and the other hallmarks of a dramatically changing climate. Our programs related to global climate change will work with other major economies to improve the resilience of countries that are most vulnerable to climate and weather-related disasters; support fast-growing economic and regional leaders in their transition to clean energy; and limit greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. If we do not help countries invest in a clean environment, rising temperatures and rising sea levels will surely lead to rising costs for the United States down the road.

We remain focused on seeking gender equality and empowering women and girls. Countries are more peaceful and prosperous when women and girls are afforded full rights and equal opportunity. When women are able to fully participate in all aspects of public life, they can drive democratic, social, political, and economic progress not just for themselves, but for entire societies. In 2014, we are requesting resources to enable our missions to create initiatives that more fully integrate gender issues into U.S. program and policies.

Our People and Platform

The people of the Department of State and USAID need the right tools to confront the complex national security and foreign policy challenges facing our nation. The practice of

foreign policy is changing, whether it is reaching out directly to people of other nations through new technologies or ensuring that our diplomats are as fluent in economics as they are in the world's languages. This means making investments now in the people and platforms that will provide us with the foundation for our vital mission now and in the future. Most importantly, this means ensuring that the men and women who work and live at more than 280 posts in almost every country on the planet are safe and secure.

From Manila to Bogota to Nairobi, our diplomats and development experts are doing more than ever to keep America safe and prosperous – and doing it with fewer resources. We have reinvigorated our alliances and strengthened multilateral solutions to shared challenges. We have deepened our diplomatic and economic engagement with regional powers, while continuing to press forward on issues such as human rights, nonproliferation, and open and free trade.

We request a moderate increase in staffing to position America for global leadership in the next decade and beyond. The requested staffing level will be able to support the rebalancing in Asia, helping to bolster economic security and prosperity in the region; strengthen USAID's civil service capacity in support of USAID Forward reforms; permit the construction projects necessary to ensure safe and secure facilities for our personnel overseas; and put in place additional safeguards necessary to address the cybersecurity threat to our nation.

As always, we are constantly challenging ourselves to do better. For example, USAID Forward was designed to strengthen USAID by embracing new partnerships, investing in the catalytic role of innovation, and demanding a relentless focus on results. This budget continues strong support for these initiatives, including an increase in funding for applied research and other science and technology applications that will help USAID create transformative solutions to persistent development challenges, contributing to the goal of eradicating extreme poverty in the next two decades.

As we carry out these vital missions, ***we must provide the men and women who work and live at our posts the safe and secure environment they need to do their jobs.*** The past year presented new challenges, including a terrorist attack in Benghazi that took the life of our Ambassador and three other Americans. Building on the lessons of the independent Benghazi Accountability Review Board, this request includes nearly \$4.4 billion to help us prevent such tragedies in the future, in particular by improving funding for facilities and security personnel worldwide. This funding would accelerate construction of up to as many as ten new, secure diplomatic facilities, and would provide for the security of diplomatic and consular personnel, property, and information.

This security funding will enable us to address vulnerabilities at our highest threat posts, recognizing that many of these locations are where our presence is most needed. While we recognize this is a significant request in a constrained fiscal environment, insufficient resources to secure our people and harden our infrastructure could have devastating consequences for our people and for America's global leadership.

Since I became Secretary of State, I have talked about the new conversation we need to have at home – as a country – about the importance of our foreign policy and national security investments. I do so well aware – as a “recovering politician” – that there is no greater guaranteed applause line than to promise to cut the State Department and USAID’s budget. I am equally aware, however, that underfunding American diplomacy does nothing to guarantee our security, build a sounder economy, or ensure that another young American in uniform will not die fighting a preventable war. I reject the excuse that Americans are just not interested in what America does overseas. In fact, the real domestic constituency for what we do, if we connect the dots for them as an Administration and a Congress, should be the 314 million Americans whose lives are better every day because of what America does overseas, and who know that our investment abroad actually makes them and our nation safer. It is our job to connect those dots, to connect, for the American people, how what we do “over there” has an enormous impact “over here.”



John F. Kerry

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OVERVIEW

This two-volume presentation of the Foreign Operations budget covers the FY 2014 request for \$31.8 billion for foreign assistance programs to advance peace, security, and stability and to strengthen our economy while combating global challenges. The foreign assistance request is an integral part of the \$47.8 billion total request that supports the worldwide national security, foreign policy, and development missions of the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

The foreign assistance request funds critical U.S. development and national security priorities, provides important support to the Administration's signature initiatives, continues the process of right-sizing U.S. presence and programs in the Frontline States, and advances key reforms, while identifying difficult trade-offs necessary to achieve a 6 percent reduction from FY 2012.

Specifically, the request:

- Provides \$4.0 billion, including \$2.3 billion in Overseas Contingencies Operations to meet objectives in Iraq, Afghanistan and Pakistan, but at reduced levels consistent with U.S. policy;
- Funds the Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund at \$580.0 million to support transitions in the region by advancing democratic, institutional, and economic reforms;
- Includes \$8.3 billion for the Global Health Initiative, including \$1.7 billion for the Global Fund, to help achieve an AIDS-free generation and help put an end to preventable maternal and child deaths through focused increases in Malaria, Maternal & Child Health, and Family Planning;
- Continues efforts to lift people out of poverty by improving productivity in the agricultural sector through the \$1.1 billion Feed the Future Initiative;
- Addresses the destabilizing effects of climate change by promoting low-emission, climate resilient development through the \$481.0 million Global Climate Change Initiative, matching the funding in FY 2012;
- Provides \$4.1 billion for Humanitarian Assistance to respond to increasing needs, including funding for emergency food aid, and to respond to the growing crisis in Syria;
- Meets the Administration's heightened emphasis on broad-based economic growth and democratic governance by increasing funding in these areas to \$7.4 billion, which is \$115.0 million (2 percent) above the FY 2012 level;
- Supports the Administration's Asia-Pacific rebalance, increasing assistance to the region by more than 7 percent from FY 2012 in areas that align with the objectives of the rebalance: strengthening regional security; enhancing economic integration; expanding development in the lower Mekong region; addressing transnational health and environmental challenges; supporting democratic development; and addressing war legacies;
- Supports new Department of State and USAID gender strategies and implementation plans for Women, Peace and Security and Gender Based Violence, with the goal of integrating gender equality and women's empowerment into all aspects of foreign assistance;
- Implements food aid reforms to provide food assistance more efficiently, increasing the number of beneficiaries while reducing the costs per person of the program by pairing significant in-kind food aid procurements from the United States with expanded use of local and regional procurement and food vouchers, which can get food to people in critical need 11-14 weeks faster and at a savings of 25-50 percent;
- Promotes resilience in areas of recurrent crisis and relief to development transitions by incorporating the results of improved planning, program coordination, and monitoring

between humanitarian and development assistance to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of our efforts; and

- Elevates development by continuing USAID's transformation into a fully modern development enterprise, funding the USAID Forward reforms, including enhancements in Innovation, Science and Technology, rigorous strategy and project development processes and evaluation as well as the direct-hire staff to provide effective stewardship of programming that is more focused on achieving greater development and humanitarian outcomes at lower cost.

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

Overview

The Department of State and USAID have recently made important and exciting strides in how information about foreign assistance efforts is collected and used to assess the ongoing performance and impact of programs. Ongoing performance monitoring data provides a picture of how our programs are doing, and we employ deeper analysis and program evaluation to understand “why,” or “what” about them is working. Following is a description of: (1) how we are building new evidence and strengthening agency capacity for rigorous monitoring, program evaluation, and data analytics to inform future decision-making; and, (2) how State and USAID have acted on existing evidence to inform foreign assistance programmatic and budget decisions.

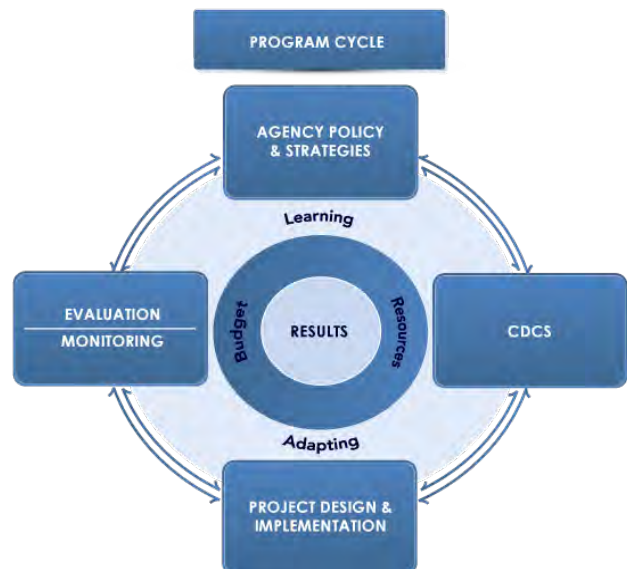
Building Agency Capacity to Collect Evidence

As a result of QDDR recommendations, the Department and USAID significantly modified their approaches to the annual planning, budgeting and performance management cycle to create



important feedback loops between strategic planning, budgeting, program management, and monitoring and evaluation that maximize the impact of Department of State and USAID resources. The *Managing for Results Framework* puts State Department bureau and mission strategic planning before the budgeting process so budget requests are informed by and support the goals and objectives bureaus and missions want to achieve.

While USAID’s planning and resource request already flowed along those lines, the Agency has been implementing a similar integrated Program Cycle to strengthen evidence-based strategic and project planning, adaptive implementation, monitoring and evaluation to ensure high impact results. Both State and USAID have developed and strengthened program and project management guidelines to assist bureaus and missions in aligning and managing programs to meet our desired goals;



robust monitoring and evaluation practices provide feedback on progress in achieving our short- and long-term goals. Key milestones in implementing the framework and building capacity for monitoring, evaluation, and analysis are outlined below.

USAID is implementing a similar process to strengthen the use of evidence, monitoring and assessment of business operations. An operations performance policy will be issued in FY 2013 along with training workshops for operations managers.

Program Evaluation

State and USAID's program evaluation policies provide a key framework for generating evidence to inform decisions. USAID released an updated program evaluation policy in 2011 as part of its *USAID Forward Agenda*. In addition to USAID's previous standard practice of monitoring and internally evaluating programs against set targets, the Evaluation Policy requires that all major programs are independently evaluated with stronger standards and methods, and that these evaluations support learning and decision making to achieve the maximum results. In 2012, the Department released its first ever Department-wide program evaluation policy and companion implementation guidance requiring all bureaus to evaluate all large programs/projects/activities at least once in their lifetime. State coordinated closely with USAID to develop its evaluation policy so both employ uniform definitions and key principles. Some key milestones in program evaluation capacity building include:

- State Bureaus are embracing the new program evaluation policy, and in its first 10 months over 35 evaluations are almost completed with another 50 in varying stages of progress. State bureaus are expected to draw upon these reports in future programming and budgeting deliberations. In the first two years of the USAID Evaluation Policy (2011 and 2012), 356 evaluations have been completed and submitted to the Development Experience Clearinghouse. The DEC is a publicly available, searchable site. In addition the Agency has developed a free app for easy access that is available on USAID.gov.
- The State evaluation policy will be rolled-out to missions in 2013; the policy will be revised to make it relevant to the special circumstances of State's far flung posts.
- A study is underway to assess how to evaluate traditional diplomacy efforts, which would be the first guidance of its kind. USAID is working to assess how to best evaluate programs in complex environments.
- A State *Evaluation Community of Practice* was established that features presentations on recently completed evaluations and special guests sharing best practices. Over 100 staff attends regularly. The Evaluation Interest Group at USAID includes discussions of evaluation methods and practice as well as best practices in managing foreign assistance evaluations. USAID has also developed ProgramNet, an online forum for learning and discussion about strengthening all Program Cycle Practices.
- State has developed two one-week courses on evaluation—"Managing Evaluations" and "Evaluation Designs and Data Collection Methods"--which over 100 staff have attended. USAID will continue its ongoing training courses for staff to build capacity for program evaluation – which have already reached nearly 1,000 staff members and partners world-wide. It has been indispensable in rebuilding the culture of evidence-based development practice.

- USAID is a member of the *International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie)*, which serves as a locus for impact evaluation in the development community. LER is supporting the EvalPartners initiative to build the evaluation capacity of local partners for mutual accountability.
- State's Office of Budget & Planning (BP) & The Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources (F) sponsored "Competition for Supplemental Funding" in the spring and fall of 2012 to support new evaluations under the Department's policy. Nine bureaus received supplemental funding.
- USAID is re-energizing mission management assessments with new guidelines and a more rigorous and consistent methodology to be adopted world-wide.

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:

- In June 2012, State issued its first *Program and Project Management Guidebook: A Practical Guide for Department of State Program and Project Managers*.
- In October 2012, State issued its first *Project Design Guidebook*, which emphasizes the importance of defining how success will be measured and evaluated.
- State established 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.
- USAID's strategic planning requires that new strategies are informed by evidence and project designs are supported by analytic rigor to increase the effectiveness of development interventions that maximize the impact of limited resources. Program Cycle guidance has been updated in USAID's formal directives (ADS 200 – Programming Policy) to outline in one place the new Program Cycle requirements. The Agency is in the process of updating Acquisition and Assistance Policies to support the integrated evidence-based planning approaches with the flexibility to adjust ongoing projects and programs for greatest effectiveness.
- An internal website accessible to State staff to policies, guidance documents, tools, and examples to assist them in understanding and executing each component of the *Managing for Results Framework*. In addition to the USAID ProgramNet site for internal learning on strategic and project planning, USAID has launched www.learning.org to provide the forum for similar collaboration with our partners.

Performance Monitoring

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

- To complement its 2011 Foreign Assistance Indicator Reengineering Project which improved the overall utility and clarity of foreign assistance performance indicators, an annual effort to review the suite of indicators was instituted to ensure it is kept up to date with indicators

that are most useful to bureaus (e.g. several indicators related public-private partnerships as well as gender and women's issues were added this year) and outdated indicators are removed or modified.

- The Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS Info) that supports the annual Performance Plan and Report process was improved in several ways this year based on after action review feedback from State and USAID users. The user interface and data entry procedures were simplified for its worldwide users, and report generation functions were improved to make data more easily accessible to assist with budget and program decisions.
- USAID has revised the performance monitoring directives (ADS 203) and is launching world-wide performance monitoring workshops this year to integrate this practice in a strategic manner in missions around the world. This will strengthen field practice in building the most effective progress measurements into the mission's strategies and projects from the earliest point. This will enable missions to not only collect data, but also to ensure they are tracking and managing the most strategic measurements of progress for high impact results on the ground

Acting on Evidence in Foreign Assistance Programming and Budgeting

The true value of performance monitoring, program evaluation and analysis 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.

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.

Ethiopia:

- An impact assessment of the Productive Safety Net Program Plus (PSNP Plus) project, which is designed to build household resilience and household assets through market linkages and access to microfinance, looked at the effectiveness of the project and demonstrated that the sale of value chain commodities had a direct and positive impact on household income. Such an approach will be featured in FTF programs that work to improve several Ethiopian value chains, such as maize, wheat, coffee, honey, livestock and dairy.
- A democracy and governance assessment recognized that traditional programming to promote democratic reform was too constrained by political and legal roadblocks to achieve meaningful results. Programming the following year focused on efforts to improve and make governance more accountable, to ensure that policies and development projects are planned to minimize the disruption of affected populations, and to reduce the chances that violence and insecurity will hamper economic growth.

Liberia:

- Based on evaluations of the performance of youth programs, U.S. assistance will increase its focus on assisting youth to find practical work-based learning and skills training and employment opportunities.

Tanzania

- The country's first comprehensive private sector assessment highlighted the large potential for the private sector to play a more active and sustained role in the health sector to help achieve national goals. For example, one of the challenges to producing enough health care workers has been the fact that there are very few national student loan programs, largely only one program that is financed by the Government. One of the activities uncovered through the assessment was the willingness of two banks to develop a low-interest school loan package for students studying in the clinical fields. Such a program will help foster greater access for Tanzanians to health care education using domestic financing sources.

Cambodia

- The completion of the Cambodian Demographic Health Survey in FY 2011 provided valuable data on progress in health care, including confirmation of improvements in maternal and child health and a reduction in HIV adult prevalence. At the same time, this survey showed weakness in the areas of nutrition and anemia, especially among children and women. This key conclusion influenced current strategy design processes. Health systems strengthening and nutrition programs will receive greater attention as a result of assessments and evaluations. Project successes in the innovative use of cell phone text messaging to facilitate communication around diagnosis, case management, and referrals between local, provincial, and national health facilities will be explored further to determine other applications and benefits.

China

- HIV/AIDS program reviews determined that the U.S. government contributed to improving the Comprehensive Prevention Package and facilitated the Continuum of Prevention, Care, and Treatment (COPCT) for people living with HIV. As a result, in FY 2011 the U.S. government expanded COPCT support to an additional site in Luzhai, Guangxi, and leveraged Government of China resources to replicate the model in other projects. As the result of performance evaluations and budgetary shifts, the HIV/AIDS program made several programmatic modifications in FY 2011 that led to increased focus on behavior change, education, and outreach services.

Indonesia

- The food security program final evaluation informed the design of the follow-on food security program, including the selection of high-value crops and the inclusion of an access to finance component

Philippines

- In FY 2012, in response to findings from a USAID education sector assessment, the USG directly addressed high drop-out rates and low literacy and reading comprehension levels

by improving access to quality education in conflict-affected areas in Mindanao by introducing the Whole School Reading Program (WSRP) to disadvantaged schools in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM), Western Mindanao and Central Mindanao regions. Through WSRP, the USG reached more than 38,000 primary school children (exceeding the target of 35,000), trained 945 teachers, and 39 school administrators on early grade reading methodologies and classroom practices.

- In addition, Global Development Alliance (GDA) programs leveraged \$500,000 from the Petron Foundation and creation of seven new libraries (valued at approximately \$10,000) through a partnership with the National Book Store Foundation. The Brothers Brother Foundation also provided additional books and education resources worth approximately \$750,000. To address the alarming number of adult illiterates in the areas most affected by conflict, U.S. assistance engaged marginalized communities and illiterate adults in intensive mother tongue literacy programs.

Jordan

- The end-of-project evaluation of the water demand management project concluded that water efficiency within the residential sector in Jordan is well established and recommended that future engagement in water demand management will gain the most traction in the industry and agriculture sectors. This led USAID to re-focus its water demand management interventions by cancelling plans for a follow-on program for the residential sector, making adjustments to an existing industrial wastewater reuse project, and initiating plans for a program targeting the agricultural sector.

Data Driven Reviews of Agency Priority Goals

- State and USAID conduct data driven reviews that engage Agency Priority Goal owners directly with the State Deputy Secretary and USAID Deputy Administrator to emphasize the use of performance data as a management tool.
- An after action review conducted among the first participants in State-USAID DDRs revealed that the vast majority of APG owners (approximately 82 percent of respondents) agreed that discussing their APG with senior agency officials was an overall benefit to their bureau or office, but it was also learned that we could do more in the Agency's next round of APGs to ensure (1) they adequately reflect the priorities of the agency and, (2) ensure that DDRs lead to positive changes in the way bureaus and offices manage achievement towards their APGs or the programs that supporting them.
- An example of a positive improvement stemming from a DDR was a bureau changing the way it collected its performance indicator data after discussing how response rates were too low. It stopped collecting data via a cumbersome cable process and now uses a sharepoint portal to directly populate a database, increasing reporting rates from missions.

Analytic Approach to the Foreign Assistance Budget

- An "Analytic Approach to the Foreign Assistance Budget" was implemented for the FY 2014 and FY 2015 Foreign Assistance budget request process that utilizes existing, publicly available data from multiple respected sources. A common set of performance indicator data for all countries allows foreign assistance budget analysts, bureaus and missions

identify how their performance compares with other countries, groups of countries in the same region, and/or globally.

- Below are some examples of how this analytical approach helped the Africa bureau consider budget decisions based on need, country performance, foreign policy interests, and strategic developmental opportunities with the potential for the greatest impact:
 - *Djibouti*: A low Combined Education Enrollment index score of 1.0 out of 5.0, made it clear that education could be improved; however, the country performance data also show that Djibouti ranks high in terms of its government expenditures in education as a percentage of GDP (index score of 5.0 on this indicator). These factors help guide how and where donor assistance could be targeted in this sector as the Government of Djibouti has shown its commitment to improving education.
 - *Ethiopia*: A low Conflict Mitigation index score of 1.8 combined with the government's commitment to this sector indicates that restoration of this funding has the potential to have a programmatic impact. Further, data indicate that Ethiopia is making progress on economic growth reforms – it ranks above the Africa average and near the global average in several of the indicators. Given the government's commitment to economic growth and the significant need for resiliency and economic stability, this is an area where donor assistance could have an important impact.

Evidence Summits

- USAID's PPL/LER hosts Evidence Summits that bring together the academic community and development practitioners around particular development challenges to distill evidence produced from empirical research and evaluations, and bring it to bear on important processes or decisions facing the Agency, including policy or strategy development or project design. The summits provide USAID with evidence-based guidance on how to achieve some of the world's most difficult development goals. In November 2012, USAID hosted an Evidence Summit on Country Systems Strengthening that analyzed the experience of working directly with governments and local civil society to implement development.

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

- USAID recently established the GeoCenter to improve the Agency's ability to use geospatial information technology for spatial analysis, strategic planning, monitoring and evaluation of projects, and communicating results. <http://transition.usaid.gov/scitech/gis.html>
- The practical application is extremely promising for informing programmatic decisions, for example, by looking at data spatially (laying multiple layers of data onto a map), it was learned that an education program in Pakistan was best working for those girls who lived within 2km of the school, while those who lived further away were more likely to drop out. Data sets available at: http://www.data.gov/list/agency/184/*

In summary, the information and examples provided above offer a look into State and USAID efforts to act on evidence as well as continuously strengthen our capacity to build evidence that informs foreign assistance decisions.

Agency Contacts for Performance Monitoring and Evaluation:

- Barbara Retzlaff, Director, State Bureau of Budget and Planning (BP) and State PIO
- Angelique Crumbly, Assistant Administrator, USAID Bureau for Management (M) and USAID PIO
- Robert Goldberg, Director, Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources (F)
- Cynthia Clapp-Wincek, Director, USAID Bureau for Policy, Planning, and Learning/Office of Learning, Evaluation, and Research (PPL/LER)

STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
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	FY 2012 Enduring Actual	FY 2012 OCO Actual	FY 2012 Actual Total	FY 2013 CR Enduring ¹	FY 2013 CR OCO ¹	FY 2013 CR Total ¹	FY 2014 Request Enduring	FY 2014 Request OCO	FY 2014 Request Total	Change from FY 2012 Actual to FY 2014 Request
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Function 150) and International Commissions (Function 300)	43,289,158	11,202,787	54,491,945	43,640,900	11,202,787	54,843,687	48,272,587	3,807,341	52,079,928	(2,412,017)
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Function 150 Account) Only	43,164,996	11,202,787	54,367,783	43,515,978	11,202,787	54,718,765	48,151,625	3,807,341	51,958,966	(2,408,817)
Total - State Department and USAID (including 300)	39,675,337	11,188,424	50,863,761	39,887,058	11,188,424	51,075,482	43,982,133	3,807,341	47,789,474	(3,074,287)
STATE OPERATIONS & RELATED ACCOUNTS	13,222,948	4,627,457	17,850,405	13,258,997	4,627,457	17,886,454	15,212,905	1,499,141	16,712,046	(1,138,359)
STATE OPERATIONS	12,445,229	4,614,646	17,059,875	12,476,519	4,614,646	17,091,165	14,446,138	1,499,141	15,945,279	(1,114,596)
Administration of Foreign Affairs	8,890,006	4,513,346	13,403,352	8,899,539	4,513,346	13,412,885	10,525,308	1,499,141	12,024,449	(1,378,903)
State Programs	6,617,261	4,306,364	10,923,625	6,636,998	4,389,064	11,026,062	7,359,263	1,199,491	8,558,754	(2,364,871)
Diplomatic and Consular Programs²	6,557,881	4,306,364	10,864,245	6,577,255	4,389,064	10,966,319	7,282,363	1,199,491	8,481,854	(2,382,391)
Ongoing Operations	5,202,881	4,070,163	9,273,044	5,222,011	4,152,863	9,374,874	5,491,189	808,530	6,299,719	(2,973,325)
Worldwide Security Protection	1,355,000	236,201	1,591,201	1,355,244	236,201	1,591,445	1,791,174	390,961	2,182,135	590,934
Capital Investment Fund	59,380	-	59,380	59,743	-	59,743	76,900	-	76,900	17,520
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance²	1,537,000	115,700	1,652,700	1,546,406	33,000	1,579,406	2,399,351	250,000	2,649,351	996,651
Ongoing Operations	762,000	115,700	877,700	766,663	33,000	799,663	785,351	250,000	1,035,351	157,651
Worldwide Security Upgrades	775,000	-	775,000	779,743	-	779,743	1,614,000	-	1,614,000	839,000
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	735,745	91,282	827,027	716,135	91,282	807,417	766,694	49,650	816,344	(10,683)
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO)	21,816	8,500	30,316	-	8,500	8,500	45,207	-	45,207	14,891
Office of the Inspector General	61,904	67,182	129,086	62,283	67,182	129,465	69,406	49,650	119,056	(10,030)
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	583,200	15,600	598,800	586,769	15,600	602,369	562,659	-	562,659	(36,141)
Representation Allowances	8,030	-	8,030	7,345	-	7,345	7,679	-	7,679	(351)
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	27,750	-	27,750	27,165	-	27,165	28,200	-	28,200	450
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Services	9,073	-	9,073	9,357	-	9,357	9,652	-	9,652	579
Buying Power Maintenance Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,674	-	1,674	1,456	-	1,456	1,700	-	1,700	26
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	21,778	-	21,778	21,237	-	21,237	36,221	-	36,221	14,443
International Chancery Center ³	520	-	520	523	-	523	5,970	-	5,970	5,450
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	[158,900]	-	[158,900]	[158,900]	-	[158,900]	[158,900]	-	[158,900]	-
International Organizations	3,277,882	101,300	3,379,182	3,297,942	101,300	3,399,242	3,668,115	-	3,668,115	288,933
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	1,449,700	101,300	1,551,000	1,458,572	101,300	1,559,872	1,573,454	-	1,573,454	22,454
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)	1,828,182	-	1,828,182	1,839,370	-	1,839,370	2,094,661	-	2,094,661	266,479
Related Programs	153,179	-	153,179	154,116	-	154,116	131,753	-	131,753	(21,426)
The Asia Foundation	17,000	-	17,000	17,104	-	17,104	17,000	-	17,000	-

STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
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	FY 2012 Enduring Actual	FY 2012 OCO Actual	FY 2012 Actual Total	FY 2013 CR Enduring ¹	FY 2013 CR OCO ¹	FY 2013 CR Total ¹	FY 2014 Request Enduring	FY 2014 Request OCO	FY 2014 Request Total	Change from FY 2012 Actual to FY 2014 Request
Center for Middle Easter-Western Dialogue	840	-	840	845	-	845	90	-	90	(750)
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	500	-	500	503	-	503	400	-	400	(100)
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	375	-	375	377	-	377	13	-	13	(362)
East-West Center	16,700	-	16,700	16,802	-	16,802	10,800	-	10,800	(5,900)
National Endowment for Democracy	117,764	-	117,764	118,485	-	118,485	103,450	-	103,450	(14,314)
International Commissions (Function 300)	124,162	-	124,162	124,922	-	124,922	120,962	-	120,962	(3,200)
International Boundary and Water Commission - Salaries and Expenses	44,722	-	44,722	44,996	-	44,996	45,618	-	45,618	896
International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction	31,453	-	31,453	31,645	-	31,645	31,400	-	31,400	(53)
American Sections	11,687	-	11,687	11,759	-	11,759	12,499	-	12,499	812
International Joint Commission	7,012	-	7,012	7,055	-	7,055	7,664	-	7,664	652
International Boundary Commission	2,279	-	2,279	2,293	-	2,293	2,449	-	2,449	170
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,396	-	2,396	2,411	-	2,411	2,386	-	2,386	(10)
International Fisheries Commissions	36,300	-	36,300	36,522	-	36,522	31,445	-	31,445	(4,855)
Broadcasting Board of Governors	747,130	4,400	751,530	751,702	4,400	756,102	731,080	-	731,080	(20,450)
International Broadcasting Operations	740,100	4,400	744,500	744,629	4,400	749,029	722,580	-	722,580	(21,920)
Broadcasting Capital Improvements	7,030	-	7,030	7,073	-	7,073	8,500	-	8,500	1,470
Other Programs	30,589	8,411	39,000	30,776	8,411	39,187	35,687	-	35,687	(3,313)
United States Institute of Peace	30,589	8,411	39,000	30,776	8,411	39,187	35,687	-	35,687	(3,313)
FOREIGN OPERATIONS	28,929,910	6,575,330	35,505,240	29,121,805	6,575,330	35,697,135	32,874,556	2,308,200	35,182,756	(322,484)
U.S Agency for International Development	1,268,500	259,500	1,528,000	1,276,264	259,500	1,535,764	1,500,340	71,000	1,571,340	43,340
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	1,092,300	255,000	1,347,300	1,098,985	255,000	1,353,985	1,328,200	71,000	1,399,200	51,900
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	129,700	-	129,700	130,494	-	130,494	117,940	-	117,940	(11,760)
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	46,500	4,500	51,000	46,785	4,500	51,285	54,200	-	54,200	3,200
Bilateral Economic Assistance	16,995,584	3,834,516	20,830,100	16,994,155	3,177,016	20,171,171	20,045,626	1,382,200	21,427,826	597,726
Global Health Programs (USAID and State) ⁴	8,172,660	-	8,172,660	8,217,847	-	8,217,847	8,315,000	-	8,315,000	142,340
Global Health Programs - USAID	[2,629,800]	-	[2,629,800]	[2,641,065]	-	[2,641,065]	[2,645,000]	-	[2,645,000]	[15,200]
Global Health Programs - State	[5,542,860]	-	[5,542,860]	[5,576,782]	-	[5,576,782]	[5,670,000]	-	[5,670,000]	[127,140]
Development Assistance (DA)	2,519,950	-	2,519,950	2,535,372	-	2,535,372	2,837,812	-	2,837,812	317,862
International Disaster Assistance (IDA) ⁵	825,000	270,000	1,095,000	830,049	150,000	980,049	2,045,000	-	2,045,000	950,000
Emergency Food Assistance Contingency Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000	-	75,000	75,000
Transition Initiatives (TI) ⁶	50,141	43,554	93,695	50,448	6,554	57,002	57,600	-	57,600	(36,095)
Complex Crises Fund (CCF) ⁵	10,000	40,000	50,000	10,061	30,000	40,061	40,000	-	40,000	(10,000)
Development Credit Authority - Subsidy (DCA)	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	-
Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses	8,300	-	8,300	8,351	-	8,351	8,200	-	8,200	(100)
Economic Support Fund (ESF) ^{5, 6, 7}	2,994,745	3,151,962	6,146,707	2,912,461	2,761,462	5,673,923	4,076,054	1,382,200	5,458,254	(688,453)
Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	580,000	-	580,000	580,000

STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
(\$000)

	FY 2012 Enduring Actual	FY 2012 OCO Actual	FY 2012 Actual Total	FY 2013 CR Enduring ¹	FY 2013 CR OCO ¹	FY 2013 CR Total ¹	FY 2014 Request Enduring	FY 2014 Request OCO	FY 2014 Request Total	Change from FY 2012 Actual to FY 2014 Request
Democracy Fund	114,770	-	114,770	115,472	-	115,472	-	-	-	(114,770)
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA)	626,718	-	626,718	630,554	-	630,554	-	-	-	(626,718)
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) ⁵	1,646,100	329,000	1,975,100	1,656,174	229,000	1,885,174	1,760,960	-	1,760,960	(214,140)
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	27,200	-	27,200	27,366	-	27,366	250,000	-	250,000	222,800
Independent Agencies	1,325,700	-	1,325,700	1,333,813	-	1,333,813	1,319,100	-	1,319,100	(6,600)
Peace Corps	375,000	-	375,000	377,295	-	377,295	378,800	-	378,800	3,800
Millennium Challenge Corporation	898,200	-	898,200	903,697	-	903,697	898,200	-	898,200	-
Inter-American Foundation	22,500	-	22,500	22,638	-	22,638	18,100	-	18,100	(4,400)
African Development Foundation	30,000	-	30,000	30,184	-	30,184	24,000	-	24,000	(6,000)
Department of Treasury	37,448	1,552	39,000	37,677	1,552	39,229	23,500	-	23,500	(15,500)
Treasury Technical Assistance	25,448	1,552	27,000	25,604	1,552	27,156	23,500	-	23,500	(3,500)
Debt Restructuring	12,000	-	12,000	12,073	-	12,073	-	-	-	(12,000)
International Security Assistance	7,269,819	2,479,762	9,749,581	7,314,309	3,137,262	10,451,571	7,669,384	855,000	8,524,384	(1,225,197)
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) ^{6,7}	1,061,100	574,605	1,635,705	1,067,594	983,605	2,051,199	1,129,727	344,000	1,473,727	(161,978)
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) ⁵	590,113	121,157	711,270	593,724	120,657	714,381	616,125	-	616,125	(95,145)
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) ^{5,6}	302,818	207,000	509,818	304,671	81,000	385,671	347,000	-	347,000	(162,818)
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	105,788	-	105,788	106,435	-	106,435	105,573	-	105,573	(215)
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	5,210,000	1,102,000	6,312,000	5,241,885	1,102,000	6,343,885	5,445,959	511,000	5,956,959	(355,041)
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF) ⁵	-	452,000	452,000	-	850,000	850,000	-	-	-	(452,000)
Global Security Contingency Fund ⁵	-	23,000	23,000	-	-	-	25,000	-	25,000	2,000
Special Defense Acquisition Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Economic Assistance	2,966,293	-	2,966,293	2,989,277	-	2,989,277	3,196,424	-	3,196,424	230,131
International Organizations and Programs ⁴	343,905	-	343,905	350,839	-	350,839	320,645	-	320,645	(23,260)
International Financial Institutions (IFIs)	2,622,388	-	2,622,388	2,638,438	-	2,638,438	2,875,779	-	2,875,779	253,391
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	117,364	-	117,364	118,083	-	118,083	186,957	-	186,957	69,593
International Development Association (IDA)	1,325,000	-	1,325,000	1,333,109	-	1,333,109	1,358,500	-	1,358,500	33,500
African Development Bank	32,418	-	32,418	32,616	-	32,616	32,418	-	32,418	-
African Development Fund (AfDF)	172,500	-	172,500	173,556	-	173,556	195,000	-	195,000	22,500
Asian Development Bank	106,586	-	106,586	107,238	-	107,238	106,586	-	106,586	-
Asian Development Fund	100,000	-	100,000	100,612	-	100,612	115,250	-	115,250	15,250
Inter-American Development Bank	75,000	-	75,000	75,459	-	75,459	102,020	-	102,020	27,020
Inter-American Investment Corporation	4,670	-	4,670	4,699	-	4,699	-	-	-	(4,670)
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	25,000	-	25,000	25,153	-	25,153	6,298	-	6,298	(18,702)
IDA Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	167,000	-	167,000	168,022	-	168,022	145,300	-	145,300	(21,700)
AfDF Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	7,500	-	7,500	7,546	-	7,546	30,000	-	30,000	22,500
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	89,820	-	89,820	90,370	-	90,370	143,750	-	143,750	53,930
Clean Technology Fund	184,630	-	184,630	185,760	-	185,760	215,700	-	215,700	31,070
Strategic Climate Fund	49,900	-	49,900	50,205	-	50,205	68,000	-	68,000	18,100
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	-	30,000	30,184	-	30,184	30,000	-	30,000	-

STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
(\$000)

	FY 2012 Enduring Actual	FY 2012 OCO Actual	FY 2012 Actual Total	FY 2013 CR Enduring ¹	FY 2013 CR OCO ¹	FY 2013 CR Total ¹	FY 2014 Request Enduring	FY 2014 Request OCO	FY 2014 Request Total	Change from FY 2012 Actual to FY 2014 Request
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	135,000	-	135,000	135,826	-	135,826	135,000	-	135,000	-
Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	5,000	5,000
Export & Investment Assistance	(1,015,434)	-	(1,015,434)	(906,192)	-	(906,192)	(967,138)	-	(967,138)	48,296
Export-Import Bank	(799,700)	-	(799,700)	(752,925)	-	(752,925)	(831,600)	-	(831,600)	(31,900)
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	(265,734)	-	(265,734)	(203,573)	-	(203,573)	(198,200)	-	(198,200)	67,534
Trade and Development Agency	50,000	-	50,000	50,306	-	50,306	62,662	-	62,662	12,662
Related International Affairs Accounts	82,000	-	82,000	82,502	-	82,502	87,320	-	87,320	5,320
International Trade Commission	80,000	-	80,000	80,490	-	80,490	85,102	-	85,102	5,102
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,000	-	2,000	2,012	-	2,012	2,218	-	2,218	218
Department of Agriculture	1,650,000	-	1,650,000	1,660,098	-	1,660,098	185,126	-	185,126	(1,464,874)
P.L. 480, Title II	1,466,000	-	1,466,000	1,474,972	-	1,474,972	-	-	-	(1,466,000)
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programs	184,000	-	184,000	185,126	-	185,126	185,126	-	185,126	1,126
Rescissions										
Total Rescissions State Operations	(13,700)	-	(13,700)	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,700
Diplomatic & Consular Programs (D&CP)	(13,700)	-	(13,700)	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,700
Ongoing Operations Worldwide	(5,700)	-	(5,700)	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,700
Worldwide Security Protection	(8,000)	-	(8,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000
Buying Power Maintenance Account										-
Total Rescissions Foreign Operations	(500,000)	-	(500,000)	(400,000)	-	(400,000)	-	-	-	500,000
Bilateral Economic Assistance	(100,000)	-	(100,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	(100,000)	-	(100,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
Export & Investment Assistance	(400,000)	-	(400,000)	(400,000)	-	(400,000)	-	-	-	400,000
Export-Import Bank	(400,000)	-	(400,000)	(400,000)	-	(400,000)	-	-	-	400,000

Footnotes

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ FY 2012 Actual includes the transfer of \$82.7 million from Diplomatic and Consular Programs OCO funds for the Embassy Compound in Baghdad.

3/ Reflects scoring of obligations from the International Chancery Center Trust Fund, as included in the FY 2014 President's Budget Appendix. Proposed appropriations language for this project is based on the Diplomatic and Consular Programs fees and payments provisions of Division I, Title I of Public Law 112-74.

4/ The FY 2012 Enduring Actual level reflects the transfer of \$4.8 million from the International Organizations and Programs account to the Global Health Programs-USAID account.

5/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$398 million from the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund to the Economic Support Fund (\$105 million), Global Security Contingency Fund (\$23 million), Complex Crises Fund (\$10 million), Peacekeeping Operations (\$40 million), International Disaster Assistance (\$120 million) and Migration and Refugee Assistance (\$100 million) accounts.

6/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$409 million from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the Economic Support Fund (\$285.5 million), Transition Initiatives (\$37 million), Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (\$0.5 million), Peacekeeping Operations (\$86 million) accounts.

7/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$10 million from the Economic Support Fund to the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account.

Global Climate Change

Climate change is one of the greatest challenges of this generation. U.S. leadership on climate change can help promote economic growth here and abroad, protect U.S. national security, secure the health of the planet and its people, preserve hard-won development gains, and strengthen the United States' own international posture.

The Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI) draws on expertise from across the federal government to design and implement tightly focused programs that promote cleaner, more sustainable development. GCCCI programs are working to put developing countries on a sustainable, private sector-driven clean energy path, increasing trade and investment opportunities for U.S. businesses and improving air quality and human health around the world. These programs also increase resilience in developing countries by anticipating climate change impacts and making early and smart investments to reduce the risk of damage, loss of life, and broader instability that can result from extreme weather and climate events serving as “threat multipliers.” GCCCI programs also help save forests and other landscapes that store carbon, create buffers against droughts and floods, help maintain clean water supply, and shelter biodiversity.

To accomplish these tasks, the GCCCI is building partner countries' capabilities to plan for and respond to a changing climate, engaging and strengthening civil society participation in identifying and implementing climate change mitigation and adaptation actions, and leveraging substantial investments by the private sector, partner governments, and other donors. The GCCCI demonstrates U.S. leadership on a high-profile international issue of great importance to emerging economies and developing countries worldwide. Meeting the U.S. Government's international commitments to climate-related foreign assistance puts the United States in a better position to ensure other countries meet their climate change commitments – including the commitment at the December 2011 Durban climate negotiations to seek an agreement that will require emissions reductions commitments from all countries, developed and developing.

A Whole-of-Government Approach

The FY 2014 GCCCI request is \$836.6 million, of which \$349.0 million will be programmed through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), \$355.6 million will be programmed through the U.S. Department of State, and \$355.6 million will be programmed through the U.S. Department of the Treasury. Programs will promote policies and support mechanisms that help leverage the public and private sector funds necessary to make larger climate-friendly investments. This will include credible monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) systems for measuring greenhouse gas emissions as well as mobilizing private sector investments. Working in partnership with national and local governments, business interests, and other non-governmental groups, USAID, Department of State, and Department of Treasury will target GCCCI investments where they can make the biggest impact on climate adaptation and mitigation. The initiative is organized around three pillars: Adaptation, Clean Energy, and Sustainable Landscapes:

Building Resilience to Climate-Related Disasters and Damages (Adaptation): By building resilience in key sectors like agriculture, clean water and sanitation, natural resources management, infrastructure, disaster preparedness, and human health, U.S. programs help ensure that climate-vulnerable countries can cope with increasing climate and weather-related risks.

Promoting Clean Energy: U.S. investments will accelerate the development and deployment of renewable and advanced energy technologies as well as promote the adoption of energy efficient technology and

conservation techniques. These investments will reduce greenhouse gas emissions, increase energy security by developing domestic energy sources, and expand access to clean energy.

Conserving Forests and Promoting Sustainable Land Use (Sustainable Landscapes): Sustainably managed forests and other landscapes can store large amounts of carbon and provide numerous benefits to current and future generations. The GCCI will continue to support the U.S. Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) strategy by strengthening the international policy architecture for REDD+ and focusing on forests and drivers of deforestation. Activities will include mitigation in non-forested landscapes such as peatlands, wetlands, abandoned and degraded lands, grasslands, and agricultural lands that promote livelihoods.

In addition to the USAID and Department of State requests, outlined in more detail below, the Department of Treasury’s request will contribute \$355.6 million to the GCCI. The Department of Treasury’s request includes funding for the Climate Investment Funds, including \$215.7 million for the Clean Technology Fund, which focuses on clean energy investments, and \$68.0 million for the Strategic Climate Fund, whose sub-funds focus on clean energy, adaptation, and forests. Each of these funds targets a small group of priority countries to leverage maximum donor resources and impact. The Department of Treasury’s request also includes approximately \$143.8 million for the Global Environment Facility (GEF), of which 50 percent, or approximately \$71.9 million, supports clean energy and forest-related activities.

The Administration’s request deliberately balances bilateral and multilateral programs to harness the comparative advantages of each approach. Bilateral programming, primarily through USAID, enables the United States to engage directly with countries to improve the policy and regulatory environment for addressing climate change issues in a given country or region. Bilateral programs help build capacity at a country level to respond to climate change impacts and strengthen country-to-country relationships. Multilateral funding, through both the Department of State and the Department of Treasury, leverages additional donor contributions from a variety of sources that finance physical infrastructure investments and build the global commitment needed to accompany policy and regulatory advances. For every dollar the United States has contributed to the Clean Technology Fund, other donors have contributed \$4.80. On average, every dollar of Special Climate Change Fund adaptation funding leverages approximately \$9.30 in co-financing for development programs, and every dollar of Least Developed Countries Fund adaptation funding leverages approximately \$6.60 in co-financing for development programs.

USAID and Department of State International Investments under the GCCI

In FY 2014, the Department of State and USAID will build on previous investments to amplify development impacts, support technologies and strategies that lead to lower emissions development paths that support economic growth, reduce climate-related security risks, and protect U.S. interests.

Request by Pillar and Fiscal Year (State/USAID)

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request	Increase/ Decrease
TOTAL	481,000	*	481,000	-
Adaptation	184,000	*	186,000	2,000
Clean Energy	160,500	*	171,500	11,000
Sustainable Landscapes	136,500	*	123,500	-13,000

Request by Pillar and Account (State/USAID)

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Request	DA	ESF	IO&P
TOTAL	481,000	317,000	125,500	38,500
Adaptation	186,000	139,000	40,000	7,000
Clean Energy	171,500	72,500	67,500	31,500
Sustainable Landscapes	123,500	105,500	18,000	-

Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS): USAID and the Department of State coordinate closely with the interagency community in implementing the GCCI. A prominent example of this coordination is the EC-LEDS program. Through EC-LEDS, the United States works with a targeted group of countries on the development and implementation of long-term, economy-wide strategies to promote sustainable, lower-emissions growth. This is at the heart of the U.S. climate change mitigation effort. The Department of State and USAID coordinate a whole-of-government effort that brings to bear technical expertise from the Department of Agriculture, U.S. Forest Service, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Department of Energy, and other technical agencies to provide support to partner country governments on conducting economy-wide analysis and implementing actions that improve energy efficiency and decrease emissions from industry, transportation, agriculture, forests, and other sectors. This program helps to ensure that climate change assistance is aligned with partner country priorities, coordinated with other donor and multilateral efforts, and targeted towards the areas of greatest strategic importance to the United States.

The EC-LEDS program, which is the focus of the Department of State and USAID’s joint Agency Priority Goal for Climate Change, exceeded a major performance milestone in 2012, securing engagement from more than 20 countries interested in partnering with the United States to build capacity for low-emission development. In 2014, the focus of EC-LEDS will shift from building countries’ capacity to collect and analyze the economic and physical data that underpin greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventories and economic planning to include policy dialogue, reforms, and implementation of LEDS actions in energy as well as forestry, agriculture, and other sectors that require pro-active, sustainable landscape management to both curb GHG emissions growth and grow local economies.

USAID and State Department Requests

USAID: USAID requests \$349.0 million for global climate change programs. As the U.S. Government’s lead for bilateral and regional programs, USAID will work directly with countries to help accelerate their transition to climate-resilient low emission sustainable economic development. It will conduct its programming according to USAID’s Climate Change and Development Strategy, and in so doing will pursue three priorities: 1) accelerate the transition to low emissions development by supporting country-developed LEDS and more direct 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 consideration of climate change across agency programming, learning, policy dialogues, and operations.

Department of State: The Department of State requests \$132.0 million for climate change programming through the Bureaus of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, and the Bureau of International Organization Affairs, and the Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs. Department of State programs will continue to reinforce U.S. diplomatic efforts in multilateral climate fora such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Montreal Protocol, as well as through initiatives such as the Major Economies Forum, Clean Energy Ministerial, and Climate and Clean Air Coalition. The Department of State’s ability to work through these initiatives and through the

international negotiating process with key developing countries is crucial to shaping effective global approaches to both mitigation and adaptation.

Requests by Program Pillars (USAID/Department of State)

Adaptation

The FY 2014 request includes \$186.0 million for adaptation programs. Adaptation programs help countries adapt to the impacts of climate change, maintain hard-won development gains, and contribute to stability and sustainable economic growth. The impacts of extreme weather events such as drought, floods, and storms aggravate problems such as poverty, social tensions, and environmental degradation. The year 2012 is on record as the hottest year in the continental United States, and the tenth hottest year globally. According to global climate statistics, the last 12 years have been among the top 14 warmest years in 133 years of recordkeeping, and each decade has been significantly warmer than the prior decade since the mid-1970s, strong evidence that changes in climate are well underway. The number of heat waves, droughts, and major storms is expected to increase in many areas, according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Climate change makes these phenomena more likely and more dangerous in many areas around the world.

The numbers of people affected and material damages resulting from such events are growing. Whether devastating flooding in Pakistan in 2010 directly affecting 20 million people, historic coral bleaching events in the Pacific, unprecedented forest fires across Russia during record breaking temperatures in 2010, or severe drought in East Africa in 2011 due to failed rains, the damages of extreme weather are taking a toll. While it is impossible to attribute individual events to climate change, these disasters are consistent with projected climate change trends. In Africa, by 2020, between 75 and 250 million people are projected to be exposed to increased water stress; yields from rain-fed agriculture could be reduced by up to 50 percent in some regions; and agricultural production, including access to food, may be severely compromised. Targeted efforts can increase the resilience of developing countries to these threats, to the benefit of those countries and the United States.

Building resilience is a critical investment. The World Bank estimates that every dollar spent on disaster preparedness saves seven dollars in disaster response. Helping countries manage climate and weather-related risks prevents loss of life and reduces the need for post-disaster assistance. Helping countries build back better after disasters can reduce the need for future emergency assistance. The slow onset impacts of climate change, such as glacial melt, will disproportionately affect existing vulnerable and marginalized populations.

USAID Programs

USAID adaptation programming of \$144.0 million will help countries that are most vulnerable to climate change address the needs of sectors most affected by a changing climate, including infrastructure, agricultural systems, urban planning, natural resource management, and tourism.

The agency will focus on three adaptation goals, as follows.

Improve access to science and analysis for decision making: USAID is investing in partner country scientific capacity and improving access to and use of climate information and evidence-based analysis to help societies identify vulnerabilities and evaluate the costs and benefits of potential adaptation strategies. In Ethiopia, USAID is helping to improve historical data on climate trends, so that farming communities can adjust when they plant to changes in crops' growing seasons. Through USAID's partnership with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) on SERVIR, a network of regional scientific institutions in Central America, East Africa, and the Himalayas that integrate satellite data, ground-based observations, and forecasts, stakeholders receive information about climate-related hazards. For example,

SERVIR is forecasting floods to support hydropower planning by the Kenyan government and monitoring frost to help protect the economically important tea crop. A fire detection and monitoring tool is helping Nepal's forest department to prevent loss of life, property, and forested lands.

Establish effective governance systems: USAID will work with partner countries to create the conditions in which good scientific and socio-economic data can lead to more effective climate adaptation actions. This requires sound policies, programs, and regulations, as well as effective institutions and processes to develop, implement, or enforce them. USAID will help countries, such as Jamaica and Tanzania, to factor climate vulnerabilities and resilience into development planning, as well as national and community-based disaster management and risk reduction plans; to implement effective adaptation strategies; and to exchange lessons learned among officials and private citizens grappling with climate change. The Government of Jamaica is developing a national climate policy with participation from a wide range of stakeholders and with technical support from USAID climate advisors. USAID also is strengthening the ability of local institutions in coastal communities in Mozambique to cope with flooding and is helping mountain communities in Nepal learn from the experiences of similar communities with glacial melt in Peru.

Identify and take actions that increase climate resilience: USAID is building resilience, reducing vulnerability, and preventing climate-related disasters by integrating climate change considerations across the full spectrum of its development program portfolio, particularly food security, human health, energy, disaster risk reduction, and water resources programs. Climate change adaptation approaches will be designed to address the specific needs of local communities to preserve development gains and avoid economic losses due to increased variability and climate extremes as well as slower-onset climatic shifts, and will build on USAID's past work in climate-related fields. For example, in Ethiopia and Dominican Republic, USAID is piloting low-cost weather-index insurance together with improved resource management practices to pastoralists and farmers so they can insure their herds and crops in case of severe drought.

USAID prioritizes work with vulnerable countries, including those most exposed to the physical impacts of climate change and those that for economic or other reasons are less able to cope with the physical impacts of climate change. USAID focuses its adaptation assistance on small-island developing states, least developed countries, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, and glacier-dependent countries. Funds support small investments in improved data and governance that yield significant benefits for reduced vulnerability. Programs will build upon ongoing national adaptation planning processes. USAID also invests in collecting data and defining measures against which it can assess vulnerability and evaluate the efficacy of its programs.

Department of State Programs

Department of State adaptation programming in the amount of \$42.0 million will continue to leverage support from other donors for the most vulnerable countries through support to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change's Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). The LDCF supports the 49 least developed countries, which are especially vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, in responding to urgent adaptation needs in key development sectors. The SCCF also assists countries in implementing adaptation measures that increase the resilience of key development sectors to the adverse impacts of climate change; however, the SCCF is accessible to all developing countries, including non-LDC small island developing states and glacier-dependent countries.

Both funds have concentrated on sectors that are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, such as agriculture and water. U.S. support for these funds helps increase the number of projects funded and enables countries to integrate adaptation into larger development programs that address multiple

sectors and are therefore anticipated to result in more substantial and long-lasting resilience to severe climate risks. Depending upon the performance and speed of disbursements by these two funds and other needs, some portion of this request may support other adaptation programs. The Department of State also supports adaptation through its contribution to the UNFCCC, including the work of the Adaptation Committee.

These programs are complemented by U.S. support through the Department of Treasury for the multilateral Pilot Program on Climate Resilience, part of the Strategic Climate Fund. The Pilot Program on Climate Resilience is working with 18 countries to increase their resilience in sectors as diverse as agriculture, infrastructure, water, and weather and climate forecasting.

Clean Energy

The FY 2014 request includes \$171.5 million for Clean Energy programs. Clean Energy programs reduce greenhouse gas emissions from energy generation and energy use in four priority areas: 1) energy efficiency; 2) low-carbon energy generation; 3) clean transport; and 4) energy sector reforms that are preconditions for sustainable clean energy development, including the preparation of necessary conditions to attract private investment. Emissions reductions will follow from policy and sector reforms that can produce transformative results for low-emission economic growth.

One of the major development challenges of the twenty-first century is to manage global energy resources in ways that support sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction; promote secure, diversified, and cost-effective energy supplies; and address the threat of climate change. This challenge requires a global transition to a sustainable, clean energy economy. Much of the investment for this transition will occur in developing countries where energy infrastructure investment for the next 25 years is expected to exceed \$20 trillion. This presents an enormous opportunity to work with developing country partners to develop and deploy cleaner energy technology alternatives that will support their development goals and reduce greenhouse gas emissions for decades to come. Technical assistance activities will complement the multilateral investments focused on large infrastructure activities managed by the Department of Treasury as well as projects within the Millennium Challenge Corporation and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation portfolios.

USAID Programs

USAID Clean Energy funds of \$91.5 million will strengthen countries' ability to use indigenous or regional clean energy resources at both small and large scales, including wind, solar, biomass, geothermal, and hydropower; and will support improvements in efficiency of buildings, appliances, and industrial applications, all of which can reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector. Requested funds will support a small group of target countries, selected based on emissions reduction potential, renewable energy potential, progress in implementing the key reforms that are known to be preconditions for successful clean energy development, ability to demonstrate regional leadership on clean energy issues, and participation in LEDS work with the United States. Both bilateral and central USAID Clean Energy programming will support the EC-LEDS program.

USAID Clean Energy programming supports a range of activities. For example, in the coastal areas of southern Bangladesh, programs are helping to develop and provide publicly accessible, high quality wind resource data to investors and policymakers to spur development of wind power. In Georgia, programs are preparing 15 hydropower projects for investment, with the potential of leveraging \$815.0 million in investment from hydropower developers. In Colombia, assistance fulfills an important project facilitation and feasibility service, matching public and private resources to bankable projects, providing technical project design, and promoting the institutional and regulatory framework that will facilitate clean energy and energy efficiency project investment.

Regional programs will work to achieve integration of renewable energy into and improved efficiency of regional power grids. For example, the Central America Regional Clean Energy Initiative encourages investment in Central America's renewable energy potential and will promote rational energy use to reduce energy consumption. It is strengthening the capacity of national and regional institutions, harmonizing regional regulatory and trade policies, and helping to develop uniform procurement processes and transmission rights to ease cross-border trade in renewable energy.

Department of State Programs

Department of State Clean Energy funds in the amount of \$80 million will support programs to accelerate clean energy deployment, reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants (e.g., black carbon, methane, and many hydrofluorocarbons), mobilize private investment in clean energy, and enhance cooperation on low emission development. For example, requested funds will continue to support the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate and Clean Energy Ministerial processes, which engage the world's most important energy economies to accelerate the dissemination of technologies and practices such as energy efficient buildings, smart grids, super-efficient appliances, and solar technologies. Requested funds will continue to support the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, a plurilateral initiative dedicated to achieving near-term benefits for climate change, health, energy security, and food security by fostering rapid, scaled-up action to reduce emissions from short-lived climate pollutants.

The Department of State also will continue to partner with the EPA in supporting the Global Methane Initiative, which now has over 40 member countries and focuses on reducing emissions of this potent greenhouse gas. The Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund remains an important and extremely effective mechanism for large-scale reductions of the world's most potent greenhouse gases. Department of State funding also will support efforts to unlock low-carbon energy investments in developing countries and to enhance coordination and cooperation among countries and international programs to advance low-carbon growth. Funding for the UNFCCC, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and related bodies continues to support diplomatic and scientific efforts necessary for international consensus and action.

These programs are complemented by the Department of Treasury request for clean energy activities through the Clean Technology Fund, the Program for Scaling-up Renewable Energy in Low-Income Countries component of the Strategic Climate Fund, and the GEF, part of which supports clean energy investments.

Sustainable Landscapes

The FY 2014 request includes \$123.5 million for Sustainable Landscape programs. Sustainable Landscapes programs reduce GHG emissions from land use and improve economic development through better land use and natural resource management decisions. These programs work to change economic signals and regulations that currently drive deforestation and other land use change. Deforestation and degradation of other landscapes result in significant costs to economic activities and assets that depend on healthy ecosystems.

Deforestation, other land use change, and agriculture together are the second largest source of GHG emissions from human activity and often account for more than 50 percent of GHG emissions in developing countries. Targeting these emissions, including through restoring productivity of degraded lands and better managing forests, mangroves, and other productive landscapes, can change emissions trends and sustain economic growth over the long term. By helping developing countries better manage and realize the economic opportunities of their lands and natural resources, the United States is fulfilling its commitment to combat emissions from global deforestation, and ensuring a level playing field for sustainably produced products, including from the United States.

Programs address the drivers of international deforestation: unsustainable forest clearing for agriculture, illegal logging, poor governance, and a failure to share the economic benefits of sustainable forest and land management with local communities. These investments will also support 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 Programs

USAID sustainable landscapes programming of \$113.5 million will focus on reducing emissions from deforestation, limiting the drivers of deforestation, and increasing carbon sequestration, while supporting better economic growth. USAID estimates that its projects helped to avoid emissions or sequester more than 140 million tons of GHG emissions in 2012 by preventing deforestation and improving land management, equivalent to eliminating emissions from the energy use of 6 million homes for one year.

USAID sustainable landscapes programs strengthen partner country capacity to develop systems for forest carbon measurement and monitoring, to conduct greenhouse gas inventories, and to do land use planning that reduces deforestation while also ensuring the rights and engagement of local and indigenous communities. In FY 2014, this work will be augmented by the Tropical Forest Alliance 2020, a major new U.S. public-private partnership led by USAID with the Consumer Goods Forum, which represents more than 400 companies and over \$3.0 trillion in market value. The Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 is working to spur growth and protect the environment by reducing tropical deforestation associated with key commodity supply chains such as palm oil, beef, soy, and paper.

Investments will target a small number of countries and regions with high priority forest landscapes (such as the Amazon, Southeast Asian forests such as those in Indonesia, and the Congo basins), high “demonstration value” activities, or MRV systems for forest emissions and market readiness. LEDES partner countries will be a particular focus of USAID Sustainable Landscapes investments through bilateral, regional, and central programs. For example, Mexico, the world’s 13th largest emitter, adopted an economic growth strategy that aims to halve emissions from 2000 levels by 2050. As an early partner of the EC-LEDES program, Mexico is using U.S. assistance to help it reach the goals it set for itself. In 2012, more than 100 Mexican ministries and institutions were developing plans to restore degraded lands, conserve forests, and share benefits of forest conservation with local communities. Through these efforts, communities are actively managing their forests, including through carbon dioxide monitoring and taking field samples to estimate forest biomass and to monitor forest growth and mortality, and devising strategies to improve the lives of residents.

Other examples of USAID Sustainable Landscapes activities include partnering on a system of REDD+ projects in the degraded forests of Colombia’s Pacific coast as part of Colombia’s comprehensive REDD+ strategy and helping the Government of Bangladesh bring the Sundarbans, the largest mangrove forest in the world, under community co-management, thus protecting a major carbon sink and creating better protection against coastal flooding and storms.

Department of State Programs

Department of State Sustainable Landscape funds of \$10 million will support developing countries’ efforts on REDD+ by continuing to work on multilateral and bilateral initiatives to address the drivers of deforestation, including agriculture, and generate additional capacity in REDD+ developing countries to fully implement strategies that reduce emissions from deforestation and land use change. Particular areas of focus include integrated programs to reduce deforestation while generating rural development options; monitoring, measuring, reporting, and verifying emissions; stakeholder engagement and consultations; and incentives. Requested funds may be used for a contribution to the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, which provides incentives to developing countries to reduce emissions through forest conservation and restoration, or to one of the other forest carbon funds managed by the World Bank, such

as the BioCarbon Fund or the Forest Investment Program. Requested funds will leverage growing interest from other governments, civil society, and the private sector in supporting REDD+ and sustainable landscapes efforts in developing countries.

These programs are complemented by the Department of Treasury request for support of sustainable landscapes activities through the GEF, part of which supports sustainable landscape activities, and the Forest Investment Program (FIP) under the Strategic Climate Fund. The FIP supports public and private sector activities in the forest sector and in other sectors with an impact on forests (such as agriculture) that have the potential to significantly reduce GHG emissions. The GEF funds sustainable landscape projects that reduce deforestation and associated GHG emissions.

FY 2014 Global Climate Change Request

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2014 Total	Adaptation	Clean Energy	Sustainable Landscapes
TOTAL	481,000	186,000	171,500	123,500
Development Assistance	317,000	139,000	72,500	105,500
Africa	79,400	42,000	18,000	19,400
Ethiopia	4,000	4,000	-	-
Kenya	6,000	3,000	3,000	-
Malawi	8,000	3,000	-	5,000
Mali	3,000	3,000	-	-
Mozambique	4,000	4,000	-	-
Rwanda	2,000	2,000	-	-
Senegal	2,000	2,000	-	-
South Africa	3,000	-	3,000	-
Tanzania	3,000	3,000	-	-
Uganda	3,000	3,000	-	-
Zambia	5,000	-	-	5,000
USAID Africa Regional	7,000	3,000	3,000	1,000
USAID Central Africa Regional	5,400	-	-	5,400
USAID East Africa Regional	7,000	4,000	3,000	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	7,000	4,000	3,000	-
USAID West Africa Regional	10,000	4,000	3,000	3,000
East Asia and Pacific	69,500	28,500	13,000	28,000
Cambodia	7,500	4,000	-	3,500
Indonesia	14,000	3,000	3,000	8,000
Philippines	17,500	10,500	4,000	3,000
Timor-Leste	2,000	2,000	-	-
Vietnam	8,000	3,000	2,500	2,500
Regional Development Mission-Asia	20,500	6,000	3,500	11,000

South and Central Asia	22,000	8,000	8,000	6,000
Bangladesh	12,000	4,000	5,000	3,000
India	8,000	2,000	3,000	3,000
Maldives	2,000	2,000	-	-
Western Hemisphere	61,100	21,500	10,500	29,100
Dominican Republic	2,000	2,000	-	-
Ecuador	3,000	-	-	3,000
Guatemala	5,000	2,000	-	3,000
Honduras	3,000	3,000	-	-
Jamaica	2,000	2,000	-	-
Mexico	10,000	-	5,000	5,000
Peru	12,100	3,000	2,500	6,600
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	5,500	5,500	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	7,000	-	3,000	4,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	5,000	2,000	-	3,000
USAID South America Regional	6,500	2,000	-	4,500
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	11,000	11,000	-	-
DCHA/PPM	11,000	11,000	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	70,000	24,000	23,000	23,000
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment	70,000	24,000	23,000	23,000
Policy, Planning and Learning	1,000	1,000	-	-
PPL - Policy	1,000	1,000	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
Economic Support Fund	125,500	40,000	67,500	18,000
Europe and Eurasia	12,500	-	12,500	-
Georgia	3,000	-	3,000	-
Ukraine	5,000	-	5,000	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	4,500	-	4,500	-
South and Central Asia	7,500	2,000	2,500	3,000
Kazakhstan	2,500	-	2,500	-
Nepal	5,000	2,000	-	3,000
Western Hemisphere	15,000	4,000	6,000	5,000
Colombia	12,000	3,000	4,000	5,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	3,000	1,000	2,000	-

Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	90,500	34,000	46,500	10,000
OES/CC Climate Change	90,500	34,000	46,500	10,000
International Organizations and Programs	38,500	7,000	31,500	-
International Organizations	38,500	7,000	31,500	-
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	13,000	7,000	6,000	-
Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	25,500	-	25,500	-

Global Health Initiative

Overview

The United States 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 – 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 will challenge the global community to also provide leadership in building healthier and more self-sufficient nations.

The Global Health Initiative (GHI) is the Obama Administration’s strategy to save lives and create stronger nations through smart, sustainable health investments. Led by the Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Department of Health and Human Services, and joined by a host of other federal agencies, GHI builds on current platforms including those established by the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and the President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI). GHI maximizes the health impact of every dollar invested through a strategic focus on saving lives of mothers and children, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. GHI seeks to deliver a focused, cost-effective, and results-oriented program to address the most challenging health issues and will continue working to enhance the integration of quality interventions within the broader health and development programs of the U.S. Government and others. The Office of Global Health Diplomacy was established to achieve a cohesive and unified approach to sustained impact emanating from these significant financial and technical commitments and through our diplomatic efforts will forge deep partnerships and shared responsibility for improved health across the globe.

For GHI programs administered by the Department of State and USAID, \$8.3 billion is requested in the Global Health Programs account.

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual *	FY 2013 CR **	FY 2014 Request
GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS (GHP)	8,172,660	8,217,847	8,315,000
Saving Lives of Mothers and Children	1,896,800	*	1,992,000
Malaria	650,000	*	670,000
Maternal & Child Health	605,550	*	680,000
Family Planning / Reproductive Health	528,750	*	534,000
Nutrition	95,000	*	95,000
Social Services (Vulnerable Children)	17,500	*	13,000
Creating an AIDS-free Generation	5,892,860	*	6,000,000
HIV/AIDS	5,892,860	*	6,000,000
<i>Of which, Global Fund</i>	<i>1,300,000</i>	*	<i>1,650,000</i>
Protecting Communities from Infectious Diseases	383,000	*	323,000
Tuberculosis	236,000	*	191,000
Pandemic Influenza / Other Emerging Threats	58,000	*	47,000
Neglected Tropical Diseases	89,000	*	85,000

* FY 2012 Actual includes \$4.8 million transferred from the International Organizations and Programs account.

** FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The Vision

The paramount objective of GHI is to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: saving lives of mothers and children, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. In partnership with governments, donors, and other global 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.

Saving Mothers and Children: 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. Child deaths decreased by 42 percent from 1990 to 2011, and maternal deaths decreased by 47 percent from 1990 to 2010. Nevertheless, the most recent estimates indicate that each year nearly 300,000 women die from pregnancy-related causes and there are 6.9 million deaths of children under five—43 percent of which are in the first month of life, a fraction which has been consistently increasing over time. Approximately three-quarters of these child and maternal deaths are preventable with currently available interventions.

In June 2012, the U.S. Government led the charge to renew the global effort to end preventable child death. Co-convened with the Governments of Ethiopia and India, and in coordination with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the two-day Call to Action brought the global community together to commit to accelerating reductions in child mortality in both the short- and long-term. Together with over 700 global leaders, the United States proposed a target that would truly represent an end to preventable child deaths, with all countries having fewer than 20 deaths per 1,000 live births, the current approximate upper limit of child mortality in Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development countries, by 2035. Achieving this rate will save an additional 5 million children’s lives every year. An analogous effort to define “ending preventable maternal deaths” is underway.

Ending preventable child and maternal deaths is not an outcome of U.S. Government assistance alone, nor 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, malaria, family planning’s contribution to the healthy timing and spacing of pregnancy, nutrition, HIV/AIDS, and in sanitation and hygiene improvement – which contribute to ending preventable child and maternal deaths.

Creating an AIDS-free Generation: PEPFAR, the largest effort by any nation to combat a single disease, continues to work towards achieving ambitious prevention, care, and treatment goals while strengthening health systems and emphasizing country ownership in order to build a long-term sustainable response to the epidemic and to create an AIDS-free generation. PEPFAR represents U.S. leadership in meeting the shared responsibility of all global partners to make smart investments to save lives, and under this Administration, unprecedented progress has been made in the fight against AIDS. In FY 2012, the United States directly supported life-saving treatment for nearly 5.1 million men, women and children worldwide, a three-fold increase (from 1.7 million in 2008) in only four years. Through increased programming in the prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT), PEPFAR supported antiretroviral drugs for nearly 750,000 pregnant women living with HIV, averting an estimated 230,000 infant HIV infections in FY 2012 alone. In addition, in FY 2012 care services were provided to almost 15 million people (including more than 4.5 million orphans and vulnerable children).

Scientific advances and their successful implementation have brought the world to a tipping point in the fight against AIDS. PEPFAR will help countries reduce new HIV infections and decrease AIDS-related mortality, while simultaneously increasing the capacity of countries to sustain and support these efforts over time.

Strong U.S. leadership along with a heightened commitment by other partners will allow the United States to seize the opportunity for significant progress toward the goal of an AIDS-free generation. PEPFAR is scaling-up combination HIV prevention and treatment interventions, working towards the elimination of new HIV infections among children by 2015; increasing coverage of HIV treatment to both reduce AIDS-related mortality and to enhance HIV prevention; increasing the number of males who are circumcised for HIV prevention; and increasing access to, and uptake of, HIV testing and counseling, condoms and other evidence-based, appropriately-targeted prevention interventions. In addition, PEPFAR platforms are being utilized by other U.S. Government global health programs under GHI to advance other priorities such as reducing maternal mortality rates and curbing malaria.

Fighting Other Infectious Diseases: While GHI emphasizes two key areas where the U.S. Government can make a marked difference—saving lives of mothers and children and creating an AIDS-free generation—U.S. Government efforts will also continue to combat other infectious diseases from which millions of people die or could die each year including tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases, and pandemic influenza.

FY 2014 Global Health Programs (GHP) Request

The Global Health Programs account funds health-related foreign assistance managed by the Department of State and USAID. The FY 2014 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, nutrition, tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases (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.

Saving Lives of Mothers and Children

Maternal and Child Health: Funding of \$680.0 million 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 ensure the long term sustainability of these programs. USAID will extend coverage of proven, high-impact interventions to the most vulnerable populations in high-burden countries.

Funding will support a limited set of high-impact interventions that will accelerate reduction of maternal and newborn mortality, including the introduction and scale-up of new child vaccines. For FY 2014, increased funding (\$175.0 million) is requested within MCH for the GAVI Alliance to complete the Administration's historic three-year, \$450.0 million pledge to this important partner. These funds will support the introduction of new vaccines, especially pneumococcal and rotavirus vaccines that have the greatest potential additional impact on child survival. Other priority child health interventions include essential newborn care; prevention and treatment of diarrheal disease, including increased availability and use of household and community-level water, sanitation and hygiene; and expanded prevention and treatment of pneumonia, particularly at the community level. With further development of the public-private partnerships Helping Babies Breathe and Survive and Thrive, key causes of neonatal mortality, such as birth asphyxia, will receive increased attention. The maternal health program will provide support for essential and long-term health system improvements. Its impact will be enhanced through programs aimed at reducing maternal mortality during labor, delivery, and the first vital 24 hours postpartum, when most deaths from childbirth occur – the highest point of risk during labor and delivery. Resources will be provided to combat maternal mortality with expanded coverage of preventive and life-saving interventions such as prevention and management of post-partum hemorrhage, hypertensive disorders of pregnancy, and sepsis, as well as contributory causes of maternal death such as anemia, with

simultaneous investments in building the health systems capability required to provide functioning referral systems and comprehensive obstetric care. The MCH program will also work to leverage investments in other health programs, particularly family planning and reproductive health, nutrition, and infectious diseases.

Malaria: U.S. assistance of \$670.0 million will continue to support the comprehensive strategy of PMI, which combines prevention and treatment approaches and integrates these interventions with other priority health services. In 2012, there were an estimated 219 million malaria cases and 660,000 malaria deaths worldwide. Since January 2009, PMI has distributed more than 117 million artemisinin combination treatments, 52 million insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITNs), and 12 million intermittent preventive treatments for pregnant women. During FY 2012 alone, over 50 million people were protected against malaria with a prevention measure (ITNs and/or indoor residual spraying). In 12 of the 15 original PMI countries (Angola, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia) declines in all-cause mortality rates among children under five have been observed – ranging from 16 percent (in Malawi) and 50 percent (in Rwanda). While a variety of factors may be influencing these declines, malaria prevention and control efforts are playing a major role in these reductions. Ninety percent of all malaria deaths occur in sub-Saharan Africa, and the vast majority of these deaths are among children under five. USAID will continue to scale-up malaria prevention and control activities and invest in strengthening delivery platforms in up to 24 African countries as well as support the scale-up of efforts to contain the spread of multidrug-resistant malaria in the Greater Mekong region of Southeast Asia and the Amazon Basin of South America. PMI will support host countries' national malaria control programs and strengthen local capacity to expand the use of four highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures, including indoor residual spraying, long-lasting ITNs, 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, antimalarial drugs, and other malaria-related research with multilateral donors.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health: FY 2014 funding of \$534.0 million will support programs that improve and expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information, as well as other reproductive health care and priority health services. About 220 million women in the developing world have an unmet need for family planning, resulting in 53 million unintended pregnancies and 25 million abortions annually. In 2011 and 2012, USAID's family planning and reproductive health programs averted more than 12 million unintended pregnancies. Family planning (FP) is an essential intervention for the health of mothers and children, contributing to reduced maternal mortality (through preventing unintended pregnancy), healthier children (through breastfeeding), and reduced infant mortality (through better birth spacing). Activities will be directed toward enhancing the ability of couples to decide the number, timing, and spacing of births and toward reducing abortion and maternal, infant, and child mortality and morbidity. Activities will also support the key elements of successful FP programs, including mobilizing demand for modern family planning services through behavior change communication; commodity supply and logistics; service delivery; policy analysis and planning; biomedical, social science, and program research; knowledge management; and monitoring and evaluation. Priority areas include leveraging opportunities to expand services through MCH and HIV platforms; contraceptive security; community-based approaches; expanding access to voluntary long-acting and permanent contraceptive methods; promoting healthy birth spacing; and focusing on cross-cutting issues of gender, youth, and equity.

Nutrition: More than 200 million children under age five and one in three women in the developing world suffers from undernutrition. Undernutrition contributes to 35 percent of child deaths and leads to irreversible losses to children's cognitive development, resulting in lower educational attainment and lower wages. Since 2008, forty-two million infants, children, and women have been provided core nutrition interventions. Nutrition activities of \$95.0 million will be linked with the Feed the Future

Initiative and evidence-based interventions that focus on the prevention of undernutrition through integrated services that provide nutrition education to improve maternal diets, nutrition during pregnancy, exclusive breastfeeding, and infant and young child feeding practices; diet quality and diversification through fortified or biofortified staple foods, specialized food products, and community gardens; and delivery of nutrition services such as micronutrient supplementation and community management of acute malnutrition.

Vulnerable Children: The FY 2014 request includes \$13.0 million for the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF). 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.

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. The request includes a total \$6.0 billion in GHP (approximately \$5.7 million for GHP-State and \$330.0 million for 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 nongovernmental organizations, faith- and community-based organizations, private sector entities, and partner governments.

Integrated HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care, and Treatment and Other Health Systems Programs: The FY 2014 budget requests \$3.9 billion in funding in this category, including \$3.7 billion in GHP-State and \$236.0 million in GHP-USAID.

- GHP-State funding of \$3.7 billion will support ongoing implementation of current HIV/AIDS prevention, care, treatment and other health systems programs as well as the prioritization of combinations of activities based on sound scientific evidence that will have the maximum impact to push the rate of new infections downward dramatically and save more lives. Antiretroviral treatment (ART) as prevention, voluntary medical male circumcision, condom distribution, and prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) – including the B-plus option of continuous ART for HIV-positive pregnant women – will continue to be instrumental in further turning the tide of global AIDS. These efforts and other complementary interventions, such as HIV testing and counseling and prevention programs for persons living with HIV and populations at high risk for infection, continue to be core interventions for stemming the course of the epidemic.
- FY 2014 funds will continue to be used for priority programs that address gender issues, including gender-based violence, and health systems strengthening (HSS), especially in nations with a severe shortage of healthcare workers. PEPFAR's investments made in HSS are intended to develop the infrastructure and systems needed to achieve an AIDS-free generation, as well as to benefit the health of the population for years to come.
- As the established timeframes for Partnership Frameworks (PFs) begin to come to a close, the next phase of the PF process will be based on the principle of country ownership and will prioritize countries (including government, civil society and the private sector) working to build the capacity to achieve joint goals and targets. In FY 2014 this transition framework will be an important part of country plans and the strategies for engaging with the partner governments and will move PEPFAR further from emergency assistance towards sustainability.
- U.S. assistance of \$236.0 million in GHP-USAID contributes to PEPFAR's global fight against the

HIV/AIDS epidemic by targeting funds to meet critical needs of USAID field programs and by providing technical leadership worldwide. This includes support for programs that work with orphans and vulnerable children affected by the epidemic. 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 will also continue to support the development of advanced product leads including Tenofovir gel. USAID collaborates closely with the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator and other U.S. Government agencies to ensure that activities funded with these resources complement and enhance efforts funded through the GHP-State account.

International Partnerships: The FY 2014 request has approximately \$1.8 billion in this category, including \$1.7 billion in GHP-State and \$94.0 million in GHP-USAID.

- GHP-State funding will be used for a \$1.65 billion contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and a \$45.0 million contribution to UNAIDS. PEPFAR will continue to expand multilateral engagement with the goal of leveraging the work of multilateral partners to maximize the impact of country programs.
- GHP-USAID funds of \$94.0 million will be used to support the Commodity Fund, HIV vaccine development through the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative, and major research with worldwide impact including microbicides research activities.

Oversight and Management: GHP-State funding of \$187.0 million supports 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: GHP-State funding in the amount of \$80.0 million supports central technical support and programmatic costs and strategic information systems that monitor program performance, track progress, and evaluate the effectiveness of interventions. PEPFAR aims 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: ART; prevention (including sexual transmission, mother-to-child transmission, medical transmission, and testing and counseling); 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.

Protecting Communities from Other Infectious Diseases

Tuberculosis (TB): The FY 2014 request includes \$191.0 million for programs which address a disease that is the leading cause of death and debilitating illness for adults throughout much of the developing world. Globally, 1.4 million people die annually from TB, and there are 8.8 million new cases of TB each year. Annually, there are approximately 500,000 cases of multi-drug resistant (MDR)-TB, which are difficult to cure and are often deadly. USAID program efforts focus on early diagnosis and successful treatment of disease to both cure individuals and prevent transmission to others. Funding priority is given to those countries that have the greatest burden of TB and MDR-TB. Country-level expansion and

strengthening of the Stop TB Strategy will continue to be the focal point of USAID's TB program, including increasing and strengthening human resources to support the delivery of priority health services such as Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course (DOTS) implementation, preventing and treating TB/HIV co-infection, and partnering with the private sector in DOTS. In particular, USAID will continue to accelerate activities to address MDR 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: More than 1 billion people worldwide suffer from one or more NTDs, which cause severe disability, including permanent blindness, and hinder growth, productivity, and cognitive development. USAID will focus the majority of its requested \$85.0 million in NTD support on scaling-up preventive drug treatments for seven of the most prevalent NTDs, including schistosomiasis, onchocerciasis, lymphatic filariasis, trachoma, and three soil-transmitted helminthes. USAID programs will use an agency-tested and the 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. USAID centrally leverages the vast majority of the drugs through partnerships with several pharmaceutical companies, which donate close to a billion dollars-worth of drugs each year. Expanding these programs to national scale will support acceleration of global efforts to eliminate lymphatic filariasis and blinding trachoma globally, and onchocerciasis in the Americas. USAID will continue to work closely with the WHO and global partners to create an international NTD training course, standardized monitoring and evaluation guidelines for NTD programs, and ensure the availability of quality pharmaceuticals.

Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats: The FY 2014 request includes \$47.0 million for programs that focus on mitigating the possibility that a highly virulent virus such as H5N1, H1N1, H7N9, or another pathogen variant could develop into a pandemic. 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; strengthen laboratory capability to address infectious disease threats; broaden ongoing efforts to prevent H5N1 transmission; and strengthen national capacities to prepare for the emergence and spread of a pandemic.

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 ambitious outcomes and objectives envisaged in GHI. FY 2014 requests for GHP funding are further described in the respective country and program narratives elsewhere in this Congressional Budget Justification document.

**Global Health Initiative - FY 2014 Request
By Strategic Framework**

\$ in thousands	Total	HIV/AIDS	Malaria	Maternal and Child Health	Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Nutrition	Tuberculosis	Pandemic Influenza	Neglected Tropical Diseases	Vulnerable Children
TOTAL	8,315,000	6,000,000	670,000	680,000	534,000	95,000	191,000	47,000	85,000	13,000
Africa	4,634,626	3,293,566	588,500	300,360	317,800	58,900	75,500	-	-	-
Angola	49,638	15,338	29,000	1,300	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	23,500	-	17,000	3,500	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	49,711	49,711	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	9,000	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	31,399	18,399	8,000	2,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	24,607	24,607	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	121,390	121,390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	161,032	47,532	50,000	34,000	17,000	2,000	10,500	-	-	-
Djibouti	1,800	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	326,236	190,336	45,000	39,000	32,000	7,900	12,000	-	-	-
Ghana	65,542	9,542	28,000	8,000	13,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
Guinea	15,500	-	10,000	2,500	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	463,541	382,141	35,000	12,000	27,400	3,000	4,000	-	-	-
Lesotho	25,558	25,558	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	31,500	3,500	12,000	9,000	7,000	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	49,000	-	26,000	9,000	14,000	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	128,648	71,748	24,000	14,500	12,700	4,200	1,500	-	-	-
Mali	58,199	4,349	25,000	13,650	11,000	4,200	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	317,280	249,180	29,000	16,000	13,000	5,100	5,000	-	-	-
Namibia	60,675	60,675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	610,425	441,225	75,000	48,000	35,200	-	11,000	-	-	-
Rwanda	117,202	74,202	17,000	10,000	13,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Senegal	56,935	4,535	24,000	8,500	15,400	4,500	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	424,636	414,636	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-
South Sudan	49,414	15,914	6,000	18,000	8,000	-	1,500	-	-	-
Swaziland	41,965	41,965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	427,173	330,038	46,000	13,135	26,800	7,200	4,000	-	-	-
Uganda	392,295	306,195	33,000	13,000	27,900	7,200	5,000	-	-	-
Zambia	349,050	292,175	24,000	12,275	13,000	3,600	4,000	-	-	-

**Global Health Initiative - FY 2014 Request
By Strategic Framework**

\$ in thousands	Total	HIV/AIDS	Malaria	Maternal and Child Health	Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Nutrition	Tuberculosis	Pandemic Influenza	Neglected Tropical Diseases	Vulnerable Children
Zimbabwe	110,175	86,175	14,000	3,000	2,000	-	5,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	13,500	-	2,500	8,000	2,000	-	1,000	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	9,600	3,600	-	1,000	4,000	-	1,000	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	3,600	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	14,400	3,000	-	1,000	10,400	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	204,367	98,367	14,000	36,500	24,000	1,000	30,500	-	-	-
Burma	24,245	9,245	6,500	7,000	-	-	1,500	-	-	-
Cambodia	35,088	13,588	4,500	6,000	5,000	1,000	5,000	-	-	-
China	2,398	2,398	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	40,000	8,000	-	20,000	-	-	12,000	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	4,780	4,780	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	31,500	-	-	2,500	18,000	-	11,000	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2,000	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	53,173	53,173	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	11,183	7,183	3,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	31,004	23,704	-	900	1,200	-	5,200	-	-	-
Ukraine	28,704	23,704	-	-	1,000	-	4,000	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	2,300	-	-	900	200	-	1,200	-	-	-
Near East	9,500	-	-	6,000	3,500	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	9,500	-	-	6,000	3,500	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	209,290	37,290	-	66,000	61,600	12,900	31,500	-	-	-
Bangladesh	75,300	-	-	30,000	28,000	5,300	12,000	-	-	-
India	69,886	23,386	-	18,500	19,000	-	9,000	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	3,750	-	-	-	-	-	3,750	-	-	-
Nepal	39,700	3,000	-	15,500	14,600	6,600	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	6,750	-	-	2,000	-	1,000	3,750	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	10,904	10,904	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	238,593	183,893	4,000	23,500	21,500	5,700	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	7,500	-	-	2,500	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	1,078	1,078	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Global Health Initiative - FY 2014 Request
By Strategic Framework**

\$ in thousands	Total	HIV/AIDS	Malaria	Maternal and Child Health	Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Nutrition	Tuberculosis	Pandemic Influenza	Neglected Tropical Diseases	Vulnerable Children
Dominican Republic	12,644	12,644	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	14,000	-	-	4,000	6,500	3,500	-	-	-	-
Guyana	5,945	5,945	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	148,096	122,896	-	14,000	9,000	2,200	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	21,058	21,058	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	20,272	20,272	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	4,000	-	-	3,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	4,000	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	4,750	-	-	2,250	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,000
SPANS, Special Protection and Assistance Needs of Survivors	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,000
GH - Global Health	358,594	80,204	63,500	69,490	99,100	14,500	31,800	-	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	422,345	94,045	-	175,000	2,800	2,000	16,500	47,000	85,000	-
Commodity Fund	20,335	20,335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Alliance (GAVI)	175,000	-	-	175,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Int'l 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)	85,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85,000	-
Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats	47,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,000	-	-
TB Drug Facility	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	13,500	-	-	-
MDR Financing	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
New Partners Fund	2,800	-	-	-	2,800	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	2,188,931	2,188,931	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additional Funding for Country Programs	227,057	227,057	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Partnerships	1,695,000	1,695,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oversight/Management	186,874	186,874	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	80,000	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Feed the Future
The Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF	GHP
TOTAL STATE/USAID (Not Including Nutrition)	1,055,595	917,035	138,560	<i>[95,000]</i>
Agriculture & Rural Development: Focus Countries & Programs	946,535	887,535	59,000	
Other Agriculture Programs	109,060	29,500	79,560	
<i>[Nutrition]</i> ¹	<i>[95,000]</i>			<i>[95,000]</i>
TOTAL TREASURY	135,000			
TOTAL USG	1,190,595			

1/ Funding for nutrition programs incorporated in Feed the Future is requested separately in the President's Budget as part of the Global Health Initiative request.

Initiative Overview

At the 2012 G8 Summit held at Camp David, President Obama announced the launch of the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (New Alliance), a commitment by G8 nations, African countries, and private sector partners to lift 50 million people out of poverty over the next 10 years through inclusive and sustained agricultural growth. Through the New Alliance, Feed the Future (FTF) is ensuring the sustainability of the President's \$3.5 billion commitment made at the 2009 G8 Summit in L'Aquila, Italy, by mobilizing extensive private capital with corporations and cooperatives – ranging from large, multinational enterprises to small, local firms in Africa. These efforts stand alongside U.S. efforts to improve the agriculture enabling environment, speed up the development and delivery of innovation to improve food production, and better understand and manage the risks resulting from changing food prices and a changing climate.

The FY 2014 request for FTF will fund the fifth year of this Presidential Initiative and represents the second year of the New Alliance. With a focus on smallholder farmers – especially women – FTF supports programs that spur economic growth through agricultural development and reduce stunting in 19 focus countries and 13 aligned countries. FTF is also focused on increasing resilience to shocks, specifically in areas like the Horn of Africa and the Sahel. These efforts are aligned with the Administration's ongoing commitment to humanitarian assistance that alleviates the immediate impacts of hunger and malnutrition.

Performance Goal: In partnership with developing country leaders and stakeholders, and with other public, private, and non-profit partners, FTF's overall goal is to accelerate progress towards achieving the first Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of halving by 2015 the proportion of people living in extreme poverty and suffering from hunger.

The U.S. Government and its partners invest in country-led, evidence-based strategies that are targeted to raise incomes, improve nutrition, and enhance food security in FTF focus countries. This will be achieved in our geographic zones of influence over the next five years by:

- Reducing the prevalence of poverty by 20 percent; and,

- Reducing the prevalence of stunted children by 20 percent under five years of age.

Development Assistance

The request includes \$460.0 million for FTF focus countries, representing 44 percent of the total Feed the Future request. 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. Four of these focus countries, Ghana, Tanzania, Mozambique, and Ethiopia, are part of the New Alliance and have designed cooperation frameworks in partnership with G-8 countries, the private sector, and African partners.

Bangladesh: As the most densely populated country in the world, with 43 percent of all children under five suffering chronic undernutrition, Bangladesh has significant need for investment in food security. In FY 2012, FTF investments resulted in 2.8 million smallholder farmers adopting improved agronomic technologies and increasing farm sales of rice by \$30.5 million; fish and shrimp by \$10.5 million; and horticulture by \$7.8 million. FY 2014 investments will continue to focus on the South, where there is great potential for increasing agricultural productivity through the introduction of saline resistant varieties of rice and other crops, the introduction of crops suitable for multiple cropping seasons, and the promotion of fish and other high-value crops. Investments will also strengthen agricultural policies, laws, and institutions that promote the adoption of improved technologies and enhance the natural resource base.

Cambodia: With approximately 80 percent of the population living in rural areas and an estimated 70 percent of those relying on agriculture, fisheries, and forestry for their livelihoods, Cambodians face poor production, storage, and inadequate supplies of rice and other foods at affordable prices. In FY 2012, FTF investments supported 3,237 demonstration sites to showcase best practices for rice and horticulture, in addition to new techniques such as drip irrigation, mulch on raised beds, trellis netting and rice seeders. As a result, horticultural incomes have increased by an average of 250 percent for 6,000 households, while rice farmers have, on average, made profits almost three times the national average. FY 2014 funding continues investments in rice, fish, fruits, and vegetables in the Tonle Sap region and work with community-based organizations and micro, small, and medium enterprises to improve the quality of agricultural processing. Programs will provide training to diversify agricultural production systems; promote the adoption of improved cultivation techniques and crops; and increase access to markets and investment opportunities.

Ethiopia: Ethiopia is among the poorest countries in the world, with an annual per capita income of \$170. For decades, the country has been among the top recipients of U.S. food aid, receiving significant food assistance to respond to chronic food insecurity and undernutrition, as well as for emergency assistance. FTF focuses on agricultural market development for staple commodities such as maize, wheat, chickpeas, livestock, and dairy, and for higher-value crops such as coffee, sesame and honey in Amhara, Oromia, Southern Nations, and Tigray regions. In FY 2012, FTF investments trained 7,600 pastoralists in various skills including livestock marketing and fodder production, gum and incense production, beekeeping, fishery, and water productivity, resulting in improved management over 43,000 hectares of rangeland. FY 2014 resources will continue to promote agriculture-led economic growth in productive areas, while linking them to livelihood-building efforts in food-insecure areas of the country, which also promotes relief to development transition (R2DT).

In this New Alliance country, FTF will partner with the Government of Ethiopia, the private sector, and other African partners to realize the commitments in the Cooperation Framework,

including policy changes such as developing and implementing a transparent land tenure policy and domestic seed policies that encourage increased private sector investment. As of May 2012, the Government of Ethiopia agreed to no longer impose export quotas on commercial farm outputs and processed goods and to amend the Seed Proclamation to allow the private sector to engage in seed supply and distribution. In addition, a new national Seed Proclamation was designed to address policy constraints in the national seed system; it was ratified in January 2013.

Ghana: Ghana's predominantly rural Northern Region suffers from a 26 percent poverty rate and a 19 percent prevalence of underweight children less than five years of age. Twenty-eight percent of children under five suffer from stunting. In FY 2012, FTF investments resulted in 6,500 smallholders adopting new technologies and/or management practices, thereby increasing the incremental value of rice, maize, and soya purchased from smallholder producers to over \$4.5 million. FY 2014 resources will continue promoting increased agricultural productivity of smallholder farmers in rice, maize, and soya through trainings and demonstrations on improved production practices, as well as providing high-yield seeds, other inputs, and basic mechanization. Investments will also support improved governance and sustainable management of marine fisheries, which provide about 60 percent of protein for the Ghanaian population. FTF will continue to support government efforts to increase the resilience and nutrition of the very poor in selected districts of the Northern Region through promotion of both increased consumption of diverse quality foods and education related to the nutrition of women and young children. The program will continue to strengthen local support networks through government-to-government assistance to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, District Assemblies, and the Government of Ghana's Northern Regional Coordinating Council.

In this New Alliance country, FTF will partner with the Government of Ghana (GOG), the private sector, and other African partners to accelerate implementation of the GOG's Medium Term Agriculture Sector Investment Plan with the overall goal of facilitating increases in private investment and scaling innovation. As of May 2012, the GOG approved the Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project, which will develop a land database to facilitate fair and legal land access for investors and register 10,000 hectares of land, as well as a pilot model lease for the land in the database and clear procedures to encourage agricultural investment.

Guatemala: Guatemala has the highest national level of chronic malnutrition—approximately 50 percent—in the Western Hemisphere and one of the highest in the world. Seventy-one percent of the poor and approximately 66 percent of those suffering from chronic malnutrition live in the rural areas of the Western Highlands, an area of focus for FTF investments. In FY 2012, FTF investments resulted in \$54.9 million in sales—a 27 percent increase from the previous year's sales—and 19,201 jobs in the production and marketing of horticulture, coffee products, timber and non-timber forest products, and sustainable tourism services. FY 2014 funding will continue activities in coffee and horticulture to increase incomes and improve access to markets, especially for vulnerable small-scale farmers such as women and the indigenous population, and integrate nutrition best practices into agriculture projects in the Western Highlands.

Honduras: Honduras suffers from a poverty rate of 66 percent with approximately 2.5 million of the extreme poor living in rural areas. FTF programs will work with smallholder farmers to combat extreme poverty and decrease chronic malnutrition in western Honduras, the main food-insecure region. In FY 2012, FTF investments resulted in more than 9,000 farmers and others implementing new technologies and management practices on over 8,000 hectares. As a result, smallholder farmers experienced yield increases between 200 percent and 400 percent. FY 2014 funding will continue to work with smallholder farmers in the adoption of appropriate crops and technologies with proven potential for sustained income generation. Assistance will

focus on strengthening market linkages with farmers by developing the capacity of producers to respond to sanitary and phytosanitary requirements. Funding will also increase farmers' business skills to enable them to enter into profitable business relationships.

Kenya: Kenya's relatively high per capita income level obscures the fact that nearly 50 percent of the population is living in poverty. In FY 2012, FTF investments trained over 300,000 individuals—48 percent women—in crop management and business and commercial skills. As a result, 322,572 farmers applied new technologies or management practices in horticulture, dairy and maize, increasing the value of exports of targeted commodities to \$16.0 million. FY 2014 funding will be largely focused in high rainfall and semi-arid areas with high concentrations of poverty and hunger. In particular, these programs will increase the production and quality of dairy, horticulture and maize in the West, and drought-resistant crops, horticulture, and maize in the South. As part of the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) resilience strategy in the Horn of Africa, this funding will also target pastoralist populations in the arid north to enhance productivity, market competitiveness, and efficiency in the livestock sector, while promoting innovative natural resource management to transform pastoral livelihoods from constant vulnerability to greater resilience, which supports R2DT.

Malawi: With a population consisting of almost 85 percent rural smallholders, there is great opportunity to reduce poverty by expanding the productivity of the agriculture sector. In FY 2012, FTF investments helped form 29 public-private partnerships (PPPs) that enabled 3,246 farmers to access market information and provided \$1.0 million in agricultural rural loans to smallholder farmers who traded agricultural commodities worth over \$11 million. FTF's work with 3,900 dairy farmers has generated more than \$3.5 million in increased income. FY 2014 funding will develop bean, legume, and dairy production in seven districts of the Southern central region. Funds will increase seed availability by working with agro-producers to expand local seed production, expand animal breeding programs, train dairy farmers, facilitate access to financing, and partner with the private sector to improve dairy quality standards. Funds will also be used to engage with civil society, the private sector, and the government to improve Malawi's agricultural policy environment.

Mali: Over 51 percent of the population lives on less than \$1.25 per day, with 70 percent of the population living in rural communities. The coup d'état of March 22, 2012 and the subsequent political instability resulted in the suspension of all FTF programs from March 2012 to February 2013 at a critical time in the agricultural campaign, just prior to the 2012 planting season. The political situation in Mali as well as its status as an FTF focus country continues to be monitored and reviewed; however, key programs were restarted in February 2013 and were, as needed, modified to conform to policy and legal requirements. In FY 2012, FTF investments helped train 37,000 farmers in improved processing and post-harvest handling, and finding remunerative markets, thereby increasing their total income. An estimated 38,000 hectares have been cultivated under improved technology, including over 1,600 hectares of new or rehabilitated irrigated land. FY 2014 funding will improve agriculture productivity of rice, millet/sorghum, and possibly livestock by transferring best practices such as intensive rice system farming; integrated pest management; soil ridge tilling; increasing access to quality inputs, including certified seeds and fertilizer; and credit to purchase such inputs and harvesting equipment.

Mozambique: Although agriculture production has grown at an average of eight percent since 2001, this growth is almost entirely from increases in land use rather than productivity. Food availability is limited by yields that are, on average, one-third of their potential with improved inputs and practices. In FY 2012, FTF investments resulted in the distribution of over 24,000 kilograms—or about 53,000 pounds—of improved seed varieties of cowpeas and soybeans,

resulting in almost \$40.0 million in sales of agricultural products by smallholder farmers. FY 2014 assistance will be provided to small- and medium-scale farmers and rural enterprises in producing, marketing, processing, and exporting value-added agricultural products for key subsectors, including cashews, oilseeds, fruits, and beans and legumes. These have strong potential to improve productivity and profitability. FY 2014 resources will focus on the Zambezia and Nampula provinces, which are home to 44 percent of the country's poor and touch three of the country's main trade corridors: Nacala, Beira, and the N1 highway.

In this New Alliance country, FTF will partner with the Government of Mozambique (GOM), the private sector, and other African partners to accelerate implementation of its Country Investment Plan with the overall goal of facilitating increases in private investment and scaling innovation. As of May 2012, the GOM has eliminated permit requirements for inter-district trade and replaced a complex Value Added Tax scheme with a simplified tax for smaller contributors; developed innovative methods for increasing the availability of and access to credit to smallholder farmers; and reformed the land use rights (or "DUAT") system by accelerating issuance of DUATS to smallholders. This will help secure land tenure for men and women and promote agribusiness investment.

Rwanda: As the first country to sign a Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Plan (CAADP) compact in 2007 and to complete a food security country investment plan, Rwanda has increased its domestic budget expenditure on agriculture to approximately 7 percent, up from just over 3 percent in 2006. In FY 2012, FTF investments trained 48,607 farmers in post-harvest techniques, resulting in over 14,000 tons of commodities being stored in FTF-supported warehouses. FY 2014 resources will strengthen staple crop value chains, particularly beans and maize. Funding will continue PPP investments and train entrepreneurs and leaders of farmer-based organizations. Assistance will increase dairy farmer adoption of milk quality management practices and facilitate the expansion and diversification of financial services to the poor and small- and medium-sized enterprises.

Senegal: More than 3 million people in Senegal—approximately 25 percent of the total population—are chronically hungry, compromising Senegal's ability to achieve sustainable economic growth. FTF activities are focused in the Senegal River Valley and the Southern forest zone—the most undernourished regions—where 460 vulnerable communities are located. Feed the Future programs focus on rice and maize production with millet and fish as secondary priorities. In FY 2012, FTF investments trained 70,000 individuals from over 2,000 producer organizations in improved agriculture productivity techniques. Farmers sold approximately 30,000 tons of processed product valuing \$15.8 million. FY 2014 funding will support small-scale and industrial mills to improve quality management capacities. Investments in maize production will help the commercial sector create maize-based products such as cereals for children older than six months, thereby enhancing their nutritional intake during their critical growth phase. In collaboration with the national government, a seed certification lab and associated private sector seed system capacity will be developed to improve access to quality inputs.

Tanzania: Thirty-four percent of Tanzanians are below the national income poverty line, and nearly 68 percent of the population lives on \$1.25 per day; in some regions up to half the population is unable to meet basic food needs. Fully aligned with Tanzania's ambitious country investment plan, FTF investments are focused on developing the southern trade corridor. In FY 2012, Feed the Future investments resulted in farmers increasing their horticulture yields by 44 percent and their rice yields by 50 percent. While staples including maize and rice will be the primary focus of FY 2014 resources, funding will continue to support horticulture and livestock

as secondary value chains. To address a binding constraint to Tanzania's economic growth, FY 2014 funding will also upgrade rural roads and irrigation infrastructure in target regions in order to link rural producers with urban markets.

In this New Alliance country, FTF will collaborate with the Government of Tanzania (GOT), the private sector, and other African countries to promote implementation of Tanzania's Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan. The overall goal is to facilitate private investment and scale innovation along the Southern Africa Growth Corridor. As of May 2012, the GOT committed to stop local governments from charging a tax of up to 5 percent on agriculture products and seeds, and to developing policy alternatives to food export bans to ensure greater food security for the poorest rural households.

Uganda: Thirty-eight percent of Ugandans live on less than \$1.25 a day, and 33 percent of children are stunted. In FY 2012, FTF investments benefitted over 100,000 households involved in the production and marketing of coffee, maize, and beans. Over 60,000 farmers applied new technologies for the first time (45 percent of them were women); improved seed, fertilizers and/or agro-chemical technologies were used on 35,000 hectares—roughly four times the size of Manhattan—of land under coffee, maize, or bean cultivation. FY 2014 funding will continue to promote the development of Uganda's key agricultural commodities: coffee, beans, and maize. Specifically, programs will increase agricultural productivity; increase access to competitive markets; strengthen farmers groups and organizations; improve the policy environment; and support the development of the agriculture inputs market to increase the quality, availability and use of inputs. FTF programs will continue to work with smaller farmers and organizations that benefit from the wholesale purchase of inputs, access to finance and bulking, and cleaning and processing farm products—emphasizing linkages to international buyers through the Uganda Commodity Exchange.

Zambia: Agriculture supports the livelihoods of over 70 percent of the population. Productivity of most staple crops has been stagnant due to the small area of cultivation, inadequate infrastructure, and low productivity and seasonal variability. In FY 2012, FTF investments resulted in nearly 12,000 hectares under new technologies, thereby increasing yields by 79 percent for groundnuts and 55 percent for beans from FY 2011 baselines. FY 2014 funding will promote income and production diversification for smallholder farmers in maize, oilseeds (groundnut, soya, and sunflower), and vegetable production in the Eastern province of Zambia, where 23 percent of households are single-female-headed and 17 percent of the population are poor farmers.

Strategic Partner Countries

FTF seeks to develop and implement joint food and nutrition security-related projects with strategic partners in focus countries, as well as strengthen historical U.S. linkages and collaborative relationships with the governments, private sector, and nongovernment partners of each FTF strategic partner. U.S. cooperation with Brazil, India, and South Africa on global food and nutrition security will continue to leverage the significant expertise, investment, and leadership of these countries for the benefit of FTF focus countries.

Since the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding in 2010, the United States and Brazil have piloted trilateral food security cooperation in Mozambique. Joint development cooperation expanded to Haiti and Honduras in 2012.

The United States and India selected Liberia, Kenya, and Malawi as the three pilot countries for the “triangular partnership.” In FY 2012, FTF investments strengthened the capacity of the

Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry to establish and manage a platform and supporting programs to identify, support, and scale innovative, game-changing, and cost-effective solutions to development challenges in India and around the world.

The United States and South Africa Strategic Partnership for Food Security will continue to build upon South Africa's economic and regional strengths to address food security challenges on the continent. Feed the Future is partnering with South Africa's Department of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries to deliver results-driven food security interventions in third countries in Africa.

In FY 2014, these FTF strategic partnership investments will continue to generate expanded and scaled-up joint research, development, and technical assistance, which will help improve FTF focus countries' farming systems and natural resource management.

Regional Food Security Programs

Regional programs reflect the strategic importance of expanded 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. Working with regional economic communities, FTF regional programs 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.

In FY 2012, FTF investments resulted in an increase in average yield of cotton by 17 percent despite difficult weather conditions during the growing season in West Africa.

In East Africa, FTF regional funding helped build a regional food balance sheet to improve the evidence base for policy-makers in partnership with the East African Community, national statistics offices, the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System, and the private sector. Credible, timely information on all stocks of staple grains built confidence that food will be available through market channels, reducing reliance on ad hoc export bans and other market interventions.

In FY 2014, regional FTF programs will continue to help establish 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 new technologies; and support cross-border management of natural resources.

Research and Development (R&D)

Investments in research, when customized to respond to regional and country-specific priorities, will generate a continuous flow of new technologies that can lead to higher levels of productivity and incomes for small- and medium-scale producers in FTF countries. In FY 2012, FTF-funded programs brought 1.7 million hectares—approximately the size of New Jersey—under improved technologies or management practices. In addition, these programs disseminated genetically improved African rice varieties that more effectively used nitrogen, fertilizer, and water, resulting in increased rice yields by 20-30 percent, reduced reliance on chemical fertilizers, and improved cultivation on nitrogen-depleted soils.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will advance the productivity frontier, including the development and promotion of heat- and drought-tolerant varieties of cereals and legumes, as well as new approaches to controlling major livestock diseases.

- U.S.-funded research investments will transform key production systems, including implementing a Sustainable Intensification research program that integrates component technologies and resource conservation to drive smallholder productivity, resilience, and income generation in priority geographic areas, such as the Ethiopian highlands, East and Southern Africa, the Sudano-Sahelian Zone of Africa, and the Indo-Gangetic plains.
- Programs will enhance food safety and nutrition through the promotion of diversified, high-quality foods (e.g., fish, dairy, vegetables) and the reduction of post-harvest losses, including through improved food safety (e.g., reduced incidence of aflatoxin contamination).

FY 2014 funding will continue climate-resilient crop research aimed at increasing access to existing technologies, such as conservation agriculture and holistic rangeland management, which can help smallholder farmers and herders adapt to more erratic production patterns. In particular, FY 2014 funding will support key staple crop research, including cereal crops for climate resilience, disease-resistant clonal crops for food security, and grain legume (e.g. soybean, peanuts, and certain pulses) productivity for nutrition. Working from a short list of priority technologies, FTF will support the Scaling Seeds and Technologies Partnership to develop a road map of specific public and private sector actions needed to achieve 10-year technology adoption and yield increase targets set by New Alliance countries.

Markets, Partnerships and Innovations

For economic growth to be sustainable, the private sector must be engaged and involved in investments in infrastructure, agriculture, education, and innovation. Systematic engagement of, and collaboration with, the private sector will promote inclusive market growth and will leverage the resources and expertise of both the private sector and civil society. In FY 2012, FTF investments in a PPP with General Mills, Cargill, and DSM resulted in 178 new processing jobs for local farmers. Investments also promoted the expansion of index-based livestock insurance to the Borana region of southern Ethiopia. In line with the New Alliance, FY 2014 funding will support public-private alliances in sustainable agriculture and improved food security and nutrition. Funding will also support new approaches to food security through innovative partnerships that improve market access for food insecure households in focus countries. In New Alliance countries, funding will defray project development costs and risks to expand smallholder farmers' access to broader market opportunities.

Economic Resilience

Targeted toward vulnerable rural communities in areas with high concentrations of chronic hunger and undernutrition, economic resilience programs will bridge humanitarian and development objectives by expanding support for productive rural safety nets, livelihood diversification, microfinance and savings, and other programs. The request also funds the Farmer to Farmer program, which taps the vast experience and goodwill of the U.S. agriculture community, placing volunteers of various skill backgrounds with organizations assisting farmers overseas – usually at a community level – to provide short-term technical assistance, training, and/or business skills development. In FY 2012, economic resilience funds accelerated USAID's support to the Horn of Africa, comprised of Ethiopia and Kenya, that resulted in a total of 43,083 hectares of rangeland—over half the size of the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia—being under improved management. Routes to water points, which were closed for 13 years in Ethiopia because private enclosures and farms blocked livestock migrations, were re-opened, and over 830 hectares of private enclosures were dismantled. FY 2014 funding will: directly support community development activities; leverage the potential of programs, such as the World Food Program's local and regional procurement of food assistance, to strengthen local markets and increase smallholder access to them; and sustainably reduce vulnerability, increase social stability

and economic growth, and improve nutrition in areas chronically affected by hunger, particularly in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel.

Monitoring and Evaluation

To date, monitoring and evaluation funds have been used to complete population baseline surveys in FTF countries as well as 20 impact evaluations that will be used to improve implementation through learning by disseminating best practices that have resulted in the greatest impact. The FY 2014 request continues funding for a robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework to ensure that FTF continues to maximize results with the funds invested. The results framework outlines FTF goals and objectives, sets targets, examines the linkages between activities, and establishes an M&E standard that facilitates data collection and tracks progress against targets to measure impact. Funding will provide the best available empirical evidence to inform policy and investment decisions under the FTF initiative in order to support effective, innovative, and sustainable development practices. This funding will employ program evaluation and, subsequently, performance monitoring, and knowledge sharing to validate and support future FTF program design and investment decisions. Indicators and targets pertaining to improved nutrition are fully aligned with the Global Health Initiative.

Aligned Agriculture Programs

Aligned Agriculture programs support ongoing agricultural development in countries other than those designated as focus countries where agricultural development remains critical. The request includes \$29.5 million for FTF-aligned countries in Development Assistance, representing 3 percent of the total Feed the Future request. To ensure that this initiative has significant and sustained development impact, FTF assistance efforts are focused on a limited number of countries. The FY 2014 Budget requests funding for 13 aligned agriculture programs [three funded through Development Assistance and 10 funded through the Economic Support Fund (ESF)], eliminating FTF funding for four countries from FY 2012 levels and including a new aligned county: Burma. Programs in these countries will be assessed and guided by the same key principles governing FTF.

Indonesia: FY 2014 FTF investments will promote farmer livelihood diversification and development in the most under-developed regions, increasing incomes of farmers in six provinces. U.S. assistance will expand successful models developed through PPPs among farmer groups, industry, civil society, the Government of Indonesia, and selected universities.

Nigeria: FY 2014 FTF resources will be used to increase productivity and reduce post-harvest losses of the essential staples, maize, rice, millet and sorghum, which are important not only for Nigerian but also regional food security. Efforts to strengthen the link between food production, nutrition, and health will continue with specific interventions to address the needs of vulnerable groups. These include nutrition education and awareness, introduction of more nutritious crops into the home garden, and the introduction of bio-fortified planting material. Feed the Future will also fund two new projects: a resilience and nutrition project targeted at the most vulnerable households in two Sahelian states (Bauchi and Sokoto) where stunting and wasting rates are approximately twice those in southern areas. The project aims to increase agricultural productivity, increase and diversify incomes, and promote improved diets and feeding practices, especially for women and young children.

Timor Leste: FY 2014 FTF funding will promote improved productivity in organic shade grown coffee, livestock, agro-forestry and high-value horticulture, and will link producers to both domestic and international markets. The introduction of time-saving and affordable technologies,

such as drip irrigation and plastic tunnels, will allow farmers to produce high-quality vegetables year round.

Economic Support Fund

The request includes \$56.0 million for FTF focus countries, representing 5 percent of the total FTF request.

Haiti: Haiti is the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere and one of the poorest countries in the world, with 55 percent of the population living below \$1.25 per day. Despite recent crop failures due to Hurricane Sandy, FTF investments helped 6,300 bean farmers achieve an increase in yields from 1.0 metric tons/hectare to 1.2 metric tons/hectare, and 1,900 corn farmers saw an increase in yields from 3.3 metric tons/hectare to 3.5 metric tons/hectare. FY 2014 funding will improve extension services and introduce innovative technology for onsite soil and fertilizer analysis in FTF zones of influence. To increase crop yields, investments will promote improved extension services and innovative technology for science-based soil fertilization and increased access to inputs. Assistance will also train producer groups on soil conservation techniques and introduce greater income-generating perennial and tree crops on hillside farms to ensure soil nutrient quality, decrease flood prevalence, and improve farmers' incomes. FTF programs will also focus on access to markets by constructing feeder roads, disseminating short messaging service technology that sends real-time market information to smallholder farmers, and by increasing credit access to farmers and small and medium agricultural enterprises.

Liberia: Agriculture accounts for half of Liberia's Gross Domestic Product, and more than two-thirds of Liberians depend on agriculture for their livelihood, with women and children particularly dependent on the sector. Focused in six counties located along Liberia's main economic development corridors, FTF programs work on the rice and cassava value chains, ensuring improved seed availability in collaboration with private, national, and regional partners. FY 2014 funding will focus on expanding income-generating opportunities, increasing dietary diversity through horticulture and goat husbandry programs, and training farmers and women who work in markets to become for-profit extension agents to the farmers with whom they work. They will be trained in business skills and provided with access to capital for improved post-harvest handling and storage. Funding will continue to provide cross-cutting support in food security, including agriculture policy advocacy and research such as pricing and trade policies; coordinating partnerships with the Ministry of Agriculture and private companies in delivering extension services; and improving market structures such as market price information systems.

Nepal: An estimated 55 percent of Nepalese live below the international poverty line. In FY 2012, food security and agriculture programs trained over 20,000 farmers—60 percent of whom are women—on production of maize, wheat, rice, and vegetables, and management of small livestock such as chickens and goats, covering over 6,000 hectares of land. As a result, more than 74,000 have applied new technologies or management practices resulting in almost 70,000 hectares under improved management. FY 2014 funding will continue to improve production of staple food crops such as rice, maize, and lentils, as well as to increase smallholder farmer production of vegetables and livestock. Programs will improve irrigation systems and promote seed, fertilizer and technology use to increase the number of crop cycles per year. Programs will train smallholder farmers, input service providers, and extension agents on best production methods, nutrition, and hygiene; and emphasize women's empowerment. Additionally, FTF resources will improve access to markets for smallholders.

Tajikistan: Forty-six percent of Tajikistan's population lives below the poverty line and one in three children is affected by chronic undernutrition and stunting. In FY 2012, FTF investments

resulted in a comprehensive set of amendments to the Land Code. FY 2014 funding will continue to improve food security in the Khatlon province by fostering better inputs, technology and practices for small-plot farmers, as well as improved access to and availability of food. Programs will strengthen the development of a market economy in Tajikistan through land reform and land market development, by increasing the government's capacity to introduce progressive land legislation and effectively implement land reforms. FY 2014 funding will also provide technical assistance, training, equipment, and commodities to farmers and agricultural small and medium enterprises and facilitate linkages among value chain actors, with the goal of increasing the production and profitability of traditional agriculture.

Aligned Agriculture Programs

The request includes \$79.6 million for FTF-aligned countries in ESF funds, representing 8 percent of the total FTF request.

Burma: With 66 percent of the population of 60 million employed in agriculture and nearly 35 percent of Burmese children under five stunted, Burma has identified agriculture as a key priority for economic development. FY 2014 FTF funding will promote increased productivity by expanding farmers' access to agricultural inputs, finance, and markets; building the capacity of the public and private sectors; and promoting a positive policy enabling environment. Efforts to strengthen the link between food production, nutrition, and health will continue with specific interventions to address the needs of vulnerable groups.

Democratic Republic of Congo: FY 2014 FTF funding will promote improved production, processing, and marketing of key staple commodities including cassava, maize, and beans. Complementary initiatives support efforts to improve access to markets and strengthen agricultural policies, including the country's implementation of the CAADP. Funding will promote increased agricultural productivity, adoption of efficient processing methods, and improved market efficiency.

Egypt: FY 2014 FTF funding will support the implementation of agricultural development programs with the Government of Egypt. Specific activities include working with small farmers to bring them into the commercial value chain for higher-value farm products, and addressing complementary, cross-cutting sector support such as vocational training, extension services, irrigation, rural sanitation, and support for research and improved policies and regulations.

Georgia: U.S. assistance will develop competitive agricultural value chains; integrate small-scale farmers into these value chains; and ensure that the required regulatory environment, strategy, systems, procedures, and human capacity are in place to enable the development of these value chains.

Kyrgyz Republic: FY 2014 FTF funding will support the increased use of modern agricultural technologies; promote the development of a market for inputs, such as seeds, fertilizers, and crop protection products; and increase the use of higher-quality seeds.

Lebanon: FTF-funded programs will connect small-scale farmers to higher-value market segments in the fruit, vegetable, and flower greenhouse/hydroponic sector. Additional programs will address the competitiveness of agriculture and tourism value chains by providing small- and medium-sized landholders, farmers, agro-food producers and processors, and value chain actors throughout the system with product development, training, and access to finance.

South Sudan: U.S assistance will promote the development of agribusinesses and the economic standing of smallholder farmers, thereby supporting a transition from food aid dependency and subsistence agriculture. Efforts will primarily focus in the “Green Belt” area of Central, Eastern and Western Equatorial States. Funds will be used to enable smallholder farmers, including women, to produce and sell surplus production in local markets, increase their knowledge of more modern farming practices, and access high-yielding seeds and other agricultural inputs, which will lead to higher food production and availability.

West Bank and Gaza: FY 2014 FTF funding will support small- and medium-sized enterprises to increase their local production and export market potential. This will include, but is not limited to, enhancements in technology and management practices, expanded access to regional and international markets, and assistance to microfinance institutions and banks to increase agricultural lending. In addition, funding will promote Palestinian agricultural and food products to access markets, develop or strengthen operational processes for both local firms and business associations in the agriculture sector, and develop supply chains that extend from the local producers to wholesalers and retailers.

Yemen: The FY 2014 request will promote increased crop and livestock production, development and adoption of alternative crops to the narcotic qat, demonstrate more efficient water use technologies, and link rural households with value-added processing and marketing opportunities. FTF, in conjunction with government and agricultural stakeholders, will support key policy, training, and institution assessment initiatives in such areas as: water management; value chain development; alternatives to qat cultivation (with a focus on water conservation); the strengthening of agricultural cooperatives; the renovation of market places; and the rehabilitation of tertiary farm-to-market roads.

Zimbabwe: Requested FTF funding will move rural households from humanitarian assistance toward self-sufficiency through training in improved technology 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.

Global Health Programs

Nutrition: Improved nutrition outcomes require coordination and integration of investments in both food security and health, and are a key focus for both the Global Health Initiative and FTF. In FY 2012, combined investments resulted in approximately 800,000 people trained in child health and nutrition and over 12 million children under the age of five years reached with nutrition programs. FY 2014 funding will build upon existing nutrition programs and commitments aimed at the prevention and treatment of undernutrition. Prevention programs improve nutrition through individual and group education public health campaigns at the community and national level by promoting improved behaviors and diet. Funding will also be used to establish community nutrition centers and expand access and consumption to critical nutrients. Community-based management of acute malnutrition programs reduce mortality through decentralized delivery of therapeutic and fortified foods at the community level by treating severe and moderate acute malnutrition. These programs will be complemented and integrated with agricultural investments aimed at increasing access to a more diverse and higher quality diet. U.S. efforts contribute significantly to the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement, which helps mobilize governments, civil society and the private sector to promote action to improve nutrition for women and children in the 1,000 day window of opportunity – from pregnancy to two years.

Humanitarian Assistance

Food Aid Reform: The FY 2014 Food Aid Reform will ensure that the U.S. Government can respond most effectively to humanitarian crises and chronic food insecurity within current budget constraints, while reaching more people in need. It includes a shift of funding previously requested in P.L. 480 Title II to three other assistance accounts: International Disaster Assistance (IDA) for emergency food response; Development Assistance (DA) for the Community Development and Resilience Fund (CDRF) to address chronic food insecurity in areas of recurrent crises; and a new Emergency Food Assistance Contingency Fund. The CDRF will be composed of \$330.0 million, replacing Title II non-emergency resources, including \$80.0 million in DA from the Bureau for Food Security and \$250.0 million in DA from Food for Peace, to be implemented by partners that receive Title II funding. These jointly-funded CDRF programs will be managed by USAID’s Office of Food for Peace and are a critical component of food security, strengthening the ability to address chronic poverty, build resilience, and help prevent food crises. The goal is to make food aid more timely and cost-effective and to improve program efficiencies and performance by shifting resources to programs that will allow the use of the right tool at the right time for responding to emergencies and chronic food insecurity. The range of tools and programs includes interventions such as local and regional purchase, purchase of U.S. agricultural commodities and products, cash vouchers and transfers, and cash for work programs. Provided that the proposed food aid reforms are enacted and all the funding previously requested in P.L. 480 Title II is appropriated as described above, at least 55 percent of the requested (and appropriated) IDA funding of \$1.4 billion for emergency food assistance programs administered by USAID’s Office of Food for Peace will be used for the purchase and transport of agricultural commodities produced in the United States. The reform will facilitate robust emergency and development programming. (The request also shifts \$25.0 million of the efficiency savings to the Department of Transportation’s Maritime Administration for additional targeted operating subsidies for militarily-useful vessels and incentives to facilitate the retention of mariners.)

Feed the Future: Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative*

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	All Accounts	DA	ESF
TOTAL	1,150,595	917,035	138,560
Nutrition (GHP Account)	95,000	-	-
State/USAID - Agriculture and Rural Development	1,055,595	917,035	138,560
Focus Countries	516,000	460,000	56,000
Bangladesh	50,000	50,000	-
Cambodia	8,000	8,000	-
Ethiopia	50,000	50,000	-
Ghana	45,000	45,000	-
Guatemala	13,000	13,000	-
Haiti	28,000	-	28,000
Honduras	17,000	17,000	-

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	All Accounts	DA	ESF
Kenya	50,000	50,000	-
Liberia	8,000	-	8,000
Malawi	17,000	17,000	-
Mali	12,000	12,000	-
Mozambique	35,000	35,000	-
Nepal	10,000	-	10,000
Rwanda	37,000	37,000	-
Senegal	17,000	17,000	-
Tajikistan	10,000	-	10,000
Tanzania	70,000	70,000	-
Uganda	37,000	37,000	-
Zambia	2,000	2,000	-
Strategic Partners	6,000	3,000	3,000
Brazil	2,000	2,000	-
India	3,000	-	3,000
South Africa	1,000	1,000	-
Regional Programs	97,100	97,100	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	2,000	2,000	-
USAID Asia Regional	1,000	1,000	-
USAID Central America Regional	1,500	1,500	-
USAID Country Support (BFS)	30,000	30,000	-
USAID East Africa Regional	20,000	20,000	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	900	900	-
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	22,000	22,000	-
Research and Development	160,400	160,400	-
BFS - Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD)	400	400	-
BFS - Research and Development	160,000	160,000	-
Monitoring and Evaluation	15,000	15,000	-
BFS - Monitoring and Evaluation	15,000	15,000	-
Markets, Partnerships and Innovation	47,035	47,035	-
BFS - Markets, Partnerships and Innovation	47,035	47,035	-
Economic Resilience	105,000	105,000	-
BFS - Community Development	80,000	80,000	-
BFS - Disaster Risk Reduction	5,000	5,000	-
BFS - Market Access for Vulnerable Populations	20,000	20,000	-

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	All Accounts	DA	ESF
Aligned Agricultural Programs	109,060	29,500	79,560
Burma	8,000	-	8,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	8,000	-	8,000
Egypt	15,000	-	15,000
Georgia	5,000	-	5,000
Indonesia	3,000	3,000	-
Kyrgyz Republic	6,000	-	6,000
Lebanon	6,000	-	6,000
Nigeria	25,000	25,000	-
South Sudan	18,000	-	18,000
Timor-Leste	1,500	1,500	-
West Bank and Gaza	5,000	-	5,000
Yemen	4,560	-	4,560
Zimbabwe	4,000	-	4,000

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

Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund

The events unfolding in the Middle East and North Africa are the pre-eminent foreign policy challenge of this time. U.S. strategic and security interests in the region are unchanged, but the pursuit of them relies on sustained democratic, economic, security and justice sector reforms that respond to the aspirations of the region's citizens for dignity, opportunity, and self-determination.

Achieving these outcomes requires committing resources commensurate with the challenge and changing the U.S. Government's approach to assistance. While bilateral funding in the region is being reassessed to meet new requirements, and existing programs are being better calibrated to emerging needs, ongoing security commitments and challenges remain. Our ability to capitalize on the opportunities and address the challenges presented by the Arab Awakening requires both new resources and new methodologies to encourage reformers in the region moving to undertake the political, security sector, and economic reforms that respond to citizen demands. Through the President's FY 2014 request for \$580 million for the Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund (MENA IF), the USG will support the transparency, citizen engagement, and reform orientation necessary on the part of local authorities to sustain and advance democratic transitions, and in doing so will alter the assistance relationship between the U.S., its partner governments in the region, and their citizens.

Modeled in part on the single account established for the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe (AEECA) and drawing on the best practices of the Millennium Challenge Corporation and lessons learned from decades of USAID development programs, the MENA IF will provide the platform from which the USG can respond to contingencies and new opportunities across economic, political, and security spheres, begin to address the imbalance between U.S. military and economic assistance in the region, and promote institutional reform. It will provide the United States with additional tools to work with international partners toward our shared reform objectives, and, through loan guarantee and debt relief authority, to leverage limited assistance dollars for maximum effect and impact.

The MENA IF will address two types of needs:

Longer-term reform plans: Two thirds of the fund will be focused on longer-term *governance, security/justice sector, or economic reform*. The entry-point for a country to access these resources would be reform plans with benchmarks, made public to their citizens, supported by U.S. resources for high-impact initiatives and programs, with mutual commitments and conditions for support.

Immediate transition/stabilization requirements: One third of the MENA IF will be available for short-term support for newly transitioning countries, including short term economic stabilization, support for elections, humanitarian assistance, short-term security sector support, weapons abatement, and deployment of additional staff.

In addition to these purposes, the MENA-IF account also funds \$75 million for the Middle East Partnership Initiative and \$30 million for USAID's Middle East Regional platform, both of which were previously funded by Economic Support Funds. Though funded by the MENA-IF, these regional program platforms will operate as in past years, with MEPI working with non-governmental actors and MER supporting USAID programming. (See the Near East section (Annex: Regional Perspectives) for the Middle East Partnership Initiative and USAID Middle East Regional detailed justifications.)

Significant Resources and Authorities Required

The events of the past two years make clear that there are significant resource needs for countries in transition. Department of State and USAID support in FY 2011 and FY 2012 has totaled over \$1.8 billion, spanning the range of humanitarian, economic stabilization, security sector reform, and political reform requirements in Libya, Tunisia, Egypt, Jordan, and Syria.

Total by Country (\$ in thousands)	
EGYPT	671,600
JORDAN	120,000
TUNISIA	278,737
MOROCCO	7,500
LIBYA	187,853
YEMEN	39,000
SYRIA	499,538
REGIONAL	27,135
TOTAL	1,831,363

^{/1} includes \$571,600 realigned from Egypt's existing bilateral program
Note: does not include non-State/USAID funds (DoD, MCC, OPIC)

These funds were reallocated from other programs in the region, topline adjustments that reduced globally available funding, funding in regional and global accounts that had been planned for other purposes; and humanitarian and contingency accounts that had other global demands. This resulted in real opportunity costs to other programs. Without the creation of the MENA IF, continuing needs and new transitions will further erode existing programs that remain a priority and impact the ability to respond to emergent needs in other regions.

Sources of Funds (\$ in thousands)	
Topline Adjustments ^{/1}	240,000
Savings from Front Line States	388,000
Realigned Regional & Global Funds	119,450
Realigned Bilateral Program (Egypt)	571,600
Humanitarian & Contingency Accounts	512,313

^{/1} includes FY11 & FY12 funding identified as the Middle East Response Fund.

Further, our flexibility to respond appropriately to emerging opportunities and cement support for transitions is hindered by the need to seek special authorities on a case-by-case basis for such things as loan guarantees, debt relief, or enterprise funds; or by the lack of available funds with the appropriate authorities. The President's request for the MENA IF incorporates these lessons learned by (1) seeking additional resources, over and above funding for enduring bilateral commitments and enduring security interests that account for much of our assistance in the region; and by (2) requesting authorities that will allow us to respond to the range of unanticipated needs with the right tools. These authorities include:

- **Consolidated account authorities:** The request includes creation of a standalone account to allow for implementation of a range of programs normally funded in disparate accounts in the Foreign Assistance Act. As with all other such consolidated accounts, this will allow the Department and USAID to respond appropriately to needs in the region across a range of economic and security objectives. The MENA IF account relies on existing FAA authorities that

are normally available under accounts like ESF, TI, IDA, INCLE, PKO, and NADR (but not FMF) and allows programmatic planning to adjust to realities, opportunities, and needs.

- **Longer time horizon:** MENA IF funds would be available for five years, ensuring strategic commitment of resources and time to engage with host countries. These kinds of long-term incentive programs that are based on negotiated agreements will require longer period of availability of funds.
- **Loan guarantee authority:** Loan guarantees help partner governments mobilize larger amounts of affordable financing, at a risk-adjusted cost to the United States, to help restore investor confidence in publicly held debt by re-enforcing access to international private capital. Under a U.S. sovereign loan guarantee program, a recipient country issues sovereign debt in the international capital markets, governed by a bilateral agreement in which the United States agrees to repay some or all of the principal and interest to debt holders should the recipient country default on the debt. As a result, the guaranteed issuance leverages the United States' creditworthiness and lowers investors' evaluation of the risk associated with the sovereign debt issue, reducing the cost of financing for the recipient country.

For example, \$30 million in a U.S.-backed sovereign loan guarantee for Tunisia in 2012 successfully leveraged \$485 million in financing for the Government of Tunisia. The Administration's request includes authority to accept recipient country or third-party contributions to some, or all, of the subsidy estimate as an alternative to full financing of the subsidy estimate with U.S. appropriations.

By providing the option for the recipient countries to contribute some or all of the subsidy estimate, the USG would have the flexibility to better meet the recipient country's needs as they emerge during negotiations, increase the size and/or duration of the guaranteed issuance, or provide a follow-up guarantee if circumstances warrant.

- **Debt relief:** The request authorizes debt relief for debt owed to the United State and restructuring to provide countries with critical fiscal space for increased spending on job creation and other programs. Debt forgiveness can be in the form of either a flow treatment, which writes off payments, or stock reduction, which reduces the principal of the debt. Debt relief can, among other things, open up multilateral development bank support.
- **Enterprise Funds (EF):** The request would authorize EFs for countries in the region. The request also authorizes use of bilateral program funds for this purpose. Small and medium enterprise (SME) development is key to economic growth and unlocking the potential of transitioning societies. These funds leverage private investment and can generate interest from the business community in regulatory reforms relating to the business enabling environment, sparking greater engagement with the government on economic opportunity. These funds are also a way to work directly with the citizens of the country on entrepreneurial development.
- **Multilateral efforts:** The MENA IF will seek creative new ways to provide assistance other than through traditional government-to-government mechanisms – including support for local implementing partners - and where appropriate will seek to attract and support World Bank/IMF/African Development Bank/European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and other multilateral development banks, to multiply impact.

For example, the EBRD will be investing hundreds of millions of dollars in the private sectors,

particularly SMEs, in each of the transitioning MENA countries. MENA IF could assist those countries in improving their business and investment climates to maximize that assistance so that it can develop the private sector and create jobs.

This allows U.S. funds to leverage international commitments to shared funding mechanisms that are often needed to support transition governments. Such contributions also allow the United States to exercise greater control over uses of funds in these multi-donor mechanisms as decision making is typically restricted to those who contribute and to promote transparency and accountability.

- **Notwithstanding authority:** that would allow the provision of assistance in the region despite the possibility that certain restrictions could apply. Countries in the region sometimes face bilateral restrictions ranging from the fiscal transparency restrictions on individual countries to more comprehensive restrictions on certain countries, (e.g. Syria) to administrative requirements in the areas of grants and contracts.

This authority is similar to the authorities relied upon for such consolidated accounts generally (including regional accounts for Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union), and much more recently in other contingency-type accounts such as have been developed in other cases of reconstruction (e.g., IRRF) or in response to extensive and diverse emergencies (e.g. tsunamis). The account is aimed at providing assistance in a rapidly changing and challenging environment. We would use this authority judiciously to advance key foreign policy goals. In carefully managing the use of this authority, we would retain policy control and maintain appropriate vetting procedures on assistance.

- **Peacekeeping support:** The MENA IF allows response to future events in the region by transferring funds for assessed contributions to UN peacekeeping missions, should such missions be authorized in the region. The authority to use a portion of the MENA IF funds for those assessed contributions before we have time to budget through the regular CIPA account will leverage much greater international support for peacekeeping and for US policy priorities.
- **Enhanced Operational Capacity:** MENA IF allows the funding of operations costs which will be associated with the design and implementation of programs and which are otherwise not budgeted for. This will ensure the right skills and capabilities are identified at the right time.

Applying and Expanding Lessons Learned

Contingency funds for immediate stabilization requirements (one-third of the requested resources) will be quickly deployed in response to critical short-term needs.

For longer-term reform initiatives (two-thirds of the requested resources), the MENA IF will focus on key reform initiatives in high-priority sectors, supported by U.S. tools and resources matched to partner government commitments; and with engagement and monitoring by civil society. The entry-point for accessing these resources would be public institutional and/or economic reform plans developed by partner governments.¹

¹ For purposes of the MENA IF planning, countries included are Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, UAE, West Bank/ Gaza, Yemen. Funding programs in Israel or Iraq is not contemplated except to the extent that regional initiatives may touch on these.

Reform initiatives will promote three primary outcomes:

- 1. Effective, democratic governance and vibrant civil societies.** We seek governments at national and local levels that:
 - Acquire power through transparent, competitive, and inclusive processes;
 - Establish transparent, predictable, and accountable public governance under the rule of law, with equal access for all;
 - Actively engage citizens, the private sector, and civil society in public decision-making, including through rights to organize, assemble, speak, and access information through independent media and internet freedom; and
 - Respect fundamental human rights for all.

- 2. Inclusive, market-based economic growth.** We seek broad-based economic opportunity, characterized by:
 - Equitable, transparent, and predictable access to local, regional, and global capital and markets;
 - Regional trade integration;
 - Facilitation of entrepreneurship and the creation of small and medium enterprises;
 - Investments in science, technology, and innovation;
 - Support for domestic and international private sector investment; and
 - Innovative approaches to development finance.

- 3. Responsive and accountable security institutions and independent judiciaries.** We seek security and justice institutions that:
 - Protect and promote the rule of law;
 - Ensure its equitable application for all citizens;
 - Are instruments of citizen security and justice versus means to consolidate and maintain regime control outside of democratic process;
 - Protect and uphold human rights.

The MENA IF is designed to catalyze and support transitions by meeting country reform commitments with assistance. Recognizing that reform must be country-owned and led, access to MENA IF resources will rely primarily on reform plans generated by governments and shaped by consultation with their citizens. It will require U.S. Embassies in the region and their interagency teams to play a key role in helping governments identify critical reforms, develop strategies and proposals, and in encouraging engagement with their citizens. The MENA IF process will also provide a convening platform for multilateral mechanisms and other USG actors who have relevant expertise and whose programs can provide important aspects of a coordinated approach. Throughout this process there will be interagency involvement and Congressional consultation.

1. Country selection process

- Initial screens to identify areas for potential country or sector progress, based on third-party qualitative indicators and trend data, and qualitative assessments by country teams and third-party experts/entities
- Assessment of the ability for the U.S. to have impact, based on U.S. tools and comparative advantages in country contexts.

2. Joint (U.S.-partner country) analysis and program design

- Establish U.S.-partner country joint teams to ensure buy-in to final proposals

- Jointly identify primary, binding constraints in specific sectors, focusing on democratic development, inclusive economic growth, or security/justice sector reform, using established assessment tools
- Identify actions required, focusing on catalytic reforms; and identify responsive U.S. tools and resources
- Validate action plan through in-country consultations, interagency review, and third-party experts
- Final agreement and launch of a public, transparent action plan with mutual commitments, performance benchmarks; and measureable outcomes expected.

3. Implementation and monitoring

- U.S. tools and resources may be implemented by a variety of entities, including partner government or multilateral institutions, or diverse U.S. agencies/offices, depending on specific action plans and comparative advantages
- Action plans will be monitored for program implementation; changes in indicators related to political rights, regulatory quality or police professionalization as relevant to the plan; and outcome measures over the long term.
- The U.S. Government may adjust, suspend, or terminate funding based on assessments.

A signature aspect of projects funded by the MENA IF will be the use of performance benchmarks to gauge progress toward reform commitments. The metrics employed by MENA IF programs will, in all cases, share certain common features: they will be mutually agreed and accepted by project stakeholders as the primary indicators of performance; they will be publicly disclosed at the time of entering into partnership agreement; and they will be based as much as possible on publicly available sources of data and independent assessments.

The MENA IF is the primary vehicle for implementing our new approach to the region, with a visible commitment to reform through new assistance resources to support institutional reform, democratic progress, inclusive economic growth and reform of internal security and justice sectors. It ties our assistance to credible and transparent reform agendas proposed by partner governments, providing explicit support to reformers within emerging governments and strengthening their leadership. It disburses resources based on commitments made and progress achieved, and creates space for civil society to engage their government on priorities and hold their governments accountable for results. Through these means, we hope to model and help advance the changes that will secure lasting stability and peace in the region, and establish a more durable foundation for the pursuit of our national security interests.

Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund (\$ in thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
TOTAL	-	-	580,000
MENA IF Fund	-	-	475,000
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	-	-	75,000
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	-	-	30,000

Gender

Summary

To achieve successful outcomes for U.S. foreign policy priorities, including stability, prosperity, and peace, the FY 2014 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, health, and education are correlated with a range of positive outcomes, including greater economic growth and children's health and survival. A growing body of evidence shows that women bring a range of unique experiences and contributions in decision-making on matters of peace and security that lead to improved outcomes in conflict prevention and resolution. Furthermore, engaging women as political and social actors can alter policy choices and make institutions more representative and better performing. Advancing the status of women and girls is not simply the right thing to do—it is the smart thing to do.

Policy Framework

Today, a range of policies reflects this strategic focus on gender equality and advancing the status of women to achieve 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. In addition, the 2010 Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR) identifies women as an integral part of U.S. diplomacy and development—not simply as beneficiaries, but as agents of peace, reconciliation, development, growth and stability. The QDDR directs Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to integrate a focus on gender equality across U.S. diplomatic and development efforts.

To realize the vision outlined in the National Security Strategy and the QDDR, in March 2012, the Secretary issued *Policy Guidance on Promoting Gender Equality to Achieve our National Security and Foreign Policy Objectives* and the USAID Administrator released USAID's *Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy*. Complementary in scope, both policies require that gender equality be incorporated into U.S. Government policy development, strategic and budget planning, implementation of policies and programs, management and training, and monitoring and evaluation of results.

In addition, the United States recently released two strategies, one to strengthen conflict resolution and peace processes through the inclusion of women, and another to combat gender-based violence around the world. In December 2011, the United States issued a National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, with an Executive Order directing its implementation. The Plan outlines commitments to accelerate, institutionalize and better coordinate efforts to advance women's participation in peace negotiations, peace-building, conflict prevention and decision-making institutions; protect women from gender-based violence; and ensure equal access to relief and recovery assistance in areas of conflict and insecurity.

In August 2012, the United States released a Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-based Violence Globally, accompanied by an Executive Order directing its implementation. The strategy 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.

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 Secretary's Policy Guidance on Gender Equality and USAID's Gender Policy, Department of State and USAID Embassies, Missions and Bureaus develop multi-year strategies, and incorporate the findings of gender assessments into those strategies. Gender equality objectives must be integrated into the following strategic planning documents, as applicable to a particular Missions or Bureau:

- USAID's five-year Country Development Cooperation Strategy, which serves as a plan for implementing PPD-6 and the QDDR in a given country;
- State/USAID multi-year Integrated Country Strategies that also articulate priorities in a given country and request that Missions, where applicable, complete a gender annex;
- Three-year State Functional and Bureau Strategies that articulate priorities for a functional bureau and outline necessary tradeoffs; and
- Three-year State/USAID Joint Regional Strategies, which outline priorities within a region.

In addition, in 2011, State and USAID revised the performance and budgetary definition of the Gender Key Issue to allow for consistent reporting in budget and performance documents and better alignment with international donor reporting. *Key Issues* refer to Administration and Congressional priorities that cut across multiple areas of U.S. foreign assistance, e.g., gender, science and technology, and sustainable institutional capacity building. Key Issue data is collected through narratives and attributed funding levels that detail why a Mission or Bureau is working in a certain area and explain how activities support broader policy goals represented by the Key Issue.

The Gender Key Issue revisions in 2011, combined with specific indicators for increased gender related performance reporting, will enhance the ability to identify and address gaps related to the promotion of gender equality and to communicate about the effectiveness of gender equality investments to stakeholders. In response to evaluation requirements outlined in the President's Executive Order on the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (WPS), the Department of State and USAID developed a new component of the Gender Key Issue to cover WPS. The four components of the Gender Key Issue definition now include:

- ***Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment-Primary (GE/WE-Primary)***, which includes activities where gender equality or women's empowerment is an explicit goal of the activity and fundamental in the activity's design, results framework, and impact;
- ***Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment-Secondary (GE/WE-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, which results in physical, sexual, and psychological harm to either women or men. Forms of gender-based violence include, but are not limited to, domestic or intimate partner violence; rape as a tactic of war; sexual violence and abuse; female infanticide; psychological or emotional abuse; sexual harassment or violence in the workplace or in educational institutions; and harmful traditional practices including female genital mutilation/cutting, honor crimes, early marriage, forced marriage, bride kidnapping, and dowry-related violence; 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; and ensuring equal access to relief and recovery assistance, in countries affected by conflict, crisis, and insecurity.

FY 2014 Budget Request: Advancing Foreign Policy Goals by Advancing Gender Equality and the Status of Women

In the FY 2014 request, \$1.9 billion is attributed to Gender as a Key Issue, with nearly 52 percent of the total in two of the most critical initiatives: the Global Health Initiative (roughly \$835.0 million), and the Feed the Future Initiative (roughly \$163.0 million). Overall gender attributions are broken out as follows:

- U.S. assistance of \$308.0 million for Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment-Primary
- U.S. assistance of \$1,421.0 million for Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment-Secondary; and
- Attributions of \$181.0 million for Gender-based Violence

The FY 2014 request reflects a strategic focus on gender equality and advancing the status of women to achieve U.S. foreign policy objectives. One key example of this is an investment in programs and activities that advance peace and security by fully integrating women, including through the new WPS attribution, which in FY 2014 amounts to \$154.0 million. Of this, \$116.0 million is drawn from the Economic Support Fund (ESF) and the Development Assistance (DA) accounts, with a focus on promoting the inclusion of women in decision-making processes at all levels of government and society, including in peace, stabilization and recovery processes, and on preventing and responding to GBV.

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. For example, in Afghanistan, resources will strengthen women-led civil society groups to develop networking and communications skills and to advocate for women's rights and welfare.

Additional 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, to prevent and respond to GBV as a cause and consequence of societal breakdown and insecurity, programs will mobilize and empower women and men to prevent and mitigate violence; work with communities to address norms that perpetuate the acceptability of violence and challenge harmful gender-based attitudes and practices; support policies and programs to prevent and respond to violence; increase access to psychosocial, legal, and health services; and support special protection for women and children in conflict and humanitarian emergencies. From the Democratic Republic of Congo to Bosnia and Herzegovina, resources will promote the development of legislation and response mechanisms to expand the legal remedies, protections and coordination necessary to prevent, investigate, and prosecute GBV. Responding to conflict-related displacement, \$15.0 million from the Migration and Refugee Assistance account will address the distinct needs of women and children in conflict-affected disasters and crises, including by providing safe, equitable access to humanitarian assistance.

A little more than \$50.0 million from the International Narcotics and Law Enforcement and the International Military Education and Training accounts promote women's participation in decision-making positions in the security and justice sectors; support for partnerships between the policy and community members, with a particular emphasis on including women; and the provision of legal services, including for survivors of GBV. From Pakistan to Kosovo, 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 United States is maximizing dollars and promoting foreign policy objectives. Efforts to integrate gender equality into programs in order to maximize outcomes are clear throughout the FY 2014 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.

However, more work remains in order to fully integrate gender equality and the advancement of women and girls across the work funded with foreign assistance, and to further the United States' overall objectives of stability, security, and peace. Therefore, in order to maximize strategic focus on gender equality, the FY 2014 request includes a total of \$45.0 million -- \$40.0 million in foreign assistance funding and \$5.0 million in Department of State Operations funding -- exclusively dedicated to support the efficient and effective implementation of the gender policies of State and USAID.

Specifically, the Office of the Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues will receive \$20.0 million for a new Full Participation Fund to support innovative efforts by bureaus and embassies to implement the Secretary's Policy Guidance on Gender Equality and integrate gender in operations, diplomacy and programming, by providing seed money to support new or scaled-up innovative gender integration initiatives. Of this amount, \$5.0 million will be programmed through Department of State Operations to support internal training and gender capacity-building efforts at headquarters and in the field. Supporting implementation of the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, the office will receive an additional \$5.0 million in foreign assistance to provide small grants for local partners working to prevent conflict, reduce instability and build peace by promoting women's participation and protection in countries affected by conflict, insecurity, or transition.

Working in tandem with the Department of State, USAID will receive \$20.0 million in foreign assistance funding specifically to implement USAID's Gender Policy and to accelerate women's leadership activities throughout the Agency. The majority of funding will be programmed for women's leadership, rights, and empowerment including support for efforts to reduce and respond to GBV and innovative public-private partnerships that will leverage non-governmental resources to advance the rights of women and girls globally. Foreign assistance will also support specific programmatic objectives related to WPS, including women's participation in peace-building and political transition. A smaller portion of funding will be used to aid Missions in integrating gender equality actions across their portfolios.

Gender Initiative - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	NADR CWD	IMET	IO&P	MRA	MENA IF
TOTAL	1,909,920	316,575	471,354	371,122	512,139	108,480	49,310	100	90	7,500	15,000	58,250
Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment- Primary	307,606	97,270	54,873	12,206	59,404	50,000	3,003	100	-	7,500	-	23,250
Africa	77,652	27,550	35,519	10,422	4,061	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Botswana	1,067	-	-	1,067	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	2,100	600	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	4,964	3,800	-	1,164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	528	-	-	528	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	14,889	5,050	9,839	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	12,700	-	12,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	7,200	7,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	5,036	-	1,350	3,686	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	1,736	-	500	-	1,236	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	2,425	-	-	2,425	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	7,980	3,500	4,480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	9,679	5,400	3,600	679	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	873	-	-	873	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	825	-	-	-	825	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	550	-	550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	1,550	50	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	1,500	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	2,421	-	-	-	2,293	-	128	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,450	-	-	-	1,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	95	-	-	-	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	528	-	-	-	400	-	128	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	30	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	218	-	-	-	218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	29,900	-	-	-	6,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,250
Egypt	6,500	-	-	-	6,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	150	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender Initiative - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	NADR CWD	IMET	IO&P	MRA	MENA IF
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	21,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,750
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500
South and Central Asia	110,736	22,630	7,000	456	29,950	50,000	700	-	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan	74,000	-	-	-	25,000	49,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	29,600	22,600	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	291	-	-	291	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	130	30	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	450	-	-	-	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	4,500	-	-	-	3,500	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	600	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	665	-	-	165	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	8,964	1,900	4,411	1,328	950	-	375	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	1,325	-	-	-	950	-	375	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	1,180	500	-	680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	4,195	-	4,195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	588	200	-	388	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	476	-	216	260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	12,440	12,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	6,900	6,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	6,443	-	6,443	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	-	-	-	-	-
IO - International Organizations	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	-	-
IO - UN Women (formerly UNIFEM)	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	-	-
OST - Office of Science and Technology	25,500	25,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	13,500	-	-	-	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GPI - Special Representative for Global Partnerships	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	11,500	-	-	-	11,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment-Secondary	1,421,022	202,819	399,213	284,856	421,577	58,480	18,987	-	90	-	-	35,000

Gender Initiative - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	NADR CWD	IMET	IO&P	MRA	MENA IF
Africa	676,086	112,742	238,107	268,352	55,885	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Angola	13,974	-	13,489	485	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	5,850	-	5,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	2,677	-	-	2,677	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	5,600	-	5,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	6,301	-	2,300	4,001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	7,558	-	-	7,558	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	7,798	-	-	7,678	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	27,022	-	8,500	9,522	8,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	20,499	9,009	980	10,510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	18,501	9,400	8,500	601	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	2,800	1,300	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	81,846	34,100	26,000	21,746	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	4,404	-	-	4,404	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	42,686	-	16,550	-	26,136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	2,044	-	2,044	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	11,838	1,000	750	10,088	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	13,070	6,570	6,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	24,988	2,000	-	22,988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	4,626	-	-	4,626	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	76,980	6,825	35,500	34,655	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	14,649	4,850	3,750	6,049	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	21,900	4,000	17,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	31,083	-	-	31,083	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	20,893	-	3,000	1,043	16,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	2,579	-	-	-	2,579	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	5,024	-	-	5,024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	70,661	12,780	29,520	28,361	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	31,613	3,300	2,400	25,913	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	51,305	3,450	25,375	22,480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	26,810	-	17,750	6,860	2,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	4,528	4,528	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	4,889	2,700	2,189	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender Initiative - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	NADR CWD	IMET	IO&P	MRA	MENA IF
USAID West Africa Regional	4,490	2,330	2,160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	79,481	19,200	27,399	2,349	30,533	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	38,400	-	11,500	-	26,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	10,292	5,775	3,800	717	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	75	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	14,700	11,700	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	500	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	3,309	-	3,309	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	1,057	-	-	1,057	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	1,633	-	-	-	1,633	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	9,515	1,725	5,790	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	14,889	-	500	-	14,092	-	297	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	610	-	-	-	510	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	608	-	-	-	500	-	108	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	250	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6,259	-	-	-	6,170	-	89	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	1,595	-	-	-	1,595	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	2,577	-	-	-	2,577	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	30	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	240	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	1,500	-	500	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	96,900	-	-	-	61,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000
Egypt	24,250	-	-	-	24,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	9,000	-	-	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	26,000	-	-	-	26,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	2,650	-	-	-	2,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000
South and Central Asia	330,291	5,770	32,392	2,474	228,135	58,480	2,950	-	90	-	-	-
Afghanistan	197,720	-	-	-	142,070	55,650	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	2,270	2,270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	24,974	2,500	19,000	2,474	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	250	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	2,100	-	-	-	1,300	-	800	-	-	-	-	-

Gender Initiative - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	NADR CWD	IMET	IO&P	MRA	MENA IF
Maldives	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	29,277	-	13,392	-	15,795	-	-	-	90	-	-	-
Pakistan	70,350	-	-	-	67,520	2,830	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	700	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	2,150	-	-	-	-	-	2,150	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South Asia Regional	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	77,343	24,607	4,233	11,681	24,582	-	12,240	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	2,000	500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	7,675	-	-	-	7,675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	1,133	450	300	383	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	1,125	1,125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	3,872	3,872	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	4,310	4,310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	597	-	-	597	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	19,834	-	283	10,701	7,850	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	5,100	5,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	3,650	400	-	-	3,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	9,940	3,700	-	-	-	-	6,240	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	950	-	950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	10,607	-	-	-	5,607	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	3,350	2,650	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	2,000	1,500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	400	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	24,500	19,500	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	9,900	9,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	91,582	-	91,582	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDEA - Office of Innovation and Development Alliances	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-

Gender Initiative - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	NADR CWD	IMET	IO&P	MRA	MENA IF
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	2,050	-	-	-	2,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OST - Office of Science and Technology	9,700	9,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/SRMC - Special Representative to Muslim Communities	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender-Based Violence	181,292	16,486	17,268	74,060	31,158	-	27,320	-	-	-	15,000	-
Africa	89,049	1,900	9,276	66,878	10,565	-	430	-	-	-	-	-
Angola	2,231	-	-	2,231	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	613	-	-	613	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	870	-	700	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	141	-	-	141	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	2,285	-	-	2,285	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	11,557	-	-	5,074	6,483	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	3,043	400	-	2,643	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	1,980	-	1,000	980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	300	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	4,780	-	-	4,780	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	176	-	-	176	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	1,630	-	-	-	1,200	-	430	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	7,467	-	3,451	4,016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	8,680	-	-	8,680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	2,598	-	-	2,598	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	796	-	-	796	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	2,302	-	1,075	1,227	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	1,250	500	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	9,248	500	-	8,748	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	1,829	-	500	372	957	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	389	-	-	389	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	8,961	-	-	8,961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	2,777	-	-	2,777	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	8,663	-	-	8,663	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	558	-	-	558	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	1,925	-	-	-	1,925	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender Initiative - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	NADR CWD	IMET	IO&P	MRA	MENA IF
East Asia and Pacific	938	150	100	524	144	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	560	50	100	410	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	114	-	-	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	120	100	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	144	-	-	-	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	1,229	-	-	513	356	-	360	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	160	-	-	-	100	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	500	-	-	-	200	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	513	-	-	513	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	36	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	1,900	-	-	-	1,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	900	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	28,934	2,950	940	194	250	-	24,600	-	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	24,000	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	2,500	2,200	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
India	694	-	500	194	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	890	-	440	-	150	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	750	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	21,986	3,140	1,952	5,951	9,443	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	675	300	375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	1,353	-	-	-	853	-	500	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	1,768	750	1,000	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	690	690	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	1,075	-	-	1,075	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	5,592	-	-	4,122	1,470	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	4,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	781	300	200	281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	4,120	-	-	-	4,120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	832	-	377	455	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	5,500	3,000	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	3,146	3,146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender Initiative - FY 2014

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2014 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	NADR CWD	IMET	IO&P	MRA	MENA IF
GH - Global Health	2,500	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	410	-	-	-	-	-	410	-	-	-	-	-
OST - Office of Science and Technology	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-
Special Representatives	8,500	-	-	-	8,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	8,500	-	-	-	8,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

USAID Operating Expenses

Sources (\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Operating Expenses, New Budget Authority	1,160,638	1,353,985	1,399,200
Other Sources ^{3/}	202,624	158,300	108,181
Total	1,363,262	1,512,285	1,507,381

1/ These amounts reflect the actual FY 2012 obligations of available resources, including New Obligation Authority.

2/ The FY 2013 CR estimate is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

3/ Other sources include Trust Funds, reimbursements, and carryover.

Overview

Recognizing that development is as vital to advancing U.S. foreign policy and national security interests as defense and diplomacy, the National Security Strategy (NSS) calls for investing in development capabilities and institutions. The FY 2014 USAID Operating Expense (OE) request will provide that investment, simultaneously advancing the three pillars of the Presidential Policy Directive (PPD) on Global Development, including Sustainable Development Outcomes, A New Operational Model, and A Modern Architecture. The request will allow USAID to provide foreign assistance more effectively by building civilian capacity, improving development results and sustainability, and reaffirming its global development leadership.

The FY 2014 USAID OE request will provide the investment necessary to achieve development goals and make smart use of the nation’s foreign assistance resources. Although an increase from FY 2012, the request represents the minimum level of investment necessary to preserve the Agency’s current operations and support the expanded overseas workforce and USAID Forward.

The request will support the alignment of the Agency’s expanded overseas workforce to priority regions in line with national security goals and strengthens the Agency’s human capital capacity to institutionalize the progress made under USAID Forward. It also will fund critical enduring operations in the Frontline States of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq, as the Agency transitions its presence and programs to a more appropriate size on the scale of similar posts around the world.

In addition, the request will support the on-going implementation of USAID Forward, the ambitious operational and programmatic reforms essential to moving the Agency’s business model toward greater focus, accountability, transparency, and efficiency. These reforms are strengthening, optimizing, and streamlining the way the Agency does business, making foundational improvements to unleash USAID’s full potential to achieve high-impact development results around the world. The operational reforms include Talent Management, Implementation and Procurement Reform (“Local Solutions”, and Science and Technology.

Development is crucial to America’s national security and economic prospects. It helps societies

become stable and prosperous, increases economic opportunities, and demonstrates America's leadership in the world. Through focused investments, USAID continues to transform itself into an efficient, accountable, and transparent modern enterprise capable of achieving high impact development. This transformation is critical to building the institutions, private sector, and civil society required to allow aid to end and achieve the peace, prosperity, and security America seeks. Successful transformation depends on full funding of the FY 2014 USAID OE request.

Cost Savings and Restructured Overseas Presence

In this fiscally constrained environment, USAID is working harder and more efficiently to meet the challenges of implementing foreign assistance in today’s changing world. The Agency is identifying greater efficiencies and restructuring its overseas presence to realign resources with policy priorities, strengthening its ability to meet its foreign policy and national security mission.

As a careful steward of taxpayer dollars, USAID strives to be more efficient and effective in its worldwide operations. USAID continues to implement ambitious operational reforms to improve management processes and achieve efficiencies in areas such as real property disposals, in-sourcing, and space optimization that could generate significant cost savings in FY 2014. Further, the request reflects administrative cost savings from reduced spending on discretionary travel, conferences and information technology.

In addition, to implement the PPD’s call for more selectivity and focus, the Agency plans to realign its staff and restructure its overseas presence to strengthen the impact of every development dollar. Against criteria to be more selective in determining where USAID operates in FY 2014, this realignment will maximize operational effectiveness and allow the Agency to pursue a tailored engagement strategy.

Ending extreme poverty requires us to focus our resources more strategically. To work towards this goal, the Agency would transition 10 missions to offices, senior development advisors (SDA), or non-presence countries by 2014.

Africa	
Namibia	Full Mission to Office
Madagascar	Full Mission to Office
Benin	Full Mission to Office
Asia	
Mongolia	Full Mission to Non-Presence
Sri Lanka	Full Mission to Office
Europe and Eurasia	
Albania	Full Mission to Office
Macedonia	Full Mission to Office
Latin America and Caribbean	
Paraguay	Full Mission to Office
Jamaica	Full Mission to Office
Brazil	Full Mission to SDA

In addition to these transitions, USAID also closed its mission in Russia in FY 2013. In total, this restructuring would allow the Agency to redirect \$10.7 million in Operating Expenses and approximately

68 staff to higher priorities from previously planned levels. By restructuring its footprint, USAID can continue shifting resources to critical regions and operate in the most cost-effective manner possible.

Seizing the opportunities that have opened up for more direct engagement, USAID would also establish presence in 10 countries with seven offices, two missions, and one SDA by FY 2014.

Africa	
Botswana	Non-presence to Office
Burkina Faso	Non-presence to Office
Burundi	Non-presence to Office
Cote d'Ivoire	Non-presence to Office
Niger	Non-presence to Office
Djibouti	Non-presence to SDA
Asia	
Burma	New Mission
Kyrgyzstan	New Mission
Middle East	
Libya	New USAID Office
Tunisia	New USAID Office

USAID remains committed to ensuring every tax dollar delivers the highest possible value to achieve its mission. For the Agency to prudently manage taxpayer-funded foreign assistance programs around the world, it is imperative it have sufficient resources to provide the necessary oversight and operational support critical to meet its foreign policy and national security objectives and deliver development results.

Uses of Funds

Categories (\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR Estimate ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request
USAID Forward Agency Reforms	252,033	38,815	36,834
<i>Talent Management - Development Leadership Initiative</i>	252,033	33,731	32,834
<i>Talent Management – Civil Service Capacity</i>	-	-	4,000
<i>Implementation and Procurement Reform)^{2/}</i>	-	5,084	-
Overseas Operations	603,515	905,897	890,492
Washington Operations	314,294	349,373	353,906
Central Support	175,890	218,200	226,149
Overseas Capital Space Expansion	17,076	-	-
Conflict Stabilization Operations	454	-	-
Total Uses^{3/}	1,363,262	1,512,285	1,507,381

1/ The FY 2013 CR estimates reflect the FY 2013 President's request, except the Washington operations line, which includes the across-the-board increase provided under the CR (\$6.94 million).

2/ FY 2012 funding for Implementation and Procurement Reform activities, including the Acquisition Workforce Initiative, is reflected in Washington Operations and Central Support. FY 2013 funding is reflected in Washington Operations and Implementation and Procurement Reform. FY 2014 funding is reflected in Washington Operations.

3/ Refer to the Resources Table at the end of this chapter for fiscal-year breakout of funding sources.

USAID Workforce

Categories	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Direct Hires Funded by Operating Expenses			
End-of-year On-board	3,451	3,586	3,473
Estimated Full-Time Equivalent Work Years	3,484	3,255	3,506
Limited-Term Program-Funded Appointments			
End-of-year On-board	137	175	137
Estimated Full-Time Equivalent Work Years	128	166	128

USAID Forward Agenda

Talent Management - Development Leadership Initiative

The request will support USAID’s Development Leadership Initiative, a multi-year effort to augment and develop the U.S. direct-hire overseas workforce. The FY 2014 request will allow the Agency to continue support for the 820 Foreign Service Officers hired with funding from FYs 2008 – 2011. No additional FSO positions are requested as part of this request.

The costs for the 720 FSOs deployed to permanent positions are reflected in base operations under the overseas, Washington, and central support categories. Funding for the 100 FSOs who will not be deployed to permanent positions by FY 2014 will continue to be held in the separate DLI line item reflected below.

The DLI request will cover salaries and benefits, support costs, training, facilities, space, IT reconfiguration, and background investigations for the 100 FSOs that will not be deployed to permanent positions by FY 2014.

DLI Request Categories (\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Request
Personnel Compensation	10,769
Travel & Transportation	3,124
Rental Payments	8,188
Facilities Operation & Maintenance	7,855
Furniture & Equipment	2,898
Total	32,834

Civil Service Capacity

The request will fund 22 additional Civil Service staff to continue implementation of the USAID Forward Agenda and support the goals of the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review. Hiring will support USAID’s Implementation and Procurement Reform initiative (“Local Solutions”), the new Office of Science and Technology (OST), and increased responsibilities in

the Middle East.

The request will continue the Agency's progress toward sustainable reforms and results through local solutions. As part of USAID Forward, the Implementation and Procurement Reform efforts underway include local capacity development and government-to-government and other reforms that require expanded support from contracting, finance and legal staff in Washington. Although these reforms are more labor intensive for direct-hire staff, they are leading to better and more sustainable development results, more fully owned and achieved by host-country governments and civil society.

In addition, the increased staffing will support the expansion of the new Office of Science and Technology, continuing efforts to make USAID the most innovative and effective assistance organization in the world by bringing to bear scalable technology to apply to today's most pressing development challenges. The additional staff will focus on ground-breaking approaches to international development based on science and technology by advancing multidisciplinary applied research, accelerating understanding of complex development problems through data and analytics, and identifying transformative approaches for development. The OST, which operates at the intersection of scientific knowledge and development impact, will work with American and developing-country academic institutions and students, U.S. Government science agencies, and the private sector.

Finally, the request will support increased program responsibilities in the Middle East region, a top foreign policy and national security priority. As the political landscape of the Middle East continues to shift rapidly, the Agency must have the staff to responsibly manage increased program funding and respond to changes in this region.

Implementation and Procurement Reform Initiative (IPRI)

The Implementation and Procurement Reform initiative ("Local Solutions") aims to make U.S. foreign assistance more sustainable and cost effective by changing the Agency's business model -- contracting with and providing grants to more and varied local partners and creating true partnerships to create the conditions where aid is no longer necessary. To achieve this, the Agency is streamlining its policies, procedures, and processes; increasing the use of small businesses; building metrics into its implementation agreements; building local capacity; and using host-country systems where it makes sense to do so.

IPRI Accomplishments

- *Strengthened partner-country capacity* and provided for the safe and effective use of U.S. public resources through broad implementation of the Public Financial Management Risk Assessment Framework for public financial management and procurement systems that is now in operation in 33 countries.
- *Strengthened local civil-society and private-sector capacity* by developing new tools, including a customized mapping tool to identify eligible local organizations and in-depth pre-award surveys and post-award organizational assessments to pinpoint needed improvements in capacity to administer USAID funds and manage projects to deliver results, to increase awards to local organizations.
- *Increased competition and broadened USAID's partner base* by instituting a Board for Acquisition and Assistance Reform that reviewed 39 planned awards, including most of the Agency's largest, with \$26 billion total estimated funding, which were separated into 46 separate awards. In addition, the Agency introduced 43 small-business reserves into indefinite quantity contracts (IQCs) and established thresholds for 15 IQC awards that require task orders below the threshold be awarded to small businesses.
- *Used U.S. Government resources more efficiently and effectively* by issuing new policies, including a simplified regulation on the source and nationality of goods and services purchased with foreign assistance funds; rolling out new and updated training and acquisition and assistance toolkits and templates; and revising internal procedures including those aimed at improving acquisition planning. The Agency has an extensive training effort underway on these revised and streamlined procedures.

Science and Technology

USAID's Office of Science and Technology continues to provide developing countries with the tools necessary to solve their own challenges, develop their next generation of science and technology leaders, and build future relationships and markets for the United States.

Science and Technology Results

- *The Partnership for Enhanced Engagement in Research (PEER) Science and PEER Health* leverage the expertise of Federal science agencies to build long-term relationships and provide funding to build labs, support students and research, and empower scientists to use S&T to address local development problems. In the first round of PEER Science in 2012, from over 500 applications from 63 countries, USAID awarded 45 grants in 26 countries for a total of \$5.9 million. In FY 2012, the program leveraged almost \$48 million of National Science Foundation funds for a leverage ratio of 1:8. PEER expects to leverage \$68 million in FY 2013 for a similar ratio.
- *The Geospatial Center (GeoCenter)* augments the Agency's overall planning, monitoring, evaluation, and communication of its development work by employing geospatial methods and technologies and serving as the authoritative reference for geographic content and spatial analysis. To date, the GeoCenter has supported more than 40 USAID missions and several Washington bureaus. The GeoCenter saved \$500,000 in FY 2012 and expects to save \$650,000 in FY 2013 by

leveraging imagery from other Federal agencies that otherwise would have been purchased.

- *Grand Challenges for Development (GCD)* focus on removing critical barriers to development, engaging global public-private partners and defining problems without prescribing solutions. To date, USAID has launched four Grand Challenges: Saving Lives at Birth, All Children Reading, and Powering Agriculture, and Making All Voices Count. In FY 2012, USAID invested \$21.5 million in a GCD and leveraged over \$30 million from 10 partners.
- *The Higher Education Solutions Network (HESN)* helps USAID and the development community discover more creative solutions to global development challenges. Under HESN, a groundbreaking partnership with seven top American and foreign universities, each university is establishing a Development Lab that will work with USAID staff to apply science and technology to create, incubate, and scale up solutions to key development challenges in areas such as global health, food security, and chronic conflict. Over the next five years, the universities will provide more than 40 percent of HESN funding in the form of cost-share. In FY 2012, USAID invested \$27 million and the universities close to \$18 million, for a ratio of 1:0.66.

Innovation

Through the Office of Innovation and Development Alliances, USAID is focused on institutionalizing innovation and partnerships in development programs. The Agency continues to issue grants for cost-effective and scalable evidence-based solutions, build high-impact partnerships, and leverage the power and reach of mobile technology.

Innovation Results

- *Development Innovation Ventures (DIV)* support catalyzed the deployment of a Health platform in India that uses multimedia prompts that deliver maternal health education to new mothers, tailored to literacy level and local dialect. DIV's \$100,000 investment mobilized more than \$1.5 million in investments directly in evaluation and scale up over two years. In addition, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation chose this platform for its \$100 million effort in Bihar.
- *In Afghanistan, USAID's work with the Central Bank* reduced regulatory barriers to market entry, inducing all four mobile operators to establish mobile money capabilities. Through a \$5 million Mobile Money Innovation Grant Fund and support to the Association of Mobile Money Operators of Afghanistan, USAID is accelerating the replacement of cash with mobile money, bringing much-needed transparency to public-sector payments, such as teacher salaries. In the first phase of an ambitious, country-wide project, some 100,000 households in Kabul will be able to receive and pay their electricity bills via mobile phone.
- *In Haiti, USAID partnered with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation* to jumpstart the mobile money sector that has facilitated over 5 million transactions. The Agency has helped double the number of financial-access points since before the 2010 earthquake.

Overseas Operations

Categories (\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR Estimate	FY 2014 Request ^{1/}
Field Missions	395,874	590,153	553,435
USDH Salaries & Benefits ^{2/}	207,641	315,744	315,516
Overseas Pay Comparability ^{3/}	-	-	21,541
Total Overseas Operations	603,515	905,897	890,492

1/ The FY 2014 request includes \$71 million for Overseas Contingency Operations.

2/ The first two phases of overseas comparability pay (also known as Foreign Service Pay Modernization) are reflected in the USDH Salaries and Benefits line.

3/ The third phase of overseas pay comparability

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, (e.g. response to disasters); 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, as well as Social Security, health, and life insurance for 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 assignments.

Overseas Pay Comparability

The request will fund the final phase of overseas pay comparability, the performance-based pay system and global-pay rate for Foreign Service staff grades FS-01 and below that Senior Foreign Service staff already receive. A global pay rate will attract and retain a labor force for worldwide-availability, address the pay disincentive to overseas service, and eliminate the inconsistent treatment of FSOs.

Washington Operations

Categories (\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Washington Bureaus/Offices	51,508	50,429	51,405
Office of Security	16,909	16,906	16,804
USDH Salaries & Benefits	245,877	282,038	285,697
Total	314,294	349,373	353,906

Washington Bureaus/Offices

In addition to administrative supplies, the funds will provide resources for the following:

- Operational and training travel: This category includes essential travel to visit missions and development sites, work with host country officials, participate in training, and other operational travel, including travel to respond to disasters.
- Advisory and assistance services: This category includes manpower contracts and advisory services to support essential functions, such as preparation of the Agency's Financial Statements, voucher payment processing, and financial analysis.

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 provides funding for physical security countermeasures for those USAID missions not co-located with embassies, including building renovations, security enhancements, and increased local security-guard services. The budget is distributed among the four major program categories as detailed below.

Categories (\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Physical Security	13,185	12,887	13,100
Personnel Security	2,966	3,194	2,900
Counterintelligence and Information Security	308	425	425
Counterterrorism	450	400	379
Total	16,909	16,906	16,804

Physical Security

Funding will allow USAID to complete physical security enhancement projects at 13 missions overseas and maintain security counter-measures at Washington facilities. These funds also will be used to install and maintain emergency communications systems at eight missions and procure armored vehicles for nine missions. In addition, funding will support 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. These funds 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. With the funds requested, the Agency will enhance its investigations database to 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 FIS techniques, insider-threat, and security vulnerabilities of information technology 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

The request will fund Civil Service and Foreign Service personnel in Washington. This budget item also includes salaries and the Agency's share of benefits, such as retirement, Thrift Savings Plan, and Social Security, health, and life insurance.

Central Support

Categories (\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Information Technology	85,928	88,154	79,145
Rent & General Support	58,854	84,471	98,971
Staff Training	9,679	20,114	22,475
Personnel Support	6,146	8,600	8,640
Other Agency Costs	15,283	16,861	16,918
Total	175,890	218,200	226,149

Information Technology (IT)

The USAID information technology (IT) budget supports IT systems, infrastructure, and architecture critical in helping USAID staff fulfill the Agency's mission.

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR Estimate	FY 2014 Request
IT Systems	34,811	41,786	27,266
IT Infrastructure	41,123	36,900	42,257
IT Architecture	9,994	9,468	9,622
Total	85,928	88,154	79,145

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 management, Foreign Assistance and Coordination Tracking System, and other essential systems. It also will support Knowledge & Information Management functions that will enhance the Agency's ability to collaborate, both with colleagues within USAID and external partners. This category of funding will provide systems and services for processing and retrieval of official USAID records and data worldwide, including acquisition and assistance and accounting records.

IT Infrastructure

The request reflects the shift towards a more mobile and connected workforce, which provides for enhanced productivity, as staff are able to work from anywhere at any time. This category also includes: CyberSecurity support; worldwide telecommunications network; Washington telephone services; computer maintenance and management; e-mail and data archiving and storage; help-desk assistance and anti-virus software worldwide; maintenance of classified devices in Washington; and support for the Agency's web services, such as Internet, Intranet, 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 2014, payments for office rent, utilities, and building specific and basic security for the Ronald Reagan Building (RRB), International Trade Center, warehouse, and other space in the metropolitan area and general support costs are estimated at \$84.9 million, approximately 86 percent of the budget. It will allow the Agency to reconfigure the RRB to accommodate current staff levels.

The remainder of the request, \$14 million, is relatively fixed, supporting contracts for printing and graphics, mail and records management, travel and transportation services, transit benefits, health and safety, workplace accommodations, office equipment maintenance, the Continuity of Operation Program, long-term storage for Foreign Service household effects, and other support services for headquarter staff.

Staff Training

The request will ensure that staff have the essential job skills and training to carry out the Agency's development mission. It will allow: 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.

Training investments/courses will focus on building technical and core skills essential to carry out QDDR and USAID Forward goals, as well as meeting mandatory training requirements for contracting professionals, mandatory leadership and supervision training, and continued language training to meet the Agency's High Priority Performance Goals and advance development.

Training programs are prioritized based on the systematic analysis of skills gap and a Training Quality Assurance Council that oversees training-course design and delivery to ensure cost-effectiveness of training programs, employee assimilation, and application of skills and knowledge imparted. In accordance with Office of Personnel Management (OPM) requirements, USAID maintains a learning-management system to accurately capture employee training and competency data. Special emphasis is given to ensuring that training participants reflect the Agency's diversity and training programs support career and professional development of a diverse leadership cadre.

Personnel Support

Funding will cover mandatory Agency-wide personnel support costs, such as labor-relations casework, workforce planning, the subscription costs to 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 and improve all current systems. This includes a complete overhaul of the core personnel database, upgrades and maintenance of the USDH payroll system, refinements to the worldwide Consolidated Workforce Planning Model, enhancements to the workforce management system, and improvements to the Foreign Service Nationals database.

Funding will also support targeted outreach and recruitment programs (diversity, disabled and veterans) as mandated by Executive Orders; retirement and separation travel and transportation costs for Foreign Service Officers; and Staff Care, as required by OPM.

Other Agency Costs

The request 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 for job-related injuries and deaths. This category includes travel and related costs associated with the Foreign Service panels and medical, property, and tort claims.

USAID Capital Investment Fund

Categories	FY 2012 Actual ^{1/}	FY 2013 CR Estimate ^{2/}	FY 2014 Request
Information Technology	14,814	30,400	27,400
Overseas Facilities Construction	118,308	99,300	82,840
Real Property Maintenance	-	-	7,700
Total	133,122	129,700	117,940

^{1/} These amounts reflect obligations of available resources, including carryover and New Obligation Authority.

^{2/} The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175). The FY 2013 CR estimate reflects the FY 2013 President's request, except the Overseas Facilities Construction line was decreased by \$5.3 million to reflect that the CR level is less than the President's request.

The Capital Investment Fund (CIF) is used to modernize and improve information technology (IT) systems and finance construction of USAID buildings overseas in conjunction with the Department of State (DOS). Prior to FY 2003, the Operating Expense (OE) account funded these activities. No-year funds provide greater flexibility to manage investments in technology 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 2014, the request will support IT investments, facility construction, and the establishment of a real property maintenance fund.

Information Technology (IT)

Category (\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR Estimate	FY 2014 Request
IT Systems			
CyberSecurity	-	-	3,000
eGov	1,907	1,622	1,400
GLAAS		2,900	-
Knowledge Management	1,322	1,158	-
Phoenix	1,770	3,225	-
Portfolio and Program Management – IOD		258	-
Small/Other Financial Systems	137	900	-
Small/Other Administrative Systems	2,254	-	-
Small/Other Procurement Systems	-	1,741	-
Business Intelligence / Information Analytics	-	-	4,000
Enterprise Applications	-	-	4,000
Enterprise Business Collaboration	-	-	500
Enterprise Document Management	-	-	2,000
Enterprise Search (Internal)	-	-	2,000
Enterprise Collaboration Services	-	-	1,000
Mobile Application Development	-	-	500
Mobile Enterprise Application Platform	-	-	2,000
Unified Communications	-	-	2,000
Subtotal	7,390	11,804	20,400
IT Infrastructure			
Applications Development & Testing Platform	-	-	2,000
Data Center	25	11,500	-

Category (\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Infrastructure Upgrades	3,957	-	-
Migration of IT Services	-	-	3,000
Networks	3,000	2,000	-
Remote Access	-	2,975	-
Authentication	-	879	-
Classified Encrypted Communication	-	1,000	-
Threat Management	362	242	-
Subtotal	7,344	18,596	7,000
IT Architecture			
IT Transition	80	-	-
Subtotal	80	-	-
Total	14,814	30,400	27,400

In FY 2014, USAID will support the following IT systems and infrastructure initiatives:

IT Systems

CyberSecurity: This investment will harden our digital infrastructure to be more resistant to penetration and disruption; improve our ability to defend against sophisticated and agile cyber threats; and recover quickly from cyber incidents—whether caused by malicious activity, accident, or natural disaster.

E-Gov Contributions: This investment will fund the fees required to support e-Gov initiatives.

Business Intelligence/Information Analytics: This investment will fund the establishment of information analytics/business intelligence capability, enabling the Agency to better track its work and successes and predict future needs with greater accuracy and timeliness.

Enterprise Applications: This investment will support the development and deployment of new enterprise applications, or new functionality for existing applications, to address business needs and enhance productivity.

Enterprise Business Collaboration: This investment will allow USAID staff to seamlessly collaborate with internal and external stakeholders on a project by integrating unified communications into business applications.

Enterprise Document Management: This investment will fund a standard document-management system by providing a common environment for managing documents across the Agency. This project will support the Executive Order on Streamlining Service Delivery and Improving Customer Service.

Enterprise Search (Internal): This investment will provide Agency staff and the general public greater access to information available online. It will enhance the value of the external website by leading users to the content they desire.

Enterprise Collaboration Services: This investment will enable access to integrated services through the portal to improve productivity for all USAID staff. Instead of accessing several disparate applications to complete their work activities, users will have a central location to access their IT service needs.

Mobile Application Development: This investment will support the development of mobile applications to improve employee productivity. A prioritized set of applications/functionality will allow the Agency to control the growth and costs of deploying and managing mobile applications while meeting user needs.

Mobile Enterprise Application Platform: This investment will allow the Agency to develop a mobile application once and deploy it to a variety of mobile devices, enabling staff to access information and applications across different mobile devices.

Unified Communications (UC): This investment will integrate unified communications functionality into the portal and business applications, enhancing workflow by automating key processes that depend on UC functionality. It will allow USAID staff to seamlessly collaborate with internal and external stakeholders on a project. This project will support the QDDR, USAID Forward, and the USAID Policy Framework, by significantly enhancing communication and collaboration across the Agency.

IT Infrastructure

Applications Development and Testing Platform: This investment will support integrated development environments to provide more collaborative and responsive development support to developers. An applications development and testing platform enabled by cloud platform service providers will enable faster and more responsive development of applications that deliver direct value to business users. This project supports USAID’s alignment with the OMB Federal Cloud Computing Strategy (Cloud First).

Migration of IT Services: This investment will enable rapid provisioning and deployment of IT services, with reduced operational support requirements for hardware, software, network, facilities and maintenance. This project will support compliance with the Federal Data Center Consolidation Initiative, OMB Federal Cloud Computing Strategy (Cloud First), and 25 Point Implementation Plan to Reform Federal IT Management.

Overseas Facilities Construction

	FY 2012 Actuals	FY 2013 CR Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Overseas Facilities Construction	118,308	99,300	82,840

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 2014 request of \$82.84 million will support USAID’s full participation in the ninth year of the Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) 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.

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 International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (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 costs of construction of the various types of space in NECs. The proportional amount of those construction costs are then multiplied by the target annual budget amount of \$1.4 billion. This determines the actual dollar amounts for those proportional construction costs. These dollar amounts are divided by the total number of billable positions overseas and results in the per capita charges for each category. These per capita charges are fixed, so each agency’s bill will vary directly with changes in the number of its overseas positions.

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 phased.

In FY 2014, one new embassy compound in a country with USAID presence is scheduled to have a contract awarded: N’Djamena, Chad.

Real Property Maintenance Fund

	FY 2012 Actuals	FY 2013 CR Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Real Property Maintenance Fund	-	-	7,700

The request will allow USAID to fund maintenance for real property it owns through the establishment of a centralized budget authority similar to that which the Department of State’s Overseas Building Operations (OBO) has to perform major maintenance at State-owned facilities and housing. The Real Property Maintenance Fund, which will be centrally managed in Washington, will extend and enhance the life of USAID-owned facilities through adequate and timely maintenance and repair.

Currently, individual USAID missions request funding for property repairs in their overall OE annual submissions. However, since most missions concentrate on routine mission operations, real-property maintenance requirements have not been addressed in a systemic fashion. This has led to an increase in emergency maintenance and repairs that force missions to reallocate funds from other operational needs on an ad hoc basis, reducing other spending. This is an inefficient

and ineffective method of protecting investments in USG property.

Funding will allow USAID to begin protecting the USG's investment in the 99 overseas properties it owns, including 29 office buildings, seven warehouse facilities, and 63 residential units (stand-alone and single-occupancy units). The average age of the 99 properties is 32 years-old; the office facilities average 22 years-old, while the residential facilities average 37-years old. Although these properties are still operational, major items, such as HVAC, roof structures, elevators, external façade, and utility systems, need to be upgraded or replaced.

Six office facilities are fully-secure structures that USAID constructed on Department of State NEC facilities before the CSCS Program started. As USAID-owned assets, these six properties are not covered under the recently-approved DOS Maintenance Cost Sharing Program. Given the increasing age of these buildings alone, in addition to the (generally older) remaining facilities, the Agency needs appropriate funding to support an aggressive maintenance program, which would include energy efficient upgrades of systems, where feasible.

Using a formula from the DOS Overseas Building Operations (OBO), the Facility Condition Index (FCI) for each USAID property is calculated annually. The FCI is a ratio of repair needs to replacement value; a "good" score is 95-100, a "fair" score 90-95, and a "poor" score is anything below 90. As of year-end 2012, the average FCI of USAID facilities was 83. Based on FCI scores and by applying an average global standard improvement cost, USAID maintenance requirements are estimated at \$7.7 million to address immediate repair needs in FY 2014.

A centrally-controlled maintenance fund is the most effective approach to develop a consistent source of funding to protect the USG's investment in USAID overseas properties. A maintenance fund will allow the Agency to extend and enhance the life of facilities through adequate and timely maintenance and repair. Without this funding, USAID will be forced to continue deferring maintenance, which results in lower quality of building services in the short term and reduced facility life and asset value in the long term.

USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses

Sources (\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 *CR*	FY 2014 Request	Increase/Decrease
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses, New Budget Authority	51,000	51,285	54,200	+3,200
Other Sources*	25,338	21,629	10,018	-15,320
Total Sources	76,338	72,914	64,218	-12,120

* Other Sources include supplementals, prior-year balances and recoveries, transfers, and collections. The FY 2014 figure of \$10.018 million is an estimate based on FY 2013 CR status.

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is responsible for overseeing approximately \$31.0 billion in foreign assistance funding for USAID, the United States African Development Foundation, the Inter-American Foundation, and the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC). OIG receives separate reimbursable funding to oversee MCC.

The Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, authorizes OIG to conduct and supervise audits and investigations as a means of recommending policies for promoting economy, efficiency, and effectiveness and for preventing and detecting fraud, waste, and abuse in foreign assistance programs and operations.

OIG is working to improve its operations to ensure that it is as productive as possible. Toward that end, it recently issued its 2012-2016 Strategic Plan, and OIG's budget request of \$54.2 million highlights its priorities in that plan. In coming years, OIG intends to target its oversight work so that it brings the greatest value to the organizations it serves; be more proactive in keeping customers and stakeholders informed about what the office does; further promote fraud prevention efforts; look for greater efficiencies in all that it does; and work to recruit, develop, and retain a highly qualified, motivated, and diverse workforce.

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 its mandatory work, such as conducting financial statement and Federal Information Security Management Act audits of the organizations it oversees. To the extent possible, the office will focus its resources on addressing anticipated increases in workload as a result of USAID procurement reforms.

OIG will close its office in Iraq; however, it will continue to provide oversight in that country through temporary duty assignments. OIG will continue to devote resources to other high-priority oversight programs in frontline states. In Afghanistan and Pakistan, the office expects to examine infrastructure and energy programs, governance strengthening activities, initiatives to improve citizens' livelihoods, and programs intended to better the lives of women and girls—among other areas. As Haiti continues to recover from the 2010 earthquake, OIG will evaluate USAID's efforts to rebuild infrastructure in that country, as well as longer-term programs to improve housing, economic competitiveness, and the environment. While high-profile assistance programs like these are an OIG priority, OIG is also committed to providing sufficient audit coverage of USAID's longer-term development programs in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, and Latin America, including health programs designed to address HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis.

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 devote personnel and financial resources to investigating allegations of contract and procurement fraud. In addition, OIG will continue to devote resources to investigating employee integrity issues and participate in the National Procurement Fraud Task Force and the International Contract Corruption Task Force so that it can leverage multiagency investigative resources. This participation is crucial to OIG’s effectiveness as the scope and complexity of its fraud cases increase.

Strategic Goal 3: Provide useful, timely, and relevant information to enable stakeholders to make informed decisions.

OIG will make use of cost-effective mechanisms, such as social media, to enhance or expand communications to Congress, the Administration, and the public about the work the office does. OIG will also continue to provide Congress with information in semiannual reports in a timely manner and will work to ensure that key information is brought to the attention of congressional stakeholders.

Strategic Goal 4: Continually improve the efficiency, effectiveness, and quality of OIG operations and outputs.

The office is reevaluating its conference and training processes, making greater use of video conferencing in lieu of overseas travel whenever feasible, and is placing more emphasis on using government-owned or government-provided facilities for annual planning and training sessions. OIG is implementing technology improvements to streamline its financial operations. Further, it is conducting annual surveys to determine how the office can improve its processes and quality of services.

With the resources requested, OIG will have sufficient funds to support the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency.

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.

With the resource challenges facing all federal agencies, it has become increasingly important to place more emphasis on retaining and developing existing personnel. OIG is working to provide more developmental opportunities for its employees, as well as to improve management practices. The office is also striving to better address employee work-life balance and wellness issues. As a result of these improvements, OIG expects to see greater retention of valued employees.

Table 1. OIG Staffing (FTEs)

Location	FY 2012 Actual		FY 2013 *CR*		FY 2014 Request	
	U.S. Direct-Hire Personnel	Foreign Service National Personnel (FSN)	U.S. Direct-Hire Personnel	Foreign Service National Personnel (FSN)	U.S. Direct-Hire Personnel	Foreign Service National Personnel (FSN)
Washington, DC	110	0	*	*	111	0
Baghdad, Iraq	5	2	*	*	0	0
Cairo, Egypt	11	5	*	*	19	7
Dakar, Senegal	7	4	*	*	8	4

Location	FY 2012 Actual		FY 2013 *CR*		FY 2014 Request	
	U.S. Direct-Hire Personnel	Foreign Service National Personnel (FSN)	U.S. Direct-Hire Personnel	Foreign Service National Personnel (FSN)	U.S. Direct-Hire Personnel	Foreign Service National Personnel (FSN)
Islamabad, Pakistan	9	5	*	*	9	6
Kabul, Afghanistan	10	6	*	*	11	6
Manila, Philippines	8	6	*	*	8	6
Port-au-Prince, Haiti	3	3	*	*	3	4
Pretoria, South Africa	11	4	*	*	13	5
San Salvador, El Salvador	9	3	*	*	8	3
Tel Aviv, Israel	2	1	*	*	2	0
Overseas total	75	39	*	*	81	41
Grand total	185	39	*	*	192	41

Table 2. Budget Summary by Priority Programs (\$000)

OIG's Priority	FY 2012 Actual		FY 2013 *CR*		FY 2014 Request	
	Total	FTEs	Total	FTEs	Total	FTEs
Highest Priority Areas						
Afghanistan programs	6,257	10	*	*	6,899	11
Iraq programs	1,382	5	*	*	0	0
Pakistan programs	4,500	9	*	*	5,241	9
Haiti Programs	2,121	3	*	*	1,466	3
Subtotal	14,260	27	*	*	13,606	23
Global Health						
Subtotal	2,100	5	*	*	2,100	5
Mandatory Work and Others						
Subtotal	42,138	153	*	*	48,512	164
Total Funding and FTEs	58,498	185	*	*	64,218	192

Table 3. Budget Summary by Object Class (\$000)

Object Class	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 *CR*	FY 2014 Request
1100 – Personnel compensation and FSNs*	25,609	*	26,938
1200 – Personnel benefits	8,342	*	8,046
1300 – Benefits for Former Personnel	144	*	0
2100 – Travel	2,849	*	4,782
2200 – Transportation	423	*	1,425
2300 – Rent, communications, and utilities	5,192	*	5,808
2400 – Printing and reproduction	25	*	70
2500 – Contractual services	14,482	*	14,855
2600 – Supplies and materials	180	*	180
3100 – Purchase of equipment	738	*	2,114
3200 – Building Renovations	21	*	0
4100 – Grants, subsidies, and contributions	428	*	0
4200 – Other Claims	65	*	0
Total	58,498	*	64,218

*FSN- Foreign Service National positions.

Table 4. Budget Detail by Object Class (\$000)

Object Class - Budget Authority	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 *CR*	FY 2014 Request
Direct Obligations:			
Personnel Compensation:			
Full Time Permanent (11.1)	19,022	*	22,040
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	3,281	*	4,898
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	3,306	*	---
Subtotal Personnel Compensation:	25,609	*	26,938
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	8,342	*	8,046
Benefits for Former Personnel (13.0)	144	*	---
Subtotal Pay Costs:	34,095	*	34,984
Travel (21.0)	2,849	*	4,782
Transportation of Things (22.0)	423	*	1,425
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	3,020	*	2,796
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	1,620	*	2,326
Communications, Utilities and Misc. Charges (23.3)	552	*	686
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	25	*	70

Object Class - Budget Authority	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 *CR*	FY 2014 Request
Other Contractual Services:			
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	2,928	*	3,077
Other Services (25.2)	1,480	*	662
Other Purchases of Goods & Svc from Govt Accts (25.3)	9,428	*	10,616
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	157	*	191
Medical Care (25.6)	8	*	59
Operation and Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	481	*	250
Subtotal Other Contractual Services:	14,482	*	14,855
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	180	*	180
Equipment (31.0)	738	*	2,114
Building Renovations (32.0)	21	*	---
Grants, subsidies, and contributions (41.0)	428	*	---
Other Claims (42.0)	65	*	---
Subtotal Non-Pay Costs	24,403	*	29,234
Total Obligations:	58,498	*	64,218

Global Health Programs

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Global Health Programs	8,172,660	8,217,847	8,315,000	142,340
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,629,800	2,641,065	2,645,000	15,200
Global Health Programs - State	5,542,860	5,576,782	5,670,000	127,140

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ The FY 2012 Enduring Actual level reflects the transfer of \$4.8 million from the International Organizations and Programs account to the Global Health Programs-USAID account.

The Global Health Programs account funds health-related foreign assistance managed by the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). Investments in global health 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. U.S. Government efforts in global health are a signature of American leadership in the world, including the United States' historic commitment to the treatment, care, and prevention of HIV/AIDS.

The FY 2014 budget reflects a comprehensive and integrated global health strategy toward achieving an AIDS-free generation and ending preventable child and maternal deaths through the Administration's Global Health Initiative (GHI). GHI draws upon investments made through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), maternal and child health, family planning and reproductive health, tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases, and other programs, and expands their reach by linking individual programs in an integrated system of care. GHI harnesses the power of the U.S. Government, other governments and donors, private partnerships and developing countries to improve global health in a coordinated, efficient and strategic way. The approach will save millions of lives while fostering sustainable health care delivery systems that can address the full range of developing country health needs. The Initiative'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. As these programs are implemented, USAID and State will continue working to enhance the integration of quality interventions with the broader health and development programs of the U.S. Government, country partners, multilateral organizations, and other donors. The response to global health problems is a shared responsibility that cannot be met by one nation alone. We will challenge the global community to also provide leadership in building healthier, stronger, more self-sufficient nations in the developing world.

For FY 2014, a total of \$8,315 million is requested for Global Health Programs (GHP) under two subaccounts: \$2,645 million GHP-USAID for USAID-administered programs and \$5,670 million GHP-State for State-administered programs. The programs will be focused on three key areas: Saving Lives of Mothers and Children; Creating an AIDS-free Generation; and Protecting Communities from Other Infectious Diseases. For all programs, resources will be used to support interventions intended to achieve ambitious targets on global health indicators. 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, as well as those of other partners and donors.

Saving Lives of Mothers and Children

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. Child deaths decreased by 42 percent from 1990 to 2011, and maternal deaths decreased by 47 percent from 1990 to 2010. Nevertheless, the most recent estimates indicate that each year nearly 300,000 women die from pregnancy-related causes and there are 6.9 million deaths of children under five—43 percent of which are in the first month of life, a fraction which has been consistently increasing over time. Approximately three-quarters of these child and maternal deaths are preventable with currently available interventions.

In June 2012, the U.S. Government led the charge to renew the global effort to end preventable child death. Co-convened with the Governments of Ethiopia and India, and in coordination with UNICEF, the two-day Call to Action brought the global community together to commit to accelerating reductions in child mortality in both the short- and long-term. Together with over 700 global leaders, we proposed a target that would truly represent an end to preventable child deaths, with all countries having fewer than 20 deaths per 1,000 live births, the current approximate upper limit of child mortality in OECD countries, by 2035. Achieving this rate will save an additional 5 million children's lives every year. An analogous effort to define "ending preventable maternal deaths" is underway.

Ending preventable child and maternal deaths is not an outcome of U.S. Government assistance alone, nor 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, in sanitation and hygiene improvement – all of these contribute to ending preventable child and maternal deaths.

Highlights:

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) (\$680 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 ensure the long term sustainability of these programs. USAID will extend coverage of proven, high-impact interventions to the most vulnerable populations in high-burden countries.

Funding will support a limited set of high-impact interventions that will accelerate reduction of maternal and newborn mortality, including the introduction and scale-up of new child vaccines. For FY 2014, increased funding (\$175 million) is requested within MCH for the GAVI Alliance, to complete the Administration's historic three-year, \$450 million pledge to this important partner. These funds will support the introduction of new vaccines, especially pneumococcal and rotavirus vaccines that have the greatest potential additional impact on child survival. Other priority child health interventions include essential newborn care; prevention and treatment of diarrheal disease, including increased availability and use of household and community-level water, sanitation and hygiene; and expanded prevention and treatment of pneumonia, particularly at the community level. With further development of the public-private partnerships Helping Babies Breathe and Survive and Thrive, key causes of neonatal mortality, such as birth asphyxia, will receive increased attention. The maternal health program will provide support for essential and long-term health system improvements. Its impact will be enhanced through programs aimed at reducing maternal mortality during labor, delivery, and the first vital 24 hours

postpartum, when most deaths from childbirth occur – the highest point of risk during labor and delivery. Resources will be provided to combat maternal mortality with expanded coverage of preventive and life-saving interventions such as prevention and management of post-partum hemorrhage, hypertensive disorders of pregnancy, and sepsis, as well as contributory causes of maternal death such as anemia. Simultaneously, resources will support efforts to build the health systems capability required to provide functioning referral systems and comprehensive obstetric care. The MCH program will also work to leverage investments in other health programs, particularly family planning and reproductive health, nutrition, and infectious diseases.

Malaria (\$670 million) funding will continue to support the comprehensive strategy of the President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI), which combines prevention and treatment approaches and integrates these interventions with other priority health services. In 2012, there were an estimated 219 million malaria cases and 660,000 malaria deaths worldwide. Since January 2009, PMI has distributed more than 117 million artemisinin combination treatments, 52 million insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITNs), and 12 million intermittent preventive treatments for pregnant women. During FY 2012 alone, over 50 million people were protected against malaria with a prevention measure (ITNs and/or indoor residual spraying). In 12 of the 15 original PMI countries (Angola, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia) declines in all-cause mortality rates amount children under five have been observed - ranging from 16 percent (in Malawi) and 50 percent (in Rwanda).

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

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$534 million) funding will support programs that improve and expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information, as well as other reproductive health care and priority health services. About 220 million women in the developing world have an unmet need for family planning, resulting in 53 million unintended pregnancies and 25 million abortions annually. In 2011 and 2012, USAID's family planning and reproductive health programs averted more than 12 million unintended pregnancies. Family planning (FP) is an essential intervention for the health of mothers and children, contributing to reduced maternal mortality (through preventing unintended pregnancy), healthier children (through breastfeeding), and reduced infant mortality (through better birth spacing). Activities will be directed toward enhancing the ability of couples to decide the number, timing, and spacing of births and toward reducing abortion and maternal, infant, and child mortality and morbidity. Activities will also support the key elements of successful FP programs, including mobilizing demand for modern family planning services through behavior change communication; commodity supply and logistics; service delivery; policy analysis and planning; biomedical, social science, and program research; knowledge management; and monitoring and evaluation. Priority areas include leveraging opportunities to expand services through MCH and HIV platforms; contraceptive security; community-based approaches; expanding access to voluntary long-acting and permanent contraceptive methods; promoting healthy birth spacing; and focusing on cross-cutting issues of gender, youth, and equity.

Nutrition (\$95 million) More than 200 million children under age five and one in three women in the developing world suffers from undernutrition. Undernutrition contributes to 35 percent of child deaths and leads to irreversible losses to children's cognitive development, resulting in lower educational attainment and lower wages. Since 2008, forty-two million infants, children, and women have been provided core nutrition interventions. Nutrition activities will be linked with the Feed the Future Initiative and evidence-based interventions that 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 (\$13 million) for the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF). 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.

Creating an AIDS-free Generation

The 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 prevention, care, and treatment goals while strengthening health systems and emphasizing country ownership in order to build a long-term sustainable response to the epidemic and to create an AIDS-free generation. PEPFAR represents U.S. leadership in meeting the shared responsibility of all global partners to make smart investments to save lives, and under this Administration, unprecedented progress has been made in the fight against AIDS. In FY 2012, the United States directly supported life-saving treatment for nearly 5.1 million men, women and children worldwide, a three-fold increase (from 1.7 million in 2008) in only four years. Through increased programming in the prevention of mother-to-child transmission, PEPFAR supported antiretroviral drugs for nearly 750,000 pregnant women living with HIV, averting an estimated 230,000 infant HIV infections in FY 2012 alone. In addition, in FY 2012 care services were provided to almost 15 million people (including 4.5 million orphans and vulnerable children).

Scientific advances and their successful implementation have brought the world to a tipping point in the fight against AIDS. PEPFAR will help countries reduce new HIV infections and decrease AIDS-related mortality, while simultaneously increasing the capacity of countries to sustain and support these efforts over time.

Strong U.S. leadership along with a heightened commitment by other partners will allow us to seize the opportunity for significant progress toward the goal of an AIDS-free generation. PEPFAR is scaling-up combination HIV prevention and treatment interventions, working towards the elimination of new HIV infections among children by 2015; increasing coverage of HIV treatment to both reduce AIDS-related mortality and to enhance HIV prevention; increasing the number of males who are circumcised for HIV prevention; and increasing access to, and uptake of, HIV testing and counseling, condoms and other evidence-based, appropriately-targeted prevention interventions. In addition, PEPFAR platforms are being utilized by other U.S. Government global health programs under GHI to advance other priorities such as reducing maternal mortality rates and curbing malaria.

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. The request includes a total

\$6,000 million in GHP (\$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 nongovernmental 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 (\$3,944 million including \$3,708 million GHP-State and \$236 million GHP-USAID):

- \$3,708 million of GHP-State will support ongoing implementation of current HIV/AIDS prevention, care, treatment and other health systems programs as well as the prioritization of combinations of activities based on sound scientific evidence that will have the maximum impact to push the rate of new infections downward dramatically and save more lives. Antiretroviral treatment (ART) as prevention, voluntary medical male circumcision (VMMC), condom distribution, and Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT) - including the B-plus option of continuous ART for HIV-positive pregnant women - will continue to be instrumental in further turning the tide of global AIDS. These efforts and other complementary interventions, such as HIV testing and counseling and prevention programs for persons living with HIV and populations at high risk for infection continue to be core interventions for stemming the course of the epidemic.

FY 2014 funds will continue to be used for priority programs that address gender issues, including gender-based violence, and health systems strengthening (HSS), especially in nations with a severe shortage of healthcare workers. PEPFAR's investments made in HSS are intended to develop the infrastructure and systems needed to achieve an AIDS-free generation, as well as to benefit the health of the population for years to come.

As the established timeframes for Partnership Frameworks (PFs) begin to come to a close, the next phase of the PF process will be based on the principle of country ownership and will prioritize countries (including government, civil society, and the private sector) working to build the capacity to achieve joint goals and targets. In FY 2014 this transition framework will be an important part of country plans and the strategies for engaging with partner governments, and will move PEPFAR further from emergency assistance towards sustainability.

- \$236 million GHP-USAID contributes to PEPFAR's global fight against the HIV/AIDS epidemic by targeting funds to meet critical needs of USAID field programs and by providing technical leadership worldwide. This includes support for programs that work with orphans and vulnerable children affected by the epidemic. 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 will also continue to support the development of advanced product leads including Tenofovir gel. USAID collaborates closely with the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator and other U.S. Government agencies to ensure that activities funded with these resources complement and enhance efforts funded through the GHP-State account.

International Partnerships (\$1,789 million including \$1,695 million GHP-State and \$94 million GHP-USAID)

- \$1,695 million GHP-State will be used for a \$1.65 billion contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and a \$45 million contribution to UNAIDS. PEPFAR will continue to expand multilateral engagement with the goal of leveraging the work of multilateral partners to maximize the impact of country programs.
- \$94 million GHP-USAID will be used to support the Commodity Fund, HIV vaccine development through the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI), and major research with worldwide impact including microbicides research activities.

Oversight and Management (\$187 million GHP-State) funding supports costs incurred by multiple U.S. Government agency headquarters including: supporting administrative and institutional costs; management of staff at headquarters and in the field; management and processing of cooperative agreements and contracts; and the administrative costs of the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator.

Technical Support, Strategic Information and Evaluation (\$80 million GHP-State) funding supports central technical support and programmatic costs and strategic information systems that monitor program performance, track progress, and evaluate the effectiveness of interventions. 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: 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.

Protecting Communities from Other Infectious Diseases

While the GHI emphasizes two key areas where the U.S. Government can make a marked difference—saving lives of mothers and children and creating an AIDS-free generation—U.S. Government efforts will also continue to combat other infectious diseases from which millions of people die or could die each year including tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases, and pandemic influenza. The Request includes \$323 million GHP-USAID for programs to fight other infectious diseases.

Highlights:

Tuberculosis (TB) (\$191 million) funding for programs which address a disease that is the leading cause of death and debilitating illness for adults throughout much of the developing world. Globally, 1.4 million people die annually from TB, and there are 8.8 million new cases of TB each year. Annually, there are approximately 500,000 cases of multi-drug resistant (MDR) TB, which are difficult to cure and are often deadly. USAID program efforts focus on early diagnosis and successful treatment of the disease to both cure individuals and prevent transmission to others. Funding priority is given to those countries that have the greatest burden of TB and MDR-TB. Country-level expansion and strengthening of the Stop TB Strategy will continue to be the focal point of USAID's TB program, including increasing and strengthening human resources to support the delivery of priority health services such as Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course (DOTS) implementation, preventing and treating TB/HIV co-infection, and partnering with the private sector in DOTS. In particular, USAID will continue to accelerate activities to

address MDR 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) (\$85 million) More than 1 billion people worldwide suffer from one or more neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), which cause severe disability, including permanent blindness, and hinder growth, productivity, and cognitive development. USAID focuses the majority of its NTD support on scaling-up preventive drug treatments for seven of the most prevalent NTDs, including schistosomiasis, onchocerciasis, lymphatic filariasis, trachoma and three soil-transmitted helminthes. USAID programs will use an agency-tested and the 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. USAID centrally leverages the vast majority of the drugs through partnerships with several pharmaceutical companies, which donate close to a billion dollars worth of drugs each year. Expanding these programs to national scale will support acceleration of global efforts to eliminate lymphatic filariasis and blinding trachoma globally, and onchocerciasis in the Americas. USAID will continue to work closely with the WHO and global partners to create an international NTD training course and standardized monitoring and evaluation guidelines for NTD programs, and ensure the availability of quality pharmaceuticals.

Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats (PIOET) (\$47 million) funding for programs that focus on mitigating the possibility that a highly virulent virus such as H5N1, H1N1, or another pathogen variant could develop into a pandemic. 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; strengthen laboratory capability to address infectious disease threats; broaden ongoing efforts to prevent H5N1 transmission; and strengthen national capacities to prepare for the emergence and spread of a pandemic.

Development Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Development Assistance	2,519,950	2,535,372	2,837,812	317,862

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The FY 2014 Development Assistance (DA) request of \$2,837.8 million supports the development principles outlined in the Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development (PPD-6), a policy framework that elevates global development as a key pillar of American power alongside defense and diplomacy. Of this amount, \$330 million will be used to implement community-based development programs in accordance with the food aid reform, described further below.

The FY 2014 request is designed to achieve the goals outlined in PPD-6 by supporting programs focused on sustainable development, economic growth, democratic governance, game-changing development innovations, sustainable systems for meeting basic human needs, and building resilience. Almost half of the funding from this account support the Presidential Initiatives for Global Climate Change and Feed the Future. The U.S. Government's programs funded by Development Assistance play a crucial part in the effort, along with the work of our allies, to eradicate extreme poverty in the next two decades.

A key outcome of the PPD-6 is Partnerships for Growth (PfG), a coordinated whole-of-U.S.-Government approach to enhanced engagement with countries that have demonstrated a strong commitment to democratic governance and sustainable development. By supporting well-governed countries with potential for broad-based economic growth, U.S. programs will help to seed a new generation of emerging markets, which in turn are likely to become trade and investment partners with the United States. In FY 2014, the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue working with the PfG counties - El Salvador, Ghana, Philippines, and Tanzania - to promote broad-based economic growth. In Ghana and Tanzania, economic growth funding is increased in FY 2014 in targeted areas related to the constraints-to-growth analyses.

In FY 2014, the DA request will also fund programs in the areas of food security, climate change, basic and higher education, economic growth, governing justly and democratically, as well as expanded efforts in the areas of innovation, science and technology, evaluation and empowering women and girls. Funding in these areas responds to longer-term challenges to human and economic security and supports the rise of capable new players who can help solve regional and global problems and help protect U.S. national security. The request also includes funding in support of the Administration's Asia Rebalance, which will intensify and expand USAID's environment, food security, governance, global climate change, and health programs in the region. It will enhance regional cooperation and build synergies among bilateral programs to address pressing transnational challenges vital to regional stability.

DA-funded programs are coordinated with programs managed by the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) and other international affairs agencies. As a mutually reinforcing array of foreign assistance activities, these programs advance and sustain overall U.S. development goals in targeted countries. Programs funded through this account represent the core contribution from the United States to international efforts working to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. In addition, programs support the efforts of host governments and their private sector and non-governmental partners to implement the systemic political and economic changes needed for sustainable development progress.

Requests for increases in individual bilateral DA programs focus on PfG countries that demonstrate commitment to improving transparent, accountable, and responsible governance, where U.S. assistance is most likely to produce significant and sustainable development results.

Highlights:

The Administration's principal priorities for DA funding in FY 2014 include:

- **Feed the Future (FTF) (\$917 million):** Nearly 870 million people suffer from chronic hunger and more than 3.5 million children die from undernutrition every year. By 2050, the world's population is projected to increase to more than 9 billion, requiring up to a 60 percent increase in agricultural production. 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, Feed the Future supports countries in developing their own agriculture sectors to generate opportunities for economic growth and trade, which help reduce poverty, hunger, and stunting. Agricultural growth is a highly effective way to fight poverty. Seventy-five percent of the world's poor live in rural areas in developing countries, where most people's livelihoods rely directly on agriculture, and studies show that growth in the agricultural sector has up to three times greater impact on poverty reduction than growth in other sectors. By helping create economic opportunities in developing countries, these collaborative food security efforts generate economic growth and promote global stability, which creates a healthier and more prosperous world. FTF is also focused on helping to prevent food crises. The FY 2014 request for FTF will fund the fifth year of this Presidential initiative.

The FY 2014 FTF request allocates resources to countries based on clear criteria to measure need and opportunity. Since the inception of FTF in 2010, agriculture programs have been phased out in 23 countries where these conditions were not met. FTF investments address key constraints along the entire value chain - from bringing to scale innovative technologies that sustainably intensify on-farm productivity, to improving crop storage and handling, to increasing market access. FTF also fosters improvements in government policies that favor market-based agriculture-led economic growth. Programs are integrated in order to capitalize on the synergies between agriculture, health, nutrition, water, and climate change. In crisis, conflict, and post-conflict stabilization settings, programs contribute to sustainably reducing hunger, improving nutrition, and building resilience among vulnerable populations. Funding promotes greater private sector investment in agriculture, connects smallholders to markets, and builds the capacity of vulnerable and chronically food insecure households to participate in these economic activities. Funding also aims to reduce long-term vulnerability to food insecurity, specifically in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel.

This request supports the President's G-8 commitment to the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, which supports the commitments of Africa's leadership to drive effective policies; encourages greater local and international private sector investment in agricultural development; and acts to bring agricultural innovations to scale, support effective finance, mitigate risk, and improve nutrition. Specifically, funding supports key technologies, such as improved seeds, and the preparation and financing of bankable agricultural infrastructure projects through a new Fast Track Facility for Agricultural Infrastructure.

- **Global Climate Change (GCC) (\$317 million):** Global climate change threatens the livelihoods of millions in developing countries, and if not addressed will negate the results of many development efforts. The poor in developing countries are often the earliest and hardest hit by climate change, as they are heavily dependent on climate sensitive economic activities such as agriculture, fisheries,

forestry, and tourism, and they lack the capacity to cope with economic or environmental shocks.

Projected climate change impacts will reduce agricultural productivity, negatively impact fisheries, and undermine public health. Additionally, climate change poses national security challenges, especially from the destabilizing impact it can have on economies and governance. Strategic investments will help vulnerable populations adapt to the impacts of climate change and reduce net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

Funding will support programs in three pillar areas: adaptation, clean energy, and sustainable landscapes. Adaptation programs will assist countries to develop and implement effective strategies for reducing the impact of global climate change on vulnerable populations and for increasing those populations' resilience. Adaptation programs will focus on least-developed countries, glacier-dependent nations, and small island developing nations. Clean energy programs will include support for renewable energy, policy sector reform, increased efficiency, emissions inventories, and actions to reduce long-term emission trends in energy, industry, transportation, and buildings. Clean energy programs focus on major emerging economies and potentially large emitters by Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS).

Sustainable landscapes programs, focused primarily in countries with globally important forests, will reduce GHG emissions by helping countries understand the drivers of deforestation and degraded lands. Sustainable landscapes programs develop and implement plans to address reducing emissions from land use under the EC-LEDS program and build capacity to measure and monitor GHG emissions from forests, wetlands, and other carbon-rich landscapes. The programs also promote policies and incentives that reward sustainable land use practices, and build capacity and enhance rights of indigenous communities and other stewards to participate in and benefit from carbon finance.

- **Education (\$315 million):** Education is foundational to human development. It is critical to promoting long-term, broad-based economic growth, reducing poverty and inequality, improving health, and promoting participatory democracy. However, around 61 million children of primary school age are still without access to basic educational opportunities. Over half of these out-of-school children live in conflict-affected and crisis contexts. To compound matters, recent studies show that for many students in low-income countries, very little learning actually occurs in the classroom. As they grow older, an increasing number of young people in developing countries find themselves without relevant knowledge and skills and are unable to fully participate in and contribute to economic development.

The current scale of youth underemployment and unemployment is a matter of worldwide concern. An estimated 75 million young people worldwide are unemployed, and more than a billion jobs must be created in order to accommodate new workers and reduce unemployment. Yet job creation requires a population that is educated, informed, and skilled. To overcome all of these challenges, USAID's Education Strategy addresses learning across the education spectrum, including basic education, higher education, and workforce development. The majority of education funding is for basic education, with a primary focus on reading acquisition in primary grades to achieve the goal of improving reading skills for 100 million children by 2015. The Strategy also prioritizes increased equitable access to basic educational services for 15 million learners by 2015 in conflict or crisis contexts. Investments in workforce development and tertiary education that increase national capacity to support country development goals by 2015 are also critical.

FY 2014 resources support the implementation of education programs midway through the Strategy period. These programs are based on interventions that aim to measurably improve student learning outcomes, and that promote access and equity, relevance to national development, systemic reform, and

accountability for results. This will be a crucial time to help take successful programs to greater scale as well as to make any shifts necessary to improve outcomes.

- **Economic Growth (\$449.2 million, not including FTF and GCC funding):** Economic growth is essential to reducing the many dimensions of extreme poverty, unlocking the full potential of individuals and communities, and enabling governments to provide basic public services effectively. The quality of economic growth matters as much as how it is generated. To be sustainable, growth must be widely shared; inclusive of all ethnic groups, women, and other marginalized groups; and compatible with the need to both reduce climate change impacts and manage natural and environmental resources responsibly. Economic growth programs will help countries develop the policies and practices they need to support rapid and sustainable economic growth. Economic policies, regulations, and approaches also affect countries' ability to meet other development objectives. Funding will support programs that work with countries to improve the enabling environment for private investment, entrepreneurship, and broad-based economic growth by addressing issues such as property rights, business registration, administrative "red tape," well-regulated competition, trade policies and trade capacity, and access to credit.
- **Governing Justly and Democratically (\$351.8 million):** Democracy, human rights, and governance are inseparable from other development goals. Without capable, transparent, accessible, and accountable public institutions, economic growth, broad-based opportunity, and key public services cannot be sustained. At the same time, citizens who enjoy access to services but do not live in a democratic society cannot realize the freedom and opportunity. U.S. assistance will support democracy, human rights, and governance to consolidate democratic institutions, make governments more effective and responsive to their populations, and expand the number of countries that respect human rights and act responsibly in the international system. The focus of DA interventions in this area will be on new and fragile democracies, as well as on those that have committed through sound policies and practice to build effective, transparent, and accountable governments, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, and Latin America, to help ensure that they are able to deliver both political and socioeconomic benefits to their citizens. Programs will include efforts to increase political competition; strengthen civil society's role in political, economic, and social life; support the free flow of information; promote government that is effective and legitimate; strengthen the rule of law; and advance anti-corruption measures. Programming will pursue specific goals, including (1) increasing the ability of government officials, law professionals, non-governmental organization affiliates, journalists, election observers, and citizens to strengthen the effectiveness, accountability, and participatory nature of democratic institutions within new and fragile democracies; (2) strengthening domestic human rights organizations, supporting public advocacy campaigns on human rights, and training domestic election observers in order to foster respect for human rights, increase citizens' political participation, and expand political competition in closed societies; and (3) promoting stability, reform, and recovery to lay the foundations for democratic governance in conflict and failed states.
- **USAID Forward Initiatives (\$173.1 million):** USAID Forward is a coordinated set of initiatives and reforms aimed at transforming USAID into a fully modern development enterprise, as called for in the PPD-6 and the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR). Funding will support initiatives on innovation, science and technology, and evaluation. The Development Innovation Ventures (DIV) program borrows from the private venture-capital model to invest resources in innovative high-risk, high-return development projects. DIV has the potential to produce breakthroughs that can serve as best practices in development, thereby transforming not just USAID's program effectiveness but that of development agencies and developing country governments around the world. As well, the Office of Science and Technology (S&T) will leverage the power of research and development as envisioned in the PPD-6. S&T will engage universities and mobilize the global science and technology community for development results, including in developing countries, and

sponsor revolutionary, multi-disciplinary applied research in order to increase global understanding of complex development issues and accelerate science and technology-based solutions. DA funds will also expand access to mobile banking technology, which has the potential to bring low-cost financial services and cashless transactions to millions of people, small businesses, and microenterprises. Funding will support Private Sector Alliances and Global Development Alliances, which can leverage additional outside resources and improve the sustainability of development interventions by attracting private-sector, market-driven resources for the long term. Science and technology funding supports a series of Grand Challenges for Development, as well as partnerships between American scientists and those in developing countries, and other efforts to bring the power of science to bear on major development problems. Central evaluation funds support the rebuilding of USAID's capacity for performance monitoring and rigorous, relevant evaluation, including impact evaluations that directly measure the effectiveness of development interventions.

- **Gender (\$19 million):** To achieve successful outcomes for U.S. foreign policy priorities, including stability, peace, and development, the FY 2014 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. The Department of State and USAID are systematically applying the new gender equality policy in all foreign assistance programming, and implementing commitments under the Women Peace and Security (WPS) National Action Plan and the U.S. Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Globally. USAID is programming DA funds for activities that promote women's leadership, rights, and empowerment, as well as specific objectives related to WPS and women's inclusion in peace-building. Funding will also be used to aid Missions in integrating gender equality across their portfolios.

Food Aid Reform: The FY 2014 Food Aid Reform will ensure that the U.S. Government can respond most effectively to humanitarian crises and chronic food insecurity within current budget constraints, while reaching more people in need. It includes a shift of funding previously requested in P.L. 480 Title II to three other assistance accounts: International Disaster Assistance (IDA) for emergency food response; Development Assistance (DA) for the Community Development and Resilience Fund (CDRF) to address chronic food insecurity in areas of recurrent crises; and a new Emergency Food Assistance Contingency Fund. The CDRF will be composed of \$330 million, replacing Title II non-emergency resources, including \$80 million in DA from the Bureau for Food Security resources and \$250 million in additional DA, to be implemented by partners that receive Title II funding. These jointly-funded CDRF programs will be managed by USAID's Office of Food for Peace and are a critical component of food security, strengthening the ability to address chronic poverty, build resilience, and help prevent food crises. The goal is to make food aid more timely and cost-effective and to improve program efficiencies and performance by shifting resources to programs that will allow the use of the right tool at the right time for responding to emergencies and chronic food insecurity. The range of tools and programs include interventions such as local and regional purchase, purchase of U.S. agricultural commodities and products, cash vouchers and transfers, and cash for work programs. Provided that the proposed food aid reforms are enacted and all the funding previously requested in P.L. 480 Title II is appropriated as described above, at least fifty-five percent of the requested (and appropriated) IDA funding of \$1,416 million for emergency food assistance programs administered by USAID's Office of Food for Peace, will be used for the purchase and transport of agricultural commodities produced in the United States. The reform will facilitate robust emergency and development programming. (The Budget also shifts \$25 million of the efficiency savings to the Department of Transportation's Maritime Administration for additional targeted operating subsidies for militarily-useful vessels and incentives to facilitate the retention of mariners.)

International Disaster Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
International Disaster Assistance	1,095,000	980,049	2,045,000	950,000
Enduring	825,000	830,049	2,045,000	1,220,000
Overseas Contingency Operations	270,000	150,000	-	-270,000

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$120 million from the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund to the International Disaster Assistance account.

The FY 2014 International Disaster Assistance (IDA) request of \$2,045 million will provide funds to save lives, reduce suffering, and mitigate and prepare for natural and complex emergencies overseas through food assistance, disaster relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction assistance, including that for transition to development assistance programs, and through disaster preparedness/risk reduction activities. This amount includes \$1,416 million for emergency food assistance. The IDA request will enable the U.S. Government to meet humanitarian needs quickly and support mitigation and preparedness programs.

The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID's) Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance will administer \$629 million to respond to natural disasters, civil strife, global economic downturns, food insecurity, and prolonged displacement of populations that continue to hinder the advancement of development and stability. IDA funds benefit disaster- and conflict-affected individuals and internally displaced persons. By reducing the impact of disasters, these programs alleviate suffering and save lives. IDA programs target the most vulnerable populations that are affected by the shock of disasters including those that are internally displaced. This funding level will allow the United States to maintain a reasonable level of resources to cover continuing complex emergencies, disaster risk reduction, and also maintains sufficient resources to respond to new disasters, including increased funding for the local and regional purchase of emergency food assistance.

In addition, USAID is responsible for certain necessary recurring and non-recurring costs for providing U.S. disaster assistance under the Compact of Free Association between the United States and the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) and the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM). Recurring costs are approximately \$1 million annually, funded from IDA. These costs include pre-positioning of emergency relief supplies, full-time staff based in the region to coordinate with government officials in both FSM and RMI, and agreements with disaster assistance implementing partners. These funds are in addition to the \$1 million in Development Assistance provided through USAID's Asia Bureau.

Food Aid Reform: The FY 2014 Food Aid Reform will ensure that the U.S. Government can respond most effectively to humanitarian crises and chronic food insecurity within current budget constraints, while reaching more people in need. It includes a shift of funding previously requested in P.L. 480 Title II to three other assistance accounts: International Disaster Assistance (IDA) for emergency food response; Development Assistance (DA) for the Community Development and Resilience Fund (CDRF) to address chronic food insecurity in areas of recurrent crises; and a new Emergency Food Assistance Contingency Fund. The CDRF will be composed of \$330 million, replacing Title II non-emergency resources, including \$80 million in DA from the Bureau for Food Security resources and \$250 million in additional DA, to be implemented by partners that receive Title II funding. These jointly-funded CDRF programs

will be managed by USAID's Office of Food for Peace and are a critical component of food security, strengthening the ability to address chronic poverty, build resilience, and help prevent food crises. The goal is to make food aid more timely and cost-effective and to improve program efficiencies and performance by shifting resources to programs that will allow the use of the right tool at the right time for responding to emergencies and chronic food insecurity. The range of tools and programs include interventions such as local and regional purchase, purchase of U.S. agricultural commodities and products, cash vouchers and transfers, and cash for work programs. Provided that the proposed food aid reforms are enacted and all the funding previously requested in P.L. 480 Title II is appropriated as described above, at least fifty-five percent of the requested (and appropriated) IDA funding of \$1,416 million for emergency food assistance programs administered by USAID's Office of Food for Peace, will be used for the purchase and transport of agricultural commodities produced in the United States. The reform will facilitate robust emergency and development programming. (The Budget also shifts \$25 million of the efficiency savings to the Department of Transportation's Maritime Administration for additional targeted operating subsidies for militarily-useful vessels and incentives to facilitate the retention of mariners.)

The request includes authority for USAID's Office of Food for Peace to cover administrative costs that were available under P.L. 480 Title II. These authorities will facilitate the purchase and delivery of U.S. commodities under IDA.

Emergency Food Assistance Contingency Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Emergency Food Assistance Contingency Fund	-	-	75,000	75,000

The Emergency Food Assistance Contingency Fund (EFAC) of \$75 million will enable the President to provide emergency food assistance for unexpected and urgent food needs worldwide. Following a Presidential determination, funds released from EFAC will be managed by USAID’s Office of Food for Peace and will have the same flexibility as the International Disaster Assistance account to provide timely and cost-effective food emergency responses through interventions such as local and regional procurement of food, cash transfers or vouchers to facilitate access to food, or the purchase and shipment of U.S. commodities as appropriate.

The funding is a reallocation from funding previously requested for P.L. 480 Title II.

Food Aid Reform: The FY 2014 Food Aid Reform will ensure that the U.S. Government can respond most effectively to humanitarian crises and chronic food insecurity within current budget constraints, while reaching more people in need. It includes a shift of funding previously requested in P.L. 480 Title II to three other assistance accounts: International Disaster Assistance (IDA) for emergency food response; Development Assistance (DA) for the Community Development and Resilience Fund (CDRF) to address chronic food insecurity in areas of recurrent crises; and a new Emergency Food Assistance Contingency Fund. The CDRF will be composed of \$330 million, replacing Title II non-emergency resources, including \$80 million in DA from the Bureau for Food Security resources and \$250 million in additional DA, to be implemented by partners that receive Title II funding. These jointly-funded CDRF programs will be managed by USAID’s Office of Food for Peace and are a critical component of food security, strengthening the ability to address chronic poverty, build resilience, and help prevent food crises. The goal is to make food aid more timely and cost-effective and to improve program efficiencies and performance by shifting resources to programs that will allow the use of the right tool at the right time for responding to emergencies and chronic food insecurity. The range of tools and programs include interventions such as local and regional purchase, purchase of U.S. agricultural commodities and products, cash vouchers and transfers, and cash for work programs. Provided that the proposed food aid reforms are enacted and all the funding previously requested in P.L. 480 Title II is appropriated as described above, at least fifty-five percent of the requested (and appropriated) IDA funding of \$1,416 million for emergency food assistance programs administered by USAID’s Office of Food for Peace, will be used for the purchase and transport of agricultural commodities produced in the United States. The reform will facilitate robust emergency and development programming. (The Budget also shifts \$25 million of the efficiency savings to the Department of Transportation’s Maritime Administration for additional targeted operating subsidies for militarily-useful vessels and incentives to facilitate the retention of mariners.)

Transition Initiatives

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Transition Initiatives	93,695	57,002	57,600	-36,095
Enduring	50,141	50,448	57,600	7,459
Overseas Contingency Operations	43,554	6,554	-	-43,554

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$37 million from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the Transition Initiatives account.

The FY 2014 request of \$57.6 million for the Transition Initiatives (TI) account will address opportunities and challenges facing conflict-prone countries and those countries making the transition from the initial crisis stage of a complex emergency to sustainable development and democracy.

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

Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)					
Transition Initiatives (TI) – FY 2012-2014 (\$ in Thousands)					
Country	Description	Dates	FY 2012 Actual Obligations	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
AFRICA					
Côte d'Ivoire	Support Côte d'Ivoire's transition to a stable, prosperous, and democratically led country and the establishment of a more equitable, responsive, resilient, and legitimate government.	Start: 9/2011 Exit: 8/2014	TI: 3,545	*	-
Kenya	Mobilize the public, youth and key change agents, to demand accountability and reform, support critical constitutional reforms to end systematic impunity, and mitigate risks for political violence.	Start: 6/2008 Exit: 5/2013	TI: 4,292	*	-
Mali	Support public inclusion and participation in the democratic process and improving access to reliable information during the lead up to national elections	Start: 01/2013 Exit: TBD		*	
Zimbabwe	Support increased citizen participation in advancing principles in the Global Political Agreement.	Start: 6/2008 Exit: 4/2012	TI: 450	-	-
ASIA and MIDDLE EAST					
Afghanistan	Increase resilience in areas vulnerable to insurgent control by (1) strengthening ties between local actors, customary governance structures, and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIROA) and (2) increasing cohesion among and between communities.	Start: 7/2009 Exit: 2/2015	TI: 253 TI-OCO: 478	*	-
Burma	Ensure the trajectory and durability of Burma's transition to democracy, USAID/OTI is working with civil society, the GoB and other stakeholders to foster more participatory and inclusive reform and peace processes.	Start: 9/2012 Exit: 8/2016	TI: 6,000	*	-
Kyrgyzstan	Mitigate short-term threats to inclusive, accountability, and transparency in governance that could roll-back democratic gains since 2010.	Start: 5/2010 Exit: 12/2013	TI: 2,587	*	-
Lebanon	Provide youth with civic engagement opportunities and mitigate tensions in conflict-prone areas.	Start: 10/2007 Exit: 7/2014	TI: 3,583	*	-

Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)					
Transition Initiatives (TI) – FY 2012-2014 (\$ in Thousands)					
Country	Description	Dates	FY 2012 Actual Obligations	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Libya	Support Libyan efforts to build an inclusive and accountable democratic government that is responsive to community needs.	Start: 7/2011 Exit: 9/2013	TI: 2,278 TI-OCO: 2,344	*	-
Pakistan	Support conditions for stability and development in conflict-prone and other priority areas in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) region. Counter violent extremism in targeted neighborhoods of Karachi, and select districts of Southern Punjab, that have been identified as Mission priorities.	Start: 10/2007 Exit: 3/2015	TI: 392 TI-OCO: 216	*	-
Sri Lanka	The Sri Lanka Reintegration and Stabilization in the East and North (RISEN) program advances recovery in conflict-affected parts of the country by promoting increased social cohesion, economic security, and community resiliency in the East and North provinces, including Jaffna.	Start: 4/2010 Exit: 8/2013	TI: 3,055	*	-
Syria	Support efforts to enable an inclusive, peaceful, and participatory political transition in Syria.	Start: 10/2012 Exit: TBD	-	TI-OCO: 37,000*	-
Tunisia	Supports Tunisians in their pursuit of a democratic society and more equitable, responsive, and legitimate governance.	Start: 5/2010 Exit: 5/2013	TI: 7,933	*	-
Yemen	Supporting an inclusive and participatory political transition through targeted assistance to government, civil society, and other stakeholders in select rural and urban areas.	Start: 3/2010 Exit: 4/2013	TI: 1,011 TI-OCO: 3,516	*	-
LATIN AMERICA / CARIBBEAN					
Cuba	Connect non-traditional groups with other democratic actors in the region and support youth-led independent media initiatives.	Start: 9/2007 Exit: 8/2012	TI: 108	*	-
Haiti	Provide the Government of Haiti with support to enhance its crisis management capacity and to help restore core government functions.	Start: 1/2010 Exit: 9/2013	TI: 1,313	*	-
Honduras	The program is focused on bringing security to high-violence communities and increasing citizen confidence in government institutions.	Start: 7/2012 Exit: 7/2015	TI: 4,000	*	-
New Countries / Planning and Preparedness				*	TI: 42,399
Multi-Country Program Support <i>Multi-Country Program Support costs are operations costs that include non-country specific programs</i>			TI: 5,430	*	TI: 6,719
Washington, DC Program Support for Worldwide Programs			TI: 7,435	*	TI: 8,482
No Year funds adjustment*			(3,524)	*	-
TOTAL TI FUNDS			TI: 50,141 TI-OCO: 6,554	TI: 50,448 TI-OCO: 43,554	TI: 57,600

*This adjustment includes: 1) funds from the prior fiscal year; 2) funds used in the next fiscal year; and 3) collections, recoveries, and reimbursements.

FY2012: Non-TI FY2012 funding: **Côte d'Ivoire:** \$9 million ESF; **Kenya:** \$4.9 million ESF, \$7 million CCF, \$750,000 DA; **Afghanistan:** \$85.4 million ESF; **Kyrgyzstan:** \$4.5 million AEECA, \$5 million CCF; **Lebanon:** \$3 million ESF; **Libya:** \$5 million ESF; **Pakistan:** \$57.4 million ESF, \$62,420 DA; **Sri Lanka:** \$1.9 million DA; **Tunisia:** \$900,000 ESF, \$1.2 million DF; **Yemen:** \$6 million ESF, \$2 million ESF; **Haiti:** \$26.3 million ESF; **Honduras:** \$3 million 1207.

FY2013: The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175). Includes \$37 million of transferred from FY 2012 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement – OCO.

Complex Crises Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Complex Crises Fund	50,000	40,061	40,000	-10,000
Enduring	10,000	10,061	40,000	30,000
Overseas Contingency Operations	40,000	30,000	-	-40,000

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$10 million from the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund to the Complex Crises Fund.

The FY 2014 request of \$40 million for the Complex Crises Fund (CCF) will be used to support activities to prevent or respond to emerging or unforeseen crises. The CCF was created in FY 2010 to regularize contingency funding previously received through transfers from the Department of Defense under Section 1207 authority that has since expired. Managed by USAID, funds are targeted to countries or regions that demonstrate a high or escalating risk of conflict or instability, or present an unanticipated opportunity for progress in a newly emerging or fragile democracy. Projects aim to address and prevent root causes of conflict and instability through a whole-of-government approach and include host government participation, as well as other partner resources. In the past year, CCF funds have provided critical support for programs in Kenya, Jordan, Burma, Nepal, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The FY 2014 request includes the authority to transfer up to \$7 million to the Department of State's Conflict and Stabilization Operations account.

Development Credit Authority

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Development Credit Authority - Subsidy	[40,000]	[40,000]	[40,000]	[0]
Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses	8,300	8,351	8,200	-100

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The FY 2014 request includes \$40 million in Development Credit Authority (DCA) transfer authority to provide loan guarantees in all regions and sectors targeted by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and \$8.2 million for DCA administrative expenses. DCA transfer authority allows field missions to transfer funds from USAID appropriation accounts to the DCA program account to finance the subsidy cost of DCA partial credit guarantees. These projects allow credit to be used as a flexible tool for a wide range of development purposes and can help to promote broad-based economic growth in developing and transitional economies. DCA guarantees augment grant assistance by mobilizing private capital for sustainable development projects. In coordination with related technical assistance, DCA supports host countries in the financing of their own development.

To date, DCA has been used to mobilize more than \$2.7 billion in local private financing at a budget cost of \$118 million. DCA transfer authority has enabled 70 USAID missions to enter into over 300 guarantee agreements in virtually every development sector. USAID has incurred only \$9.6 million in default claims to date for all of the guarantees made under DCA, which corresponds to an overall default rate of 1.7 percent. DCA projects have proven to be very effective in channeling resources to microenterprises, small-and medium-scale businesses, farmers, healthcare providers, and certain infrastructure sectors. In 2012, working directly with our partners and USAID missions, DCA completed 47 transactions in 23 countries that will leverage up to \$524 million in private capital for critical investments in agriculture, health, education, municipal infrastructure, water, energy (especially solar power), and other sectors. In support of USAID Forward and other Agency-wide priorities, the DCA portfolio in Sub-Saharan Africa continues to grow. In FY 2013, the Africa portfolio will represent at least 50 percent of the value of all DCA transactions.

In FY 2014, DCA will continue to use 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. DCA will also continue to take advantage of more developed municipal capacity and capital markets to expand successful sub-sovereign financing models developed in Asia and Eastern Europe. In addition, DCA will develop new partnerships with Diaspora groups, leasing companies, pension funds, and other guarantors, both public and private. Lastly, DCA loan guarantees will be used to increase investments in climate change activities including sustainable forestry, adaptation, and mitigation.

The request for FY 2014 increases the maximum guaranteed portfolio level to \$2 billion in order to both support anticipated growth in the program, as well as to enable DCA to assume smaller, yet catalytic, positions in larger portfolios. In accordance with the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. sec. 661), the 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 legacy and other credit portfolios, which amount to more than \$17 billion.

Economic Support Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Economic Support Fund	6,146,707	5,673,923	5,458,254	-688,453
Enduring	2,994,745	2,912,461	4,076,054	1,081,309
Overseas Contingency Operations	3,151,962	2,761,462	1,382,200	-1,769,762

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$105 million from the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund and \$285.5 million from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the Economic Support Fund.

3/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$10 million from the Economic Support Fund to the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account.

The FY 2014 Economic Support Fund (ESF) enduring request of \$4,152.1 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.

The FY 2014 budget normalizes foreign assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia by requesting funding for programs formerly supported through the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia account in the ESF account as well as in the Global Health Programs and International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement accounts.

Highlights:

Sub-Saharan Africa (\$564 million): The FY 2014 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:

- **South Sudan (\$280.5 million):** In the coming decade, significant donor assistance in developing governmental and civil society capacity and economic infrastructure will help the South Sudanese advance towards a lasting democratic future. U.S. assistance will accelerate progress in governance, rule of law, conflict mitigation, civil society building, agriculture, infrastructure, health, and basic education.
- **Liberia (\$106 million):** The FY 2014 request will support Liberia's efforts to consolidate progress made over the past few years and move more clearly from post-crisis activities into sustainable assistance programs as the United Nations Mission in Liberia draws down and the Liberian government takes on greater responsibilities to solidify confidence in public governance. Funding will also be used to sustain health, water, governance, education, and agriculture programs, and expand infrastructure programs, especially in the energy sector.

- **Democratic Republic of the Congo (\$59.9 million):** The FY 2014 request for the Democratic Republic of the Congo will support conflict mitigation, the prevention and treatment 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 and civil protection programs to support the development of democratic institutions that provide basic needs and services for citizens.
- **Somalia (\$49.4 million):** The end of the political transition in 2012 and the formal recognition of the Government of Somalia in January 2013 represent the beginning of a new political phase. The FY 2014 request will assist Somalis in reestablishing viable governance institutions, which are essential to alleviating humanitarian 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.
- **Zimbabwe (\$25.1 million):** The FY 2014 request will expand efforts to improve governance in Zimbabwe by placing greater emphasis on strengthening Parliament, local governments, and executive branch structures. Support for Zimbabwe assumes progress in reform of the political system under a transitional or new government that comes to power through free, fair, and transparent elections. Efforts will also focus on improving food security.
- **Sudan (\$10.7 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. In the Three Areas, Darfur, and other marginalized areas, efforts will focus on peacebuilding and conflict mitigation.

East Asia and the Pacific (\$93.7 million): The FY 2014 request includes funding to support the Administration's strategic rebalance to the Asia-Pacific region and to strengthen regional economic integration and trade that will support economic growth in the United States, while advancing democratic development in the region. Highlights include:

- **Burma (\$51.2 million):** The FY 2014 request supports a forward-leaning U.S. policy that builds on Burma's political and economic reform agenda to promote national reconciliation, democracy, human rights, and the rule of law; foster economic opportunity; increase food security; and meet other basic human needs to enable Burma's population to contribute to and sustain reforms. By focusing on inclusivity, transparency, accountability, and local empowerment, programs strengthen civil society and promote democratic culture and practices. ESF-funded programs also provide crisis assistance and recovery programs to Burmese refugees and internally displaced persons.
- **East Asia and Pacific Regional (\$26 million):** The FY 2014 request supports partnerships with key regional multilateral organizations such as the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the ASEAN Regional Forum, and the Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI). The Department of State leverages cooperation within these multilateral fora to strengthen U.S. engagement at the annual East Asia Summit, the region's preeminent forum to discuss political and strategic issues. EAP Regional programs support these important multilateral institutions to help maintain momentum for key economic priorities, encourage regional standards that more closely align governments with the United States, and support regional connectivity and integration. These programs will also fulfill the President's commitments to the Enhanced Economic Engagement Initiative (E3) and the U.S.-Asia Pacific Comprehensive Partnership for a Sustainable Energy Future, announced by President Obama in November 2012 at the East Asia Summit.

- **Regional Development Mission for Asia (\$7 million):** The FY 2014 request supports the LMI through capacity building of LMI countries on sound and sustainable environmental management, including management of increasingly variable shared water resources, and a higher education partnership to strengthen educational cooperation in the Lower Mekong region.

Europe and Eurasia (\$352.9 million): The FY 2014 ESF request for this region is focused on supporting U.S. efforts to stabilize and transition Southeastern Europe and the independent states of the former Soviet Union to become stable, pluralistic, and prosperous countries. Highlights include:

- **Ukraine (\$54 million):** U.S. assistance aims to promote the development of a democratic, prosperous, and secure Ukraine, fully integrated into the Euro-Atlantic community as it struggles to overcome the effects of the global financial crisis and worsening backsliding on democratic reform. Funding will strengthen democratic institutions and processes, and accountable governance; support civil society, independent media, judicial reform, and anti-corruption efforts; improve conditions for investment and economic growth; improve energy security; and help bring the damaged Chornobyl nuclear facility to an environmentally safe and stable condition and properly store its nuclear waste.
- **Georgia (\$43 million):** The funding requested in FY 2014 will focus on encouraging Georgia's democratization and developing its free-market economy. U.S. programs will help strengthen institutional checks and balances and the rule of law; develop a more vibrant civil society; promote political pluralism; bolster independent media and public access to information; increase energy security; promote the reforms necessary to foster economic development and attract foreign investment; and further social sector development.
- **Kosovo (\$41 million):** Funding will help still-nascent institutions in Kosovo adjust to the challenges of effective governance; further the development of the justice sector; drive private sector-led economic growth through policy reform and support to key sectors; strengthen democratic institutions; develop future leaders; build the capacity of civil society and independent media to address corruption and promote government accountability; and mitigate conflict by building tolerance among all of Kosovo's diverse communities.
- **Bosnia and Herzegovina (\$27.7 million):** Funding will help Bosnia and Herzegovina regain momentum toward Euro-Atlantic integration and improve its uneven progress on reform. U.S. assistance will support the development of state-level institutions; strengthen the rule of law; foster a sound financial and regulatory environment to promote investment; increase the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises in targeted sectors; improve governance and delivery of justice at the sub-state level; build the capacity of local government and civil society; and address ethnic tensions.
- **Europe and Eurasia Regional (\$68.3 million):** Resources will support initiatives to further transition goals in the region by promoting cross-border economic and energy linkages; advancing economic integration across the Balkans; supporting lower emissions development pathways for the region; promoting civil society development and networks; fostering professional investigative journalism; and providing targeted humanitarian assistance.

Near East (\$1,203.4 million): The FY 2014 request includes funding to support democratic reform and political institution building in the Middle East and North Africa and to help create economic opportunities for youth in the region. Funding will continue for programs that advance U.S. national security interests.

- **West Bank and Gaza (\$370 million):** The FY 2014 request will help advance 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 and deliver services to the Palestinian people. It will also provide much needed humanitarian relief to Palestinians living in Gaza by providing assistance through the UN and NGOs as a counterweight to Hamas. U.S. Government assistance creates an atmosphere that supports negotiations, encourages broad-based economic growth, promotes democratic governance, and improves the everyday lives of Palestinians, thereby contributing to the overall stability and security of the region.
- **Jordan (\$360 million):** The FY 2014 request supports the Government of Jordan's capacity to advance its political, economic, and social reform agendas. Programs will support these reforms as well as encourage competitiveness and job creation, combat poverty, support workforce development, enhance government accountability, bolster civil society, and increase public participation in political processes. Assistance will also support improvements in basic education and healthcare. Funds will also provide balance of payments support to the Government of Jordan to enhance economic stability.
- **Egypt (\$250 million):** The FY 2014 request will continue our longstanding commitment to Egypt by providing critical assistance as the country continues its historic democratic transition. U.S. assistance programs will seek to support a successful transition to democracy while assisting the Egyptian Government to address obstacles to sustainable economic growth and recovery. In partnership with the Egyptian Government, U.S. assistance will help Egypt address its economic challenges; support the development of democratic institutions; encourage broad-based private-sector growth and job creation through a focus on small and medium enterprises, entrepreneurship, workforce development, trade promotion, and the development of the tourism and agricultural sectors; promote government accountability, transparency, and human rights; support improvements in education; and help improve the quality of health services. The request also includes continued funding for the Egyptian-American Enterprise Fund that will invest in promising Egyptian businesses and stimulate job creation.
- **Lebanon (\$70 million):** The FY 2014 request supports Lebanese institutions that advance internal and regional stability, combat the influence of extremists, and promote transparency and economic growth. These goals support a peaceful Middle East and a direct enhancement of U.S. national security. The request includes assistance to promote Lebanon's sovereignty and stability by strengthening credible and capable public institutions, improve the quality of life for ordinary Lebanese, and promote economic prosperity across sectarian lines. The United States continues to closely monitor developments in Lebanon, in particular the Government of Lebanon's adherence to international obligations and the rule of law. The program continues to emphasize the funding of non-governmental organizations.
- **Yemen (\$45 million):** The FY 2014 request will support Yemen's ongoing political transition and constitutional reform, as well as women and youth, advancing U.S. interests by promoting good governance, democratic reform, and regional stability. The request will also continue to support Yemen's critical humanitarian and economic development needs through community livelihood programs, particularly for at-risk populations, and will fund key agriculture programs in a sector that historically accounts for roughly one half of Yemen's employment.
- **Tunisia (\$30 million):** Contributing to Tunisia's democratic and economic evolution advances U.S. interests in a number of ways by helping to build a locally legitimate example of responsive and accountable governance, economic prosperity, and regional stability. The FY 2014 request funds activities that bolster governance and civic engagement; continue USAID's program to develop Tunisia's information and communications technology sector; invest in education; expand access to

capital for Tunisian small- and medium-enterprises; and provide technical assistance on financial regulation reform activities. The FY 2014 request also includes \$20 million in support of the Tunisian-American Enterprise Fund.

- **Near East Regional Democracy (\$30 million):** The FY 2014 request will be used to expand and enhance existing Near East Regional Democracy-funded activities aimed at increasing the capacity of citizens and civil society in the region to promote internationally recognized democratic and human rights principles. The request includes \$7 million to support cutting edge tools and requisite training that promote Internet Freedom and enhance the safe, effective use of communication technologies. As specific opportunities arise or new openings occur, additional focus areas may emerge that are in line with U.S. Government policy in the region.
- **Iraq (\$22.5 million):** In line with the reduced U.S. Government footprint in Iraq, the Administration envisions a much smaller bilateral assistance program in Iraq focused on U.S. priorities such as programs for vulnerable populations and democracy and governance.

South and Central Asia (\$1,185.1 million): The FY 2014 base request for South and Central Asia includes funding to support greater regional integration, increase economic reconstruction and development, promote democracy and good governance, and continue stabilization initiatives throughout both regions.

- **Afghanistan (\$535.3 million):** FY 2014 base resources will provide support during the ongoing security transition and the Afghan Presidential election, perhaps the most critical phase of our engagement in Afghanistan. Continued, sustained support to Afghanistan throughout this period is essential to solidifying the progress made over the last decade and helping establish Afghanistan as a stable, prosperous, and secure nation in a stable, prosperous, and secure region. In concert with the ESF-OCO funding for Afghanistan, this request will strengthen Afghan public and private institutions to be sufficiently resilient to withstand the longer-term economic, security, and governance challenges associated with the security transition and the drawdown of international forces. In the transition period, programming will shift from an emphasis on stability interventions to medium- and long-term efforts in key areas in economic growth, agriculture, health, education, rule of law, and good governance, all of which are critical to Afghanistan's development. Resources will continue to emphasize support of women and girls and their full participation in the economic, social and political arenas. U.S. assistance will be allocated in accordance with the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, which prioritizes and incentivizes Afghan reforms in areas including respect for the rights of women and minorities, improved governance, anti-corruption efforts, and improved legislation to support private investment.
- **Pakistan (\$513.5 million):** Base resources requested in FY 2014 will support the continued implementation of the U.S. Civilian Assistance Strategy for Pakistan. Assistance will include medium- to long-term development assistance programs that will further the foundation for a stable economy and a strong, moderate, competent, and democratic government that exercises authority across all of its territory and is responsive to its people. Funding will focus on programs to help Pakistan address its energy challenges; increase economic growth, including agriculture; help stabilize vulnerable areas; and improve delivery of social services, particularly education and health. Improving governance, accountability, and gender equality are cross-cutting priorities in all sectors. Assistance for short-term stabilization programs that provide immediate assistance to conflict-prone areas is requested in ESF-OCO.

- **Kyrgyz Republic (\$38.3 million):** U.S. assistance is focused on supporting newly-formed democratic institutions and addressing the Kyrgyz Republic's broad, underlying development challenges and chronic instability, which were exacerbated by the effects of the 2010 political upheaval and ethnic violence. Programs will work to bolster civil society and democratic institutions, support the rule of law and human rights, empower the private sector, strengthen food security, and address key social issues such as education.
- **Nepal (\$34.5 million):** Funding will help increase food security; combat the effects of global climate change; and support community mediation to address local disputes before they escalate to conflict and violence. Programs will also build the capacity of governmental and non-governmental organizations to combat human trafficking; support the integration of former Maoist combatants into a post-conflict society; and assist the Nepal Election Commission with security planning and preparations for upcoming elections. Disaster risk reduction will be integrated across foreign assistance activities.
- **Tajikistan (\$19.1 million):** Assistance is focused on ensuring the stability of Tajikistan, particularly in light of the military drawdown in Afghanistan. Programs will seek to strengthen local governance and improve education. Funding will also be used to increase food security by seeking to solve systemic problems that contribute to food shortages such as inequitable access to water, inadequate supplies of seeds and fertilizer, a lack of modern technologies, and poor farm practices.
- **Central Asia Regional (\$20.9 million):** In FY 2014, U.S. assistance will continue to support regional cross-border activities under the New Silk Road initiative, which aims to further Afghanistan's economic integration into the broader region. Specifically, these resources will fund projects that increase trade and improve the transit of legal goods and services across borders, increase regional cooperation on the use of energy resources, increase cooperation and rational use of water and other natural resources, and improve governance along trade and transit corridors.

Western Hemisphere (\$432.2 million): The FY 2014 ESF request promotes four interconnected and broadly shared goals: expanded economic and social opportunity, citizen safety for all peoples, effective democratic governance and institutions, and a clean energy future. The investments in the Western Hemisphere are critical to deterring the reach of criminal organizations and gang violence throughout the region. Funding will be targeted strategically at economic development needs that help support regional security. Education and skills training programs for at-risk youth will help address root causes of criminal activity. Trade capacity building programs promote free trade, international investment, and economic partnerships with the region.

- **Colombia (\$140 million):** U.S. assistance will support the Government of Colombia (GOC)'s efforts to enhance sustainable change and marginalize illegal groups while ensuring GOC presence in post-conflict areas. Programs will target areas with a high concentration of vulnerable populations historically most affected by conflict, with particular focus on Afro-Colombians, indigenous groups, and former child soldiers. The request continues support for the development pillar of the Colombia Strategic Development Initiative and will ensure that important progress in rule of law, human rights, and economic and social development is sustained. Programs will build on the security gains achieved, support alternative development, enhance the capabilities of justice personnel, strengthen the criminal justice system, support internally displaced persons and vulnerable populations, and expand economic opportunity. These programs will continue to focus on carefully identified strategic geographic zones in which violence, illicit crop cultivation, and drug trafficking converge.
- **Haiti (\$139 million):** Funding in the FY 2014 request will continue supporting the U.S. commitment to help build a stable and more prosperous Haiti by engaging in partnership with the Government and

people of Haiti, and other donors 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: infrastructure and energy; food and economic security; health and other basic services; and governance and rule of law. The request provides support in these areas to help Haiti continue to rebuild and transform itself into a secure, prosperous, democratic nation that meets the needs of its people and contributes to regional stability.

- **Western Hemisphere Regional (\$98.2 million):** The FY 2014 request will support critical and multi-account efforts under the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) (\$61.5 million) and the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) (\$29.2 million), as well as other WHA economic growth and Summit of the Americas-related initiatives (\$7.5 million). CARSI and CBSI focus on reinforcing and creating accountable, democratic rule of law institutions, and address the underlying causes of violence stemming from illicit trafficking, transnational crime, and organized gangs.

CARSI funding prioritizes the Northern Tier countries of Honduras, El Salvador, Belize, and Guatemala by strengthening law enforcement and rule of law institutions and empowering distressed communities to address the underlying risk factors that lead to crime and violence. Funding will strengthen rule of law institutions to better administer justice, ensure due process, and protect human rights.

In the Caribbean, CBSI builds and strengthens the rule of law and provides vocational training to at-risk youth and other vulnerable populations to increase their licit employment opportunities. Violence from Central America and the Caribbean directly impacts U.S. security. U.S. assistance addresses these threats and aids the U.S. national interest.

In addition to CARSI and CBSI, funding will support the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas, focusing particularly on integrating Central American energy sectors, electrical integration in the region, and climate change mitigation and adaptation. Finally, the funds will support expanded economic opportunity and better facilitation of trade, as well as support the outcomes established through the 2012 Summit of the Americas process.

- **Mexico (\$35 million):** The FY 2014 request will support our relationship with the new Mexican administration. The United States will continue its partnership with Mexico and expand mutual cooperation under the Merida Initiative to address security risks from drug trafficking, violent crime, and rule of law capacity in Mexico. Specifically, ESF funding will focus on strengthening and institutionalizing reforms to improve the rule of law and respect for human rights and building strong and resilient communities able to prevent and reduce crime and violence. A more stable Mexico will increase the United States' national security, enhance economic growth potential, and protect U.S. citizens along our shared border.
- **Cuba (\$15 million):** The FY 2014 request will support fundamental freedoms and respect for basic human rights. Programs will support humanitarian assistance to victims of political repression and their families, strengthen independent Cuban civil society, and promote basic freedoms, particularly freedom of expression.
- **Venezuela (\$5 million):** The FY 2014 request will help strengthen Venezuelan civil society and democratic institutions and support political competition-building efforts that will protect democratic space and seek to serve the interests and needs of the Venezuelan people. Funding will assist civil society and human rights organizations.

Global Programs (\$244.7 million): The FY 2014 ESF request also funds programs that are implemented worldwide. Highlights include:

- **Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) (\$116.5 million):** As part of the President's Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI), OES programming constitutes an integral element of U.S. efforts on climate change. These funds include support for programs that forge new paths forward on clean energy and emissions reductions in connection with activities such as the Clean Energy Ministerial, the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate, the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, and the Global Methane Initiative, all of which were established as a result of U.S. diplomacy. FY 2014 funds will also support multilateral adaptation efforts through the Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund, and sustainable landscapes and forests through the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility or similar programs. Outside of the GCCCI, funds will support assistance to the Pacific Islands associated with the South Pacific Tuna Treaty that promotes American jobs and economic development in the important Pacific region. In addition, OES Partnerships funds will be used to promote cooperation and build global capacity for sound stewardship of environmental and natural resources in concert with global economic growth and social development.
- **Human Rights and Democracy Fund (\$64 million):** Through the implementation of innovative programs and use of new technologies, the FY 2014 request for the Human Rights and Democracy Fund will address human rights abuses globally, wherever fundamental rights are threatened; encourage 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, indigenous populations, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgendered people. Programs will target protection of universal human rights, with a specific focus on ensuring the rights of traditionally marginalized populations, including people with disabilities and minority religious communities; support independent media and Internet Freedom; advance respect for workers' rights; and promote human rights practices in the global business environment.
- **Special Representative for Global Women's Issues (S/GWI) (\$20 million):** The FY 2014 request includes \$20 million for S/GWI, of which \$15 million is for a new State Department Full Participation Fund. The Fund's purpose is to advance gender equality and the status of women and girls in all foreign policy objectives, highlighting activities in women's political and civic participation; women and the economy, and women, peace and security. The Fund will support innovative efforts by bureaus and embassies to integrate gender into foreign assistance programming. The remaining \$5 million is for actions in support of the National Action Plan for Women Peace and Security (WPS).
- **Economic Growth, Education and the Environment (E3) (\$14.8 million):** The requested funds will promote domestic finance for development by working with countries that have demonstrated a commitment to reform in the areas of fiscal transparency and revenue generation. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will also support U.S. export promotion by focusing on areas where improvements can have a catalytic impact on a developing nation's ability to conduct cross-border trade. Economic growth is key to U.S. national security and the foundation of America's strength. The Department of State and USAID build economic prosperity at home by opening markets overseas, promoting U.S. exports, and helping countries transition from developing to developed economies.
- **Energy Resources (\$14 million):** The FY 2014 request will support improved energy sector governance and transparency, technical engagement to build awareness of the challenges involved in developing unconventional resources, and power sector reform and development to support the

expansion of access to electricity for the 1.3 billion people currently lacking access. These programs complement and support global diplomatic engagement on energy security issues and Administration energy initiatives, including Connecting the Americas 2022, the U.S.-Asia Pacific Comprehensive Partnership for a Sustainable Energy Future, and developing East Africa initiatives.

Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund

The events unfolding in the Middle East and North Africa are the pre-eminent foreign policy challenge of this time. U.S. strategic and security interests in the region are unchanged, but the pursuit of them relies on sustained democratic, economic, security and justice sector reforms that respond to the aspirations of the region's citizens for dignity, opportunity, and self-determination.

Achieving these outcomes requires committing resources commensurate with the challenge and changing the U.S. Government's approach to assistance. While bilateral funding in the region is being reassessed to meet new requirements, and existing programs are being better calibrated to emerging needs, ongoing security commitments and challenges remain. Our ability to capitalize on the opportunities and address the challenges presented by the Arab Awakening requires both new resources and new methodologies to encourage reformers in the region moving to undertake the political, security sector, and economic reforms that respond to citizen demands. Through the President's FY 2014 request for \$580 million for the Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund (MENA IF), the USG will support the transparency, citizen engagement, and reform orientation necessary on the part of local authorities to sustain and advance democratic transitions, and in doing so will alter the assistance relationship between the U.S., its partner governments in the region, and their citizens.

Modeled in part on the single account established for the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe (AEECA) and drawing on the best practices of the Millennium Challenge Corporation and lessons learned from decades of USAID development programs, the MENA IF will provide the platform from which the USG can respond to contingencies and new opportunities across economic, political, and security spheres, begin to address the imbalance between U.S. military and economic assistance in the region, and promote institutional reform. It will provide the United States with additional tools to work with international partners toward our shared reform objectives, and, through loan guarantee and debt relief authority, to leverage limited assistance dollars for maximum effect and impact.

The MENA IF will address two types of needs:

Longer-term reform plans: Two thirds of the fund will be focused on longer-term *governance, security/justice sector, or economic reform*. The entry-point for a country to access these resources would be reform plans with benchmarks, made public to their citizens, supported by U.S. resources for high-impact initiatives and programs, with mutual commitments and conditions for support.

Immediate transition/stabilization requirements: One third of the MENA IF will be available for short-term support for newly transitioning countries, including short term economic stabilization, support for elections, humanitarian assistance, short-term security sector support, weapons abatement, and deployment of additional staff.

In addition to these purposes, the MENA-IF account also funds \$75 million for the Middle East Partnership Initiative and \$30 million for USAID's Middle East Regional platform, both of which were previously funded by Economic Support Funds. Though funded by the MENA-IF, these regional program platforms will operate as in past years, with MEPI working with non-governmental actors and MER supporting USAID programming. (See the Near East section (Annex: Regional Perspectives) for the Middle East Partnership Initiative and USAID Middle East Regional detailed justifications.)

Significant Resources and Authorities Required

The events of the past two years make clear that there are significant resource needs for countries in transition. Department of State and USAID support in FY 2011 and FY 2012 has totaled over \$1.8 billion, spanning the range of humanitarian, economic stabilization, security sector reform, and political reform requirements in Libya, Tunisia, Egypt, Jordan, and Syria.

Total by Country (\$ in thousands)	
EGYPT	671,600
JORDAN	120,000
TUNISIA	278,737
MOROCCO	7,500
LIBYA	187,853
YEMEN	39,000
SYRIA	499,538
REGIONAL	27,135
TOTAL	1,831,363

^{/1} includes \$571,600 realigned from Egypt's existing bilateral program
Note: does not include non-State/USAID funds (DoD, MCC, OPIC)

These funds were reallocated from other programs in the region, topline adjustments that reduced globally available funding, funding in regional and global accounts that had been planned for other purposes; and humanitarian and contingency accounts that had other global demands. This resulted in real opportunity costs to other programs. Without the creation of the MENA IF, continuing needs and new transitions will further erode existing programs that remain a priority and impact the ability to respond to emergent needs in other regions.

Sources of Funds (\$ in thousands)	
Topline Adjustments ^{/1}	240,000
Savings from Front Line States	388,000
Realigned Regional & Global Funds	119,450
Realigned Bilateral Program (Egypt)	571,600
Humanitarian & Contingency Accounts	512,313

^{/1} includes FY11 & FY12 funding identified as the Middle East Response Fund.

Further, our flexibility to respond appropriately to emerging opportunities and cement support for transitions is hindered by the need to seek special authorities on a case-by-case basis for such things as loan guarantees, debt relief, or enterprise funds; or by the lack of available funds with the appropriate authorities. The President's request for the MENA IF incorporates these lessons learned by (1) seeking additional resources, over and above funding for enduring bilateral commitments and enduring security interests that account for much of our assistance in the region; and by (2) requesting authorities that will allow us to respond to the range of unanticipated needs with the right tools. These authorities include:

- **Consolidated account authorities:** The request includes creation of a standalone account to allow for implementation of a range of programs normally funded in disparate accounts in the Foreign Assistance Act. As with all other such consolidated accounts, this will allow the Department and USAID to respond appropriately to needs in the region across a range of economic and security objectives. The MENA IF account relies on existing FAA authorities that

are normally available under accounts like ESF, TI, IDA, INCLE, PKO, and NADR (but not FMF) and allows programmatic planning to adjust to realities, opportunities, and needs.

- **Longer time horizon:** MENA IF funds would be available for five years, ensuring strategic commitment of resources and time to engage with host countries. These kinds of long-term incentive programs that are based on negotiated agreements will require longer period of availability of funds.
- **Loan guarantee authority:** Loan guarantees help partner governments mobilize larger amounts of affordable financing, at a risk-adjusted cost to the United States, to help restore investor confidence in publicly held debt by re-enforcing access to international private capital. Under a U.S. sovereign loan guarantee program, a recipient country issues sovereign debt in the international capital markets, governed by a bilateral agreement in which the United States agrees to repay some or all of the principal and interest to debt holders should the recipient country default on the debt. As a result, the guaranteed issuance leverages the United States' creditworthiness and lowers investors' evaluation of the risk associated with the sovereign debt issue, reducing the cost of financing for the recipient country.

For example, \$30 million in a U.S.-backed sovereign loan guarantee for Tunisia in 2012 successfully leveraged \$485 million in financing for the Government of Tunisia. The Administration's request includes authority to accept recipient country or third-party contributions to some, or all, of the subsidy estimate as an alternative to full financing of the subsidy estimate with U.S. appropriations.

By providing the option for the recipient countries to contribute some or all of the subsidy estimate, the USG would have the flexibility to better meet the recipient country's needs as they emerge during negotiations, increase the size and/or duration of the guaranteed issuance, or provide a follow-up guarantee if circumstances warrant.

- **Debt relief:** The request authorizes debt relief for debt owed to the United State and restructuring to provide countries with critical fiscal space for increased spending on job creation and other programs. Debt forgiveness can be in the form of either a flow treatment, which writes off payments, or stock reduction, which reduces the principal of the debt. Debt relief can, among other things, open up multilateral development bank support.
- **Enterprise Funds (EF):** The request would authorize EFs for countries in the region. The request also authorizes use of bilateral program funds for this purpose. Small and medium enterprise (SME) development is key to economic growth and unlocking the potential of transitioning societies. These funds leverage private investment and can generate interest from the business community in regulatory reforms relating to the business enabling environment, sparking greater engagement with the government on economic opportunity. These funds are also a way to work directly with the citizens of the country on entrepreneurial development.
- **Multilateral efforts:** The MENA IF will seek creative new ways to provide assistance other than through traditional government-to-government mechanisms – including support for local implementing partners - and where appropriate will seek to attract and support World Bank/IMF/African Development Bank/European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and other multilateral development banks, to multiply impact.

For example, the EBRD will be investing hundreds of millions of dollars in the private sectors,

particularly SMEs, in each of the transitioning MENA countries. MENA IF could assist those countries in improving their business and investment climates to maximize that assistance so that it can develop the private sector and create jobs.

This allows U.S. funds to leverage international commitments to shared funding mechanisms that are often needed to support transition governments. Such contributions also allow the United States to exercise greater control over uses of funds in these multi-donor mechanisms as decision making is typically restricted to those who contribute and to promote transparency and accountability.

- **Notwithstanding authority:** that would allow the provision of assistance in the region despite the possibility that certain restrictions could apply. Countries in the region sometimes face bilateral restrictions ranging from the fiscal transparency restrictions on individual countries to more comprehensive restrictions on certain countries, (e.g. Syria) to administrative requirements in the areas of grants and contracts.

This authority is similar to the authorities relied upon for such consolidated accounts generally (including regional accounts for Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union), and much more recently in other contingency-type accounts such as have been developed in other cases of reconstruction (e.g., IRRF) or in response to extensive and diverse emergencies (e.g. tsunamis). The account is aimed at providing assistance in a rapidly changing and challenging environment. We would use this authority judiciously to advance key foreign policy goals. In carefully managing the use of this authority, we would retain policy control and maintain appropriate vetting procedures on assistance.

- **Peacekeeping support:** The MENA IF allows response to future events in the region by transferring funds for assessed contributions to UN peacekeeping missions, should such missions be authorized in the region. The authority to use a portion of the MENA IF funds for those assessed contributions before we have time to budget through the regular CIPA account will leverage much greater international support for peacekeeping and for US policy priorities.
- **Enhanced Operational Capacity:** MENA IF allows the funding of operations costs which will be associated with the design and implementation of programs and which are otherwise not budgeted for. This will ensure the right skills and capabilities are identified at the right time.

Applying and Expanding Lessons Learned

Contingency funds for immediate stabilization requirements (one-third of the requested resources) will be quickly deployed in response to critical short-term needs.

For longer-term reform initiatives (two-thirds of the requested resources), the MENA IF will focus on key reform initiatives in high-priority sectors, supported by U.S. tools and resources matched to partner government commitments; and with engagement and monitoring by civil society. The entry-point for accessing these resources would be public institutional and/or economic reform plans developed by partner governments.¹

¹ For purposes of the MENA IF planning, countries included are Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, UAE, West Bank/ Gaza, Yemen. Funding programs in Israel or Iraq is not contemplated except to the extent that regional initiatives may touch on these.

Reform initiatives will promote three primary outcomes:

- 1. Effective, democratic governance and vibrant civil societies.** We seek governments at national and local levels that:
 - Acquire power through transparent, competitive, and inclusive processes;
 - Establish transparent, predictable, and accountable public governance under the rule of law, with equal access for all;
 - Actively engage citizens, the private sector, and civil society in public decision-making, including through rights to organize, assemble, speak, and access information through independent media and internet freedom; and
 - Respect fundamental human rights for all.

- 2. Inclusive, market-based economic growth.** We seek broad-based economic opportunity, characterized by:
 - Equitable, transparent, and predictable access to local, regional, and global capital and markets;
 - Regional trade integration;
 - Facilitation of entrepreneurship and the creation of small and medium enterprises;
 - Investments in science, technology, and innovation;
 - Support for domestic and international private sector investment; and
 - Innovative approaches to development finance.

- 3. Responsive and accountable security institutions and independent judiciaries.** We seek security and justice institutions that:
 - Protect and promote the rule of law;
 - Ensure its equitable application for all citizens;
 - Are instruments of citizen security and justice versus means to consolidate and maintain regime control outside of democratic process;
 - Protect and uphold human rights.

The MENA IF is designed to catalyze and support transitions by meeting country reform commitments with assistance. Recognizing that reform must be country-owned and led, access to MENA IF resources will rely primarily on reform plans generated by governments and shaped by consultation with their citizens. It will require U.S. Embassies in the region and their interagency teams to play a key role in helping governments identify critical reforms, develop strategies and proposals, and in encouraging engagement with their citizens. The MENA IF process will also provide a convening platform for multilateral mechanisms and other USG actors who have relevant expertise and whose programs can provide important aspects of a coordinated approach. Throughout this process there will be interagency involvement and Congressional consultation.

1. Country selection process

- Initial screens to identify areas for potential country or sector progress, based on third-party qualitative indicators and trend data, and qualitative assessments by country teams and third-party experts/entities
- Assessment of the ability for the U.S. to have impact, based on U.S. tools and comparative advantages in country contexts.

2. Joint (U.S.-partner country) analysis and program design

- Establish U.S.-partner country joint teams to ensure buy-in to final proposals

- Jointly identify primary, binding constraints in specific sectors, focusing on democratic development, inclusive economic growth, or security/justice sector reform, using established assessment tools
- Identify actions required, focusing on catalytic reforms; and identify responsive U.S. tools and resources
- Validate action plan through in-country consultations, interagency review, and third-party experts
- Final agreement and launch of a public, transparent action plan with mutual commitments, performance benchmarks; and measureable outcomes expected.

3. Implementation and monitoring

- U.S. tools and resources may be implemented by a variety of entities, including partner government or multilateral institutions, or diverse U.S. agencies/offices, depending on specific action plans and comparative advantages
- Action plans will be monitored for program implementation; changes in indicators related to political rights, regulatory quality or police professionalization as relevant to the plan; and outcome measures over the long term.
- The U.S. Government may adjust, suspend, or terminate funding based on assessments.

A signature aspect of projects funded by the MENA IF will be the use of performance benchmarks to gauge progress toward reform commitments. The metrics employed by MENA IF programs will, in all cases, share certain common features: they will be mutually agreed and accepted by project stakeholders as the primary indicators of performance; they will be publicly disclosed at the time of entering into partnership agreement; and they will be based as much as possible on publicly available sources of data and independent assessments.

The MENA IF is the primary vehicle for implementing our new approach to the region, with a visible commitment to reform through new assistance resources to support institutional reform, democratic progress, inclusive economic growth and reform of internal security and justice sectors. It ties our assistance to credible and transparent reform agendas proposed by partner governments, providing explicit support to reformers within emerging governments and strengthening their leadership. It disburses resources based on commitments made and progress achieved, and creates space for civil society to engage their government on priorities and hold their governments accountable for results. Through these means, we hope to model and help advance the changes that will secure lasting stability and peace in the region, and establish a more durable foundation for the pursuit of our national security interests.

Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
TOTAL	-	-	580,000
MENA IF Fund	-	-	475,000
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	-	-	75,000
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	-	-	30,000

Migration and Refugee Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Migration and Refugee Assistance	1,975,100	1,885,174	1,760,960	-214,140
Enduring	1,646,100	1,656,174	1,760,960	114,860
Overseas Contingency Operations	329,000	229,000	-	-329,000

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$100 million from the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund to the Migration and Refugee Assistance account.

The international humanitarian programs of the U.S. Government (USG) provide critical protection and assistance to some of the world’s most vulnerable people: refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), stateless persons, vulnerable migrants, and victims of conflict. Reflecting the American people’s dedication to assisting those in need, programs funded through the Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) account save lives and ease suffering while upholding human dignity. They help stabilize volatile situations and prevent or mitigate conditions that breed extremism and violence, and are an essential component of U.S. foreign policy. The FY 2014 MRA request of approximately \$1.8 billion will fund contributions to key international humanitarian organizations such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), as well as contributions to nongovernmental organization (NGO) partners to address pressing humanitarian needs overseas and to resettle refugees in the United States. These funds support programs that meet basic needs to sustain life; provide protection and assistance to the most vulnerable, particularly women and children and the elderly; assist refugees with voluntary repatriation, local integration, or permanent resettlement in a third country; and foster the humane and effective management of international migration policies.

Highlights

Overseas Assistance: In both emergencies and protracted situations overseas, humanitarian assistance helps refugees, IDPs, stateless persons, conflict victims, and other vulnerable migrants to meet their basic needs and enables them to begin rebuilding their lives. Such support will include the provision of life-sustaining services, including water and sanitation, shelter, and healthcare, as well as programs that provide physical and legal protection to vulnerable beneficiaries and assist refugees to voluntarily return to their homes in safety or, when that is not an option, integrate into their host communities as appropriate.

Refugee Admissions: Resettlement is a key element of refugee protection and efforts to find solutions to refugee displacement when repatriation and local integration are not viable solutions. As the country with the largest resettlement program in the world, the United States welcomes the most vulnerable refugees from a diverse array of backgrounds. Through NGO partners, these funds will help refugees and certain other categories of special immigrants to resettle in communities across the United States.

Humanitarian Migrants to Israel: This funding will maintain USG support for relocation and integration of Jewish migrants, including those from the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and Africa, to Israel.

Administrative Expenses: The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) is responsible for the oversight of all programs funded through the MRA and the U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) appropriations. Funds requested for FY 2014 will be used to ensure sound stewardship of resources and maximum impact for beneficiary populations and American taxpayers by

stressing accountability and transparency in its management and monitoring of these critical humanitarian programs. The largest portion of administrative expenses will cover the salary, benefits, and travel costs of U.S. direct hire staff, including regional refugee coordinators posted in U.S. Embassies around the world.

Overseas Assistance

The majority of the FY 2014 MRA and ERMA funding requests will provide USG contributions to the calendar year 2014 requirements of four international organizations (IOs): UNHCR, ICRC, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The United States demonstrates strong leadership and commitment to these institutions, with the expectation that other donors – in the spirit of responsibility sharing – will provide commensurate support. Being an early and reliable contributor to these organizations also ensures that they can respond quickly to emerging humanitarian needs throughout the world.

UNHCR is an indispensable partner for the USG and a critical player in effective multilateral humanitarian response. It is mandated by the UN, and through the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, to lead and coordinate international action to protect refugees and stateless persons and provide durable solutions on their behalf. Through its global network (it is present in 120 countries), and partnerships with other humanitarian assistance providers, UNHCR provides protection, solutions, life-saving assistance, and advocacy for approximately 35 million persons of concern, including millions of IDPs pursuant to responsibilities it assumed under UN humanitarian reforms adopted in 2005. UNHCR programs provide legal and physical protection as well as multi-sectoral assistance such as water, sanitation, shelter, food, healthcare, and primary education. It plays an essential role in seeking permanent solutions for refugees, such as supporting voluntary return and reintegration operations, facilitating local integration of refugees into host countries, and assisting with third country resettlement.

ICRC has a unique status as an independent humanitarian institution mandated by the Geneva Conventions to protect conflict victims. Its respected neutrality, independence and impartiality often afford ICRC access to areas – and thus to people in need – that the USG and other international and NGO partners are unable to reach, which makes it an invaluable partner in responding to humanitarian needs. The organization's primary goals are to protect and assist civilian victims of armed conflict (including millions of IDPs), trace missing persons, reunite separated family members, monitor treatment of prisoners of war, and disseminate information on the principles of international humanitarian law.

UNRWA has the sole mandate from the UN to provide education, health, relief, and social services to approximately five million registered Palestinian refugees residing in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, the West Bank, and Gaza. UNRWA also provides emergency food, health, and other assistance to vulnerable Palestinian refugees during humanitarian crises, such as in Syria. USG support for UNRWA directly contributes to the U.S. strategic interest of meeting the humanitarian needs of Palestinians, while promoting their self-sufficiency. UNRWA plays a stabilizing role in the Middle East through its assistance programs, serving as an important counterweight to extremist elements. Given UNRWA's unique humanitarian role in areas where terrorist organizations are active, the Department of State continues to monitor closely UNRWA's obligations to take all possible measures to ensure that terrorists do not benefit from USG funding.

IOM is the leading international organization on migration and an important partner in advancing the U.S. policy objective of promoting orderly and humane migration. IOM works primarily in six service areas: assisted voluntary returns and reintegration; counter-trafficking; migration and health; transportation; labor migration; and technical cooperation on migration. As international migration issues continue to impact or be impacted by other global trends, such as economic downturns, climate change, peace and security, and global health threats, continued active USG support for IOM assistance programs and diplomatic engagement with the organization is critical.

MRA and ERMA funds may also be provided to other IOs and NGOs to meet specific program needs and objectives. Other IOs receiving MRA funds in the past include the World Food Program, the UN Children’s Fund, the World Health Organization, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the UN Development Program, the UN Population Fund, and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. The ten largest of the 61 NGO recipients receiving MRA/ERMA funds for overseas assistance in FY 2012 were: the International Rescue Committee, International Medical Corps, International Relief and Development, Mercy Corps, Catholic Relief Services, American Refugee Committee, Save the Children Federation, Refugee Education Trust, International Orthodox Christian Charities, and Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society. Funding for NGO programs is typically provided for a twelve-month period.

The Department of State may reallocate funds among regions or organizations within the Overseas Assistance request in response to changing requirements.

Assistance Programs in Africa

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual ^{1/}	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Migration and Refugee Assistance	394,700	*	457,200	62,500

^{1/} In addition, a portion of the FY 2012 MRA Overseas Contingency Operations funds was used to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees, internally displaced, and conflict victims in Africa.

The FY 2014 MRA request for Africa assistance aims to provide a predictable level of support for African refugees, IDPs, and conflict victims, achieving, at least, minimum international standards. Humanitarian needs are expected to remain high across the continent in FY 2014, as emergency needs resulting from conflicts in Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Mali, and Somalia are expected to continue, in addition to return and reintegration operations in Côte d’Ivoire and elsewhere. Estimated numbers of refugees in Africa now total around 3.1 million. UNHCR is also addressing the needs of many of the 7.5 million IDPs across the continent. In addition, ICRC provides assistance to conflict victims in over 30 countries in Africa. MRA funds will help maintain ongoing protection and assistance programs for refugees and conflict-affected populations in insecure environments such the DRC, Chad, and the Central African Republic, while responding to growing protection and assistance needs in Mali and the Sahel, Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, and Kenya. Maintaining first asylum and providing life-saving assistance in the Horn of Africa, the Great Lakes region, and the Sahel are top priorities. At the same time, keeping refugee camps secure and neutral and combating gender-based violence (GBV) will continue to be key components of this critical humanitarian programming. FY 2014 MRA funds will continue to support stabilization objectives by providing funding for refugee and displaced return/reintegration operations to the DRC and Côte d’Ivoire, as well as permanent local integration where possible in host countries such as Tanzania and Zambia. Successful repatriation to home communities where basic services are available will promote post-conflict recovery and help lay the groundwork for longer-term development.

Assistance Programs in East Asia

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Migration and Refugee Assistance	45,400	*	44,400	-1,000

The FY 2014 request will maintain strong support to UNHCR, ICRC, and other IO and NGO programs throughout East Asia, including those that address the protection and humanitarian assistance needs of highly vulnerable populations such as North Koreans outside the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea – in accordance with the North Korean Human Rights Act – and displaced Burmese in Burma and in the region, including the Rohingya and Kachin populations.

Burmese refugees and asylum seekers, the majority of whom have been displaced for almost three decades, continue to comprise the single largest refugee group in East Asia. Currently, there are some 0.6 million Burmese refugees, asylum seekers, and other persons of concern in Thailand, Malaysia, Bangladesh, India, and China as well as over 0.8 million stateless Rohingya in Burma and some 0.3 million IDPs in Burma. Although there has been encouraging progress by the new Burmese government, including allowing UN access to conflict-affected areas since December 2011 to provide assistance to IDPs, access by international humanitarian organizations remains tenuous and conflict continues in Burma. The FY 2014 MRA request will help UNHCR continue to improve humanitarian conditions both for Burmese refugees and asylum seekers in the region and for vulnerable Rohingya and other ethnic minorities displaced by ongoing conflict in Burma. Continued MRA support for aid organizations working along the Thailand-Burma border will help provide food security, maintain the health and nutritional status of Burmese refugees, and prepare them for voluntary return when conditions are safe in Burma.

Assistance Programs in Europe

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Migration and Refugee Assistance	46,100	*	34,600	-11,500

The FY 2014 request will address ongoing humanitarian needs of displaced and vulnerable populations in protracted situations in the Balkans and the Caucasus. It also addresses non-Syrian refugee populations in Turkey.² It will support efforts to strengthen asylum regimes and reduce statelessness in these areas and in Central Asia where it will bolster efforts to prevent and/or mitigate humanitarian crises stemming from inter-ethnic violence and promote emergency preparedness. Approximately 1.4 million individuals are displaced or stateless throughout the Caucasus and Central Asia, and requested FY 2014 funding will be important in providing protection and assistance to save lives and alleviate suffering in the region. In Georgia, vulnerable populations unable to return to the Russian-controlled breakaway regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia continue to need assistance integrating into other areas of Georgia. The request will support a minority of Georgians who have been able to return to the southernmost part of Abkhazia but face difficulties reintegrating into a war-ravaged region, as well as confidence-building measures to create a context for return. Programs will also seek to address the needs of significant populations of Iraqi, Afghan,

² PRM will meet humanitarian needs related to the conflict in Syria primarily through the FY 2014 ERMA Fund, with additional modest support requested within the Near East line of the MRA account.

Caucasian refugees and others elsewhere in the region.

Approximately 0.4 million refugees and IDPs remain displaced throughout the Balkans. In 2012, the USG worked with UNHCR and the European Union to bring the international community together with Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, and Serbia to form the Regional Housing Program (RHP) aimed at resolving the key outstanding issues of the protracted refugee situation in the Balkans. In FY 2014, PRM will continue to support that effort while also providing needed support to returnee populations in Kosovo and Bosnia and 0.2 million displaced persons from Kosovo in Serbia who remain displaced but are not part of the RHP.

Funding within the Europe line includes support for UNHCR’s refugee status determination operation in Turkey, the largest in the world. Turkey hosts nearly 50,000 persons of concern in urban areas, including Afghans, Iranians, Iraqis, and Somalis.

Assistance Programs in the Near East

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual ^{1/}	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Migration and Refugee Assistance	443,690	*	450,900	7,210

^{1/} In addition, a portion of the FY 2012 MRA Overseas Contingency Operations funds was used to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees, internally displaced, and conflict victims in the Near East.

The FY 2014 request will maintain core support for UNHCR, ICRC, and UNRWA activities throughout the region. This request incorporates funding for protection and assistance programs for Iraqi refugees, conflict victims, and displaced persons inside Iraq. PRM programs for Iraqis in the region are increasingly focused on supporting conditions for return to and local integration within Iraq. At the same time, this FY 2014 request will continue support for critical humanitarian programs of IO and NGO partners to meet basic needs for Iraqi refugees in Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon.

The FY 2014 request also includes support to UNRWA. This funding is essential in meeting basic humanitarian needs that otherwise would likely be met by extremist groups, particularly in Gaza and Lebanon. The FY 2014 request includes support for UNRWA’s General Fund, emergency activities in the West Bank and Gaza, as well as modest support for relief needs in Lebanon. The FY 2014 request also includes support for Yemeni IDPs and conflict victims affected by the violence in northern Yemen and unrest that began in late January 2011, including the military operations against al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula. This assistance will focus primarily on providing shelter, food and water, medical care, protection, and other emergency assistance, as well as support for returnees and early recovery efforts.

As of April 2013, the conflict in Syria continues, with over 70,000 dead, six million affected inside of Syria, and over one million refugees in the region. The FY 2014 request anticipates that protracted, sectarian violence will continue in Syria, even in a post-Asad transition period. Significant humanitarian needs, including large populations of refugees in neighboring states and North Africa; millions of IDPs and conflict victims lacking access to food, health or sanitation; and extensive reconstruction of public works will persist. PRM will maintain robust support to the humanitarian effort related to the conflict in Syria primarily through the FY 2014 ERMA account, with additional modest support through the MRA account. PRM funding will prioritize UNHCR, UNRWA, and ICRC to reinforce their critical response role inside Syria as well as UN agencies and NGOs assisting refugees and conflict-affected individuals in neighboring countries.

Assistance Programs in South Asia

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual ^{1/}	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Migration and Refugee Assistance	87,956	*	117,600	29,644

^{1/} In addition, a portion of the FY 2012 MRA Overseas Contingency Operations funds was 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, and the FY 2014 request continues support for Afghan refugees, returnees displaced throughout the region and Pakistanis internally displaced by continued conflict. Over 94,000 Afghans voluntarily repatriated in 2012. UNHCR estimates that approximately 0.2 million Afghan refugees may return in 2013. At the same time, Pakistan and Iran continue to host the world's largest refugee communities, with a combined total of some 2.5 million refugees, while Afghanistan has an estimated population of almost half a million IDPs. The FY 2014 request includes funding to meet the basic needs of Afghan refugees, returnees, and IDPs, including water and health services. At the same time, MRA-funded partners will continue capacity-building efforts with the Afghan government so that more of those programs can be transitioned to the Afghan government. The full transition of authority to an Afghan military and civilian-led government and concurrent drawdown of nearly all international troops, slated to occur in FY 2014. The USG, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, and international partners are taking critical steps to ensure transition is successful, but there is still the potential to spur large-scale population movements should certain scenarios occur. As such, humanitarian programs that focus on protection activities for populations of concern, in addition to more standard programming for livelihoods and education, will remain essential in FY 2014.

The security situation in Pakistan is also expected to remain volatile in FY 2014. As of late 2012, about 0.8 million people remained displaced due to military operations in the northwest, as well as to natural disasters, including floods. There is no indication that the conflict in northwest Pakistan will ease in the immediate future, or that the needs of Pakistani IDPs, returnees, and other conflict victims will diminish from previous years. While access remains challenging, failure to provide humanitarian assistance could make these populations lose faith in civilian-led government institutions and become vulnerable to extremist influence.

Assistance programs in South Asia will also support humanitarian needs of Tibetan and Bhutanese refugees and urban refugees and asylum seekers in Nepal; Sri Lankan and Tibetan refugees and urban refugees and asylum seekers in India; and the remaining IDPs and returning refugees in Sri Lanka, as well as urban refugees and asylum seekers in Sri Lanka. Services provided to the Tibetan community in Nepal fall into two categories: protection and reception services for safe transit of refugees to India; and support for infrastructure, livelihoods, education, and water and sanitation for the longer-staying refugee community. In India, assistance for Tibetans is focused primarily on health and education services, with an increasing focus on long-term sustainability through livelihoods. In Sri Lanka, a significant number of IDPs have returned to their areas of origin. FY 2014 UNHCR operations in Sri Lanka will continue to focus on urban refugees and asylum seekers, supporting refugee and IDP returns, and integrating the returnees into larger assistance programs in Sri Lanka.

Assistance Programs in the Western Hemisphere

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual ^{1/}	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Migration and Refugee Assistance	53,855	*	44,200	-9,655

^{1/} The FY 2012 estimate includes \$7 million transferred from ESF into MRA, per the Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2012 (P.L. 112-74).

Decades of ongoing violence in Colombia have internally displaced an estimated 4.8 million people, approximately 10 percent of its population. The request supports protection and assistance for the 0.2 million Colombians expected to be newly displaced in FY 2014 as well as for over 0.4 million Colombian asylum seekers and refugees in neighboring countries (Ecuador, Venezuela, Panama, and Costa Rica). Their protection and assistance needs are expected to continue into FY 2014. At the same time, the FY 2014 request recognizes increased Government of Colombia resources devoted to the reintegration of IDPs as the country implements the Victims and Land Restitution law which seeks to restore land and provide reparations to victims of the conflict, 90 percent of whom are IDPs. Given this commitment by the Colombian government, funding will increasingly focus on supporting Colombian refugees and replicable model programs in areas of high displacement with low government capacity. The FY 2014 request will also support the regional programs of UNHCR to protect and assist refugees, stateless persons, and asylum seekers and programs of ICRC and IOM throughout the Caribbean. Haiti will remain a fragile state in FY 2014, and ICRC will continue to provide healthcare and improve water systems in conflict affected neighborhoods of Port au Prince and monitor prison conditions nationwide. IOM will continue to respond to emerging protection gaps, particularly in the field of assistance to survivors of GBV. The FY 2014 request allows the 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 of State is responsible for migrants determined to be in need of protection as well as assistance with their initial resettlement in third countries.

Protection Priorities

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Migration and Refugee Assistance	156,500	*	177,410	20,910

The FY 2014 request supports the core capacities of key humanitarian partners to respond to humanitarian needs, including support for UN management reform efforts that are critical to the USG's broader UN reform agenda. By providing strategic support to headquarters operations of UNHCR and ICRC, MRA funding ensures that international and nongovernmental organizations have the tools to respond quickly and effectively to emerging crises, improve the safety of humanitarian workers in increasingly insecure environments, and enhance accountability through results-based management reforms. Funds are also included to support the USG's emergency response capability. This request supports global humanitarian and USG priorities, such as: protecting the most vulnerable populations, including refugee and displaced women and children, as well as lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender refugees; addressing the pernicious problem of GBV; identifying and addressing needs of increasing numbers of refugees in urban environments; and seeking to strengthen accountability and the effectiveness of international humanitarian response through improved performance data collection and analysis, innovative research, and evaluation.

Migration

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Migration and Refugee Assistance	24,400	*	22,500	-1,900

The FY 2014 request supports USG migration objectives to protect and assist asylum seekers and other vulnerable migrants, and to advance orderly and humane migration policies throughout the world, in order to enhance security and stability and promote fundamental principles of human rights. MRA funds support ongoing national and regional efforts to build the capacity of governments to develop and implement migration policies and systems that effectively protect and assist asylum seekers and other vulnerable migrants and discourage irregular migration in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean, and Europe. These funds are especially important given the increase in mixed population flows that include refugees, asylum seekers, stateless persons, smuggled migrants, and/or victims of human trafficking in all regions of the world. The FY 2014 request also provides modest but essential funding for assistance to some of the most vulnerable migrants, primarily through the IOM. These efforts include programs to protect, assist, and reintegrate victims of xenophobic attacks, human trafficking, and other human rights abuses. The FY 2014 request also includes funds for the USG's assessed contribution to IOM.

Refugee Admissions

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Migration and Refugee Assistance	340,000	*	362,000	22,000

Achieving durable solutions for refugees, including third country resettlement, is a critical component of the Department of State's work. The FY 2014 request will support the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program, an important humanitarian undertaking that demonstrates the compassion of Americans for the world's most vulnerable people by offering a solution to displacement when voluntary return and local integration are not possible. MRA resources will be used to fund the costs associated with the overseas processing of refugee applications; transportation-related services for refugees admitted under the program; and initial resettlement services to all arriving refugees, including housing, furnishings, clothing, food, medical, employment, and social service referrals. The FY 2014 request includes a modest increase in the Reception and Placement grant to maintain a basic support level for refugee families during their initial weeks in the United States on par with inflation.

The Department of State implements the program by providing funding to NGOs involved in both overseas processing functions and domestic reception and placement services. In addition, IOM receives MRA funds for overseas processing and medical screening functions in some locations and for transportation-related services for all refugees being resettled in the United States.

The number of refugees to be admitted in FY 2014 will be set after consultations between the Administration and the Congress before the start of the fiscal year. The request also includes funding to provide refugee benefits to Iraqi Special Immigrant Visa (SIV) applicants and their families as mandated by the Refugee Crisis in Iraq Act of 2007 and to Afghan SIV applicants and their families as mandated by the

Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009.

Humanitarian Migrants to Israel

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Migration and Refugee Assistance	20,000	*	15,000	-5,000

Since 1973, the USG has provided funds to help resettle in Israel humanitarian migrants from the former Soviet Union, countries in Eastern Europe, Africa, the Near East, and certain other designated countries. In consultation with members of Congress, the FY 2014 request maintains support for the relocation and integration of those migrants to Israel through the United Israel Appeal. This provides adequate funding to support a package of services that includes pre-departure assistance, transportation to Israel, transitional shelter, and vocational training.

Administrative Expenses

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Migration and Refugee Assistance	33,500	*	35,150	1,650

The FY 2014 request includes resources to cover the administrative expenses of PRM. Administrative funds support salaries, travel expenses, and other necessary administrative costs to allow the bureau to manage effectively and responsibly humanitarian assistance programs funded through the MRA and ERMA appropriations, as well as conduct the diplomacy that is essential in advancing U.S. humanitarian objectives. This request reflects a modest increase, as additional administrative support is needed in FY 2014 to manage and oversee global refugee admissions and assistance programming.

In addition to overseeing programs in protracted humanitarian situations such as those assisting Darfur refugees in eastern Chad or Burmese refugees along the Thai-Burma border, PRM expects to support significant emergency humanitarian operations in FY 2014, including in Syria, the DRC, Sudan/South Sudan, and elsewhere. Effective bureau emergency response is contingent on adequate administrative support to carryout needs assessments and oversee operations. When emergencies develop, PRM staff are often deployed to the field to engage with host governments and implementing partners to advance U.S. foreign policy objectives and provide sound management of foreign assistance programs, by monitoring and evaluating program effectiveness and demonstrating excellent stewardship of taxpayer resources. Performance management is at the heart of PRM's mission on behalf of the world's most vulnerable people, and enables the bureau to provide funding according to need and to meet the simultaneous imperatives to provide assistance effectively, efficiently, and in a sustainable manner. The FY 2014 request provides continued investment in an active monitoring and evaluation training program for staff so they may better assess the impact of USG expenditures. With this request, PRM's administrative costs remain low, at only two percent of the overall MRA request of approximately \$1.8 billion.

Migration and Refugee Assistance & U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund

(\$ in Thousands)

	FY 2012 Actual ¹	FY 2013 CR ²	FY 2014 Request
TOTAL MRA	1,975,100	1,885,174	1,760,960
TOTAL Enduring - MRA	1,646,100	1,656,174	1,760,960
Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)	1,646,100	*	1,760,960
Africa	394,700	*	457,200
East Asia	45,400	*	44,400
Europe	46,100	*	34,600
Near East	443,690	*	450,900
South Asia	87,955	*	117,600
Western Hemisphere	53,855	*	44,200
Protection Priorities	156,500	*	177,410
Migration	24,400	*	22,500
Administrative Expenses	33,500	*	35,150
Humanitarian Migrants to Israel	20,000	*	15,000
Refugee Admissions	340,000	*	362,000
Total Overseas Contingency Operations - MRA	329,000	229,000	-
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	27,200	27,366	250,000

1/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$100 million from the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund to the Migration and Refugee Assistance.

2/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	27,200	27,366	250,000	222,800

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund enables the President to provide humanitarian assistance for unexpected and urgent refugee and migration needs worldwide. The 2014 request of \$250 million will allow the United States to respond quickly to urgent and unexpected needs of refugees and other populations of concern, including, but not limited to, emergency humanitarian needs in Syria. To help meet these needs, the appropriations language provides that these funds can be transferred to the International Disaster Assistance account, as appropriate, after the President has made the requisite determination under section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962.

In FY 2012, \$36 million was provided from ERMA to address various humanitarian emergencies, including assisting refugees, internally displaced persons, vulnerable migrants, and other victims of conflict from Sudan and Mali.

Over the past five fiscal years, an average of \$56.93 million was drawn from ERMA annually to address unexpected refugee and migration needs.

In FY 2013, as of March, **\$15 million** has been drawn from the Fund:

- \$15 million to provide shelter, health care, education, and protection to internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Syria and urban and camp-based Syrian refugees in neighboring countries.

In FY 2012, **\$36 million** was drawn from the Fund:

- \$10 million provided shelter, protection, and health and nutrition assistance to IDPs in Mali and Malian refugees throughout the region.
- \$26 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 million supported humanitarian needs resulting from unrest in Libya, including emergency evacuation of third country nationals.

- \$15 million provided assistance and protection to those affected by conflict in Côte d'Ivoire and Libya.
- \$10 million provided critical humanitarian assistance to Somali refugees in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Djibouti, including emergency nutritional support, access to water, health care, and essential non-food items.

In FY 2010, **\$75.5 million** was drawn from the Fund:

- \$33 million extended the Dadaab /Ifo refugee camp in Kenya, established a food distribution center for Somali refugees in Kenya, and averted serious food pipeline breaks in Africa, the Middle East, Asia, and South America.
- \$9.5 million provided shelter, warm clothing, health care, and services assisting victims of sexual violence to returned refugees and IDPs in Kyrgyzstan.
- \$33 million provided emergency shelter, food, clean water, and health care to Afghan refugees and Pakistanis displaced as a result of the floods in Pakistan.

In FY 2009, **\$42.6 million** was drawn from the Fund:

- \$8.3 million assisted Pakistani, Afghan, and Georgian conflict victims.
- \$6 million provided assistance and protection to Congolese IDPs and refugees in Uganda and southern Sudan as a result of the crisis in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).
- \$20.3 million addressed humanitarian needs related to conflict in Gaza.
- \$8 million provided shelter to IDPs and health care to the wounded due to the crisis in Pakistan.

In FY 2008, **\$77.95 million** was drawn from the Fund:

- \$32 million provided protection and assistance to those displaced by conflicts in Somalia, the DRC, the Central African Republic, Sudan, and Chad, supported refugee return and reintegration to Mauritania, and provided food assistance, health care, and temporary employment programs to Palestinian refugees in the West Bank and Gaza.
- \$4.9 million addressed the needs of Kenyan refugees in Uganda and Tanzania as a result of the post-election crisis in Kenya.
- \$32.8 million responded to the renewed or escalating conflicts in Darfur, Somalia, DRC, Yemen, and the region of Mali, Niger, and Senegal and averted serious food pipeline breaks in Africa, East Asia, Near East, South Asia, and the Western Hemisphere.

- \$2.5 million provided shelter and non-food emergency relief to Zimbabwean refugees and asylum seekers in South Africa, Botswana, Mozambique, and Zambia.
- \$5.75 million provided emergency relief and medical assistance to IDPs and conflict victims as a result of violence in Georgia.

Peace Corps

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Peace Corps	375,000	377,295	378,800	3,800

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The FY 2014 budget request for the Peace Corps of \$378.8 million, of which \$5 million is for the Office of Inspector General, will allow the Peace Corps to continue to meet its mission of spearheading progress in developing countries and promoting friendship between the American people and people overseas. This funding will also allow the agency to continue the sweeping reforms that have been put in place over the past few years.

The Peace Corps takes a unique approach to meeting its development and outreach goals. The agency selects, trains, and supports American Volunteers who spend 27 months living and working in areas that other programs are often unable to reach. During their service Volunteers do not just work with the community; they become part of it. They eat the same food, live in the same kind of housing, speak the same language, and use the same transportation as other members of the community. By doing so, Volunteers build mutual trust and respect, are able to advance the development needs of the host country, and promote a positive view of Americans more effectively. The Peace Corps' FY 2014 request will fund approximately 7,300 Peace Corps Volunteers in more than 70 countries, ranging from the Caribbean to Central Asia, and from Africa to the Pacific islands.

In FY 2014, the Peace Corps will continue recent reforms to improve the Volunteer experience and impact. Those reforms include the annual Country Portfolio Review process, which is an objective, data-driven method for reviewing and making decisions about where and how the agency operates globally; the Focus In/Train Up strategy, by which the Peace Corps is increasing the agency's effectiveness – and its ability to measure that effectiveness – by focusing on the projects that have the greatest development impact; and newly instituted safeguards and training to enhance the safety and security of Volunteers and improve the support they receive.

The Peace Corps will also continue its partnerships with other federal agencies and the private/nonprofit sectors. With its unique ability to bring about lasting change in hard-to-reach communities, the Peace Corps is an important partner in a number of whole-of-government and interagency development initiatives, including the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the President's Malaria Initiative, and Feed the Future. In FY 2014, the Peace Corps will also continue the Global Health Service Partnership, a new public-private partnership to place health professionals at medical and nursing schools overseas.

Volunteers' service to the United States continues long after they have left the Peace Corps. Many returned Volunteers use their training and experience to become leaders in society in areas ranging from private industry to development work, and from community service to Congress. The skills they acquire while serving – whether fluency in a foreign language, experience in complex problem-solving, or familiarity with a foreign culture – are invaluable to the United States. No less invaluable is the commitment to public service that the Peace Corps instills. Ultimately, the investment the Peace Corps makes in Volunteers – and the investment our nation makes in the Peace Corps – is returned many times over, at home and abroad.

Millennium Challenge Corporation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Millennium Challenge Corporation	898,200	903,697	898,200	-

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The FY 2014 request of \$898.2 million will allow the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) to continue to make significant contributions to the Administration’s foreign policy priorities, including advancing the Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development and strengthening food security. This funding will help high-performing poor countries reduce poverty, develop markets, and strengthen democratic governance.

MCC contributes to country-led and results-focused development through five-year compact assistance programs designed to maximize sustainable poverty reduction by fostering economic growth. MCC also supports smaller two-to-three year threshold programs that address constraints to economic growth.

Of the FY 2014 request, MCC plans to use \$676.2 million for compact assistance. In December 2012, the Board selected five countries as eligible to develop a compact program: Liberia, Morocco, Niger, Sierra Leone, and Tanzania. All five countries have taken concrete steps to improve governance and qualify for MCC assistance, thus demonstrating the “MCC incentive effect”. In light of the limited resources requested by MCC, the countries will need to compete for funding by maintaining a strong commitment to democracy and good governance and developing high-quality, timely proposals to promote economic growth and reduce poverty. MCC also plans to use \$20 million for threshold assistance to Guatemala and Nepal.

Across its portfolio, MCC emphasizes results and transparency. For all major compact investments, MCC estimates economic rates of return to assess the economic viability and return of proposed investments, and posts the results on its website (www.mcc.gov). MCC also works with partner countries to develop detailed monitoring and evaluation plans for compacts and tracks the progress of its compacts and projects against defined benchmarks and outcomes, which are also available on MCC’s website.

The first step in MCC’s grant-making process is for MCC’s Board of Directors to determine which countries should be eligible for MCC assistance. When making compact eligibility determinations the Board starts with a list of countries that are candidates for MCC funding on the basis of per capita income and assesses the countries’ performance on twenty indicators that measure policy performance in three categories: ruling justly, investing in people, and economic freedom. In addition to the policy performance indicators, the Board factors in the availability of funds to MCC and a compact’s ability to reduce poverty and improve economic growth. After the Board selects countries as compact eligible, MCC works with countries to develop a compact. Countries are responsible for identifying and prioritizing their own barriers 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. Throughout the process, MCC works to ensure there is transparency and country ownership of compact programs.

Since 2004, MCC has signed 26 compacts and 23 threshold agreements, committing over \$9.6 billion to worldwide poverty reduction through results-driven programs built on measureable and transparent objectives. Thanks to MCC compact programs, training for more than 210,851 farmers has boosted productivity and food security, and completion of more than 1,712 kilometers of roads has ensured improved access to markets, schools, and health clinics.

Inter-American Foundation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Inter-American Foundation	22,500	22,638	18,100	-4,400

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The FY 2014 request of \$18.1 million for the Inter-American Foundation (IAF) will enable the agency to provide targeted, small-dollar investments to help marginalized, poor communities in the Western Hemisphere undertake their own development initiatives. Due to budgetary constraints, the FY 2014 budget cuts the IAF's funding by nearly 20 percent. Despite these cuts, the IAF will seek to maintain its current program level by pursuing partnership opportunities with other U.S. Government agencies, the private sector and by further reducing overhead costs. In FY 2014, the IAF will support U.S. Government priorities and interests in Latin America and the Caribbean to reduce poverty, strengthen the practice of democracy, contribute to an environment of increased personal security, and foster better economic development by supporting projects that create jobs, increase incomes, improve food security, encourage civic engagement, promote sustainable agricultural practices, preserve the environment, and improve access to water, utilities and basic housing.

Through its 40 years of experience, the IAF has developed specialized expertise in identifying and investing in poor and marginalized groups that have the capacity to advance their own communities. The IAF coordinates with other U.S. Government agencies and leverages private contributions from local partners and community beneficiaries to further strengthen its community-based development approach. As a result, the IAF's investment of nearly \$700 million has enabled grantees to mobilize nearly \$1 billion more from local, regional, and private sources.

The IAF will continue to leverage development resources into long-term, strategic benefits for the poor in order to maximize the impact of U.S. Government dollars. One example is the IAF-initiated business sector network, RedEAmérica. Through this initiative, Latin American corporate foundations direct an additional two dollars for every dollar invested by the IAF in grassroots organizations. This initiative has helped corporate partners move beyond charitable philanthropy to more strategic investments that promote long-term, self-help development. Similarly, by sharing their experience and expertise with community foundations, hometown associations, and other diaspora groups, the IAF has helped channel more resources into effective development projects that deliver concrete results in communities with the greatest need.

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

African Development Foundation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
African Development Foundation	30,000	30,184	24,000	-6,000

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The FY 2014 request of \$24 million for the African Development Foundation (ADF) programs will provide resources to establish new grants in 23 African countries and resources to monitor and maintain an active portfolio of 400 grants. ADF is a public corporation and an independent agency of the U.S. Government that supports African-designed and African-driven initiatives to address grassroots economic problems and promote sustainable development. ADF provides grants of up to \$250,000 directly to community groups, agricultural cooperatives, and small enterprises operating in under-served communities, primarily in conflict and post-conflict areas across Africa. Grant activities typically focus on production and related activities that increase food security and generate new economic opportunities. Via ADF's 3-part model of business planning, funding, and implementation, African organizations create and sustain jobs, increase income levels, and concretely address other social needs. ADF also awards grants to African NGOs and other firms, to establish sustainable in-country development expertise and to provide ongoing technical assistance to project grantees.

ADF leverages additional matching program funds through strategic partnerships with several African governments and with other donor entities. In FY 2014, ADF will be expanding these outreach efforts. Leveraged funds and a lower-cost operating model help make ADF an efficient foreign assistance provider to Africa. Concurrently, ADF contributes to increased national, regional and international economic development through direct grants to producer groups, processors, and others at the grassroots level. ADF's support allows smallholders to participate in certain trade activities so that they can contribute to and benefit from the increased revenues and opportunities associated with economic growth.

ADF programs support three important strategic goals:

- important security interests across Africa, such as the Sahel corridor (including Mali, Mauritania, and Niger) and the Horn of Africa (including Kenya and Somalia);
- the Administration's development priorities, including Feed the Future and the Young African Leaders Initiative; and
- results-and evidence-based programming.

Treasury Technical Assistance and Debt Restructuring

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Treasury Technical Assistance and Debt Restructuring	39,000	39,229	23,500	-15,500
Technical Assistance - Enduring	25,448	25,604	23,500	-1,948
Technical Assistance - Overseas Contingency Operations	1,552	1,552	-	-1,552
Debt Restructuring - Enduring	12,000	12,073	-	-12,000

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Treasury Technical Assistance

The FY 2014 Request includes \$23.5 million for Treasury’s Office of Technical Assistance (OTA). This small program achieves big objectives as it fosters economic growth by enabling a government to provide better services for its citizens and reduce dependency on foreign aid. For over 20 years, OTA has helped developing countries build effective financial management systems—a core element of a well-functioning state. These financial management systems include: building efficient revenue collection, well-planned and executed budgets, judicious debt management, sound banking systems, and strong controls to combat corruption and other economic crimes. The program provides significant, cost-effective value for U.S. development, foreign policy, and national security objectives.

Debt Restructuring

No funding is requested for the Debt Restructuring account in FY 2014, though the request for the Economic Support Fund includes authorization to transfer up to \$300 million to cover the cost of Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) debt relief for Sudan, should the Secretary of State determine that Sudan has made progress along various fronts the U.S. has identified as pre-conditions for any U.S. support for debt relief, including implementing agreement reached by the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and other legislative requirements related to HIPC debt relief, including determinations on human rights and state sponsorship of terrorism.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,635,705	2,051,199	1,473,727	-161,978
Enduring	1,061,100	1,067,594	1,129,727	68,627
Overseas Contingency Operations	574,605	983,605	344,000	-230,605

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual reflects the transfer of \$409 million from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the Economic Support Fund (\$285.5 million), Transition Initiatives (\$37 million), Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (\$0.5 million), and Peacekeeping Operations (\$86 million) accounts.

The FY 2014 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) enduring request of \$1,129.7 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 2014 INCLE funds are focused where security situations are most dire, and are used in tandem with host country government resources in order to maximize impact.

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 2014 INCLE request will continue to address national and personal security concerns in strategically important geographic regions such as the Western Hemisphere, South Central Asia, and Near East Asia. The request also focuses on emerging threats to stability and regional security in Central Asia and Africa. The FY 2014 INCLE-OCO request includes funding for Afghanistan.

Highlights:

Africa

- **South Sudan (\$22 million):** Funding will be used to develop the Republic of South Sudan's capacity to provide civilian security and basic 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.
- **Liberia (\$11.7 million):** As the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) draws down its military forces; assistance will support the gradual transition of security responsibilities to the Government of Liberia. Assistance will continue to provide a U.S. civilian police contribution to UNMIL as well as bilateral support to the Liberia National Police, other civilian law enforcement agencies (including counternarcotics efforts), the justice sector, and the judiciary.

- **Africa Regional (\$17 million):** The request includes funding for three programs covering different regions in Africa that focus on countering terrorism and reducing transnational threats: the Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Partnership (TSCTP), the Partnership for Regional East African Counter Terrorism (PREACT), and the West Africa Regional Initiative (WARSI). Both TSCTP and PREACT focus on enhancing the capabilities of partner nations to prevent and respond to terrorism in their respective regions. WARSI focuses on enhancing rule of law, promoting security sector reform, and building partner nations' capacity to counter transnational threats, including narcotics trafficking.

East Asia and the Pacific

- **Indonesia (\$10.1 million):** Assistance programs in Indonesia will strengthen and professionalize criminal justice sector institutions, including police and prosecutors. In addition to broad reform and institution-building efforts, the programs will support specialized capacity to investigate, interdict, and prosecute money laundering, terrorism, and other transnational crimes. INCLE funding will also support the Indonesian Government's counternarcotics efforts.
- **Philippines (\$8 million):** Funding for the Philippines will build on previous years' achievements by broadening and deepening Philippine criminal justice sector institutional capacity. Funds will support police training and infrastructure development in the southern Philippines to shore up internal stability and build police investigative capacity in the wake of the Philippine military's withdrawal. In the justice sector, funds will support leadership development in the judiciary and prosecutors' offices and add a greater focus on anti-corruption assistance.

Europe and Eurasia

- **Kosovo (\$10.7 million):** U.S. assistance in Kosovo will support efforts to increase the capacity, professionalism, and accountability of law enforcement and justice sector institutions. Funds will be used to support the U.S. contribution to the European Union's rule of law mission; continue efforts to create and institutionalize democratic legal structures that meet international standards; and improve Kosovo's ability to investigate and prosecute complex criminal cases, such as war crimes, organized crime, and corruption.
- **Bosnia and Herzegovina (\$6.7 million):** Funding for Bosnia and Herzegovina will support programs designed to strengthen and professionalize Bosnian law enforcement and justice sector institutions. Specifically, funds will support efforts to increase the use of advanced investigative skills of the police and prosecutors, improve the trial advocacy capacity of state and sub-state level prosecutors, and strengthen the role of the judge as a neutral arbiter. Resources will also be used to support victim witness support offices at the sub-state level, bolster efforts to improve court security, and enhance police-prosecutor cooperation, with special emphasis on corruption and war crimes cases.

Near East

- **West Bank and Gaza (\$70 million):** Assistance in West Bank and Gaza will continue to focus on reforming the security sector, and sustaining and maintaining the capabilities of the security forces have benefitted from U.S. Government-provided training, equipment, and infrastructure. Greater emphasis on technical assistance, including the continuation of infrastructure support and initial, basic, refresher and specialized training to the security forces, will encourage Palestinian Authority Security Forces to be more self-sufficient. Funding also will be used to replenish worn security force equipment. Technical assistance and project support will be provided to the Palestinian Authority Ministry of Interior to improve its ability to manage and provide oversight over the security forces. Additional

training, equipment, infrastructure support, and technical assistance will be provided for the justice and corrections sectors to ensure their development keeps pace with the rising performance of the security forces.

- **Iraq (\$23.1 million):** In FY 2014, the Administration will continue rule of law, anti-corruption, and drug demand reduction programming in Iraq to build on progress in combating corruption, promoting judicial security, and advancing professional development within the criminal justice sector. To maintain strong U.S. relationships with promising Iraqi police leaders and support their professional development, the FY 2014 request seeks funding for an annual International Police Education and Training (IPET) program. This modest program would establish training fellowships in the United States. IPET would complement the ongoing U.S.-based police training program administered by the International Association of Chiefs of Police.
- **Lebanon (\$13.9 million):** Support for Lebanon's security forces is a key component of U.S. efforts to strengthen the institutions of the Lebanese state, promoting stability and security in both Lebanon and the region. Funding will continue to improve the capacity of the Internal Security Forces (ISF) to exert sovereign authority throughout Lebanese territory, which is critical to the successful implementation of UNSCR 1701. FY 2014 funding will be used to provide technical assistance to the ISF to increase their professionalism and continue their shift in orientation toward the protection of, and service to, the Lebanese population, while improving country-wide perceptions of the ISF as a professional, non-sectarian institution. Additionally, funding will continue to support corrections reform efforts to improve prison management and operations.
- **Tunisia (\$8 million):** U.S. program assistance will support the ongoing police reform process, including Tunisian efforts to make civilian law enforcement institutions more accountable and transparent; enhance the professionalism, independence, and accountability of the judiciary; and enhance the capacity of the Tunisian correctional system to manage prisons and detention centers in a safe, secure, humane, and transparent fashion.
- **Egypt (\$4.1 million):** Ongoing unrest in Egypt and recent clashes between security forces and protestors draw attention to the important role of police reform in Egypt's post-Mubarak transition and the need for effective, democratic security institutions. U.S. foreign assistance will support reforms in the police and justice sectors to help Egypt develop institutions that are professional, accountable, and responsive to the public.

South and Central Asia

- **Afghanistan (\$160 million):** As the United States reduces the size and scope of its presence in Afghanistan; we are focusing programs on long-term sustainability and increased transfer of skills and responsibility to the Afghan Government and civil society partners. We are aggressively working to drive down costs of programs by moving from commercial contractor implementers to international organizations and grantees, and by increasing reliance on Afghan professionals. The FY 2014 INCLE request will support training, mentoring, equipment, and infrastructure support in key ministries involved in the administration of justice, including corrections. The request also supports counternarcotics programs, including strengthening the Afghan Government's ability to combat illicit cultivation, production, trafficking, and consumption. Funds will be used for all program support, including aviation.
- **Pakistan (\$45 million):** In order to support the Administration's national security priorities in Pakistan, the FY 2014 INCLE request will continue to focus on strengthening Pakistan's criminal

justice sector. Funds will be used to enhance the capacities of Pakistan's civilian law enforcement agencies through training, equipment, and infrastructure assistance that increases their ability to provide security in Pakistan, particularly in areas along the border with Afghanistan. Funding will also be used to support the training of prosecutors, judges, and corrections officials. Counternarcotics assistance will continue efforts to reduce the presence and use of narcotics in Pakistan through interdiction, crop control, and demand reduction programs.

- **Central Asia Counternarcotics Initiative (CACI) (\$7 million):** This initiative will improve the ability of Central Asian countries to disrupt drug trafficking originating from Afghanistan and dismantle related criminal organizations through effective investigation, prosecution and conviction of mid- to high-level traffickers. The U.S. Counternarcotics Strategy for Afghanistan calls for enhanced regional and international community support for Afghan-led counternarcotics efforts, expanded U.S. Government counternarcotics engagement with Afghanistan's neighbors and regional actors, and strengthening of counternarcotics cooperation between Afghanistan and neighboring countries.
- **Tajikistan (\$7 million):** Assistance to Tajikistan will promote security sector reform and the development of democratic institutions through border security, police reform, and justice reform programming. With the impending withdrawal of U.S. troops from Afghanistan, these resources are intended to help mitigate potential instability and build the capacity of Tajikistan's law enforcement agencies to address transnational threats emanating from Afghanistan and the broader region.

Western Hemisphere

- **Mexico (\$148.1 million):** With the FY 2014 INCLE request, the United States and Mexican Governments will continue to focus on institutionalizing the rule of law, disrupting and dismantling criminal organizations, building a 21st Century border, and building strong and resilient communities. INCLE-funded programs will focus on developing Mexico's rule of law institutions through training, technical assistance, and limited equipment purchases. Programs will continue to provide assistance to federal and state criminal justice institutions, including law enforcement, prosecutorial, judicial, and corrections institutions.
- **Colombia (\$149 million):** Funding will support Colombian-led consolidation efforts to expand security, reduce drug trafficking and cultivation of illicit crops, and promote economic development through a comprehensive whole-of-government approach in former conflict and key rural areas. INCLE resources will also help the Colombian National Police to assume additional security responsibilities and combat the criminal drug organizations, the BACRIMs or "*bandas criminales*." Resources dedicated for aerial and manual eradication of illicit crops will continue to significantly reduce cocaine production, while support for interdiction efforts will assist in preventing the annual arrival of multiple metric tons of drugs to the United States and other markets. Funding will also support Colombia's judicial institutions, enhancing the protection of human rights and developing local capacity to address sensitive and complex criminal cases.
- **Peru (\$26.3 million):** The FY 2014 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 and Ene River Valleys in order to oppose drug traffickers aligned with the Shining Path terrorist group. FY 2014 INCLE funds will support drug interdiction and coca eradication operations, as well as precursor chemical seizures, improved controls at ports and airports, judicial reform, modernized and refurbished police stations, bases and equipment, and increased capacity amongst rule of law actors.

- **Western Hemisphere Regional (\$125 million):** INCLE funding will support the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) (\$100 million) and the Caribbean Basin Regional Security Initiative (CBSI) (\$25 million). CARSI funds will support training and build capacity of law enforcement and rule of law institutions throughout Central America. Among other efforts, activities will address border and port security; support for vetted units and maritime and land interdiction; law enforcement capacity to address transnational crime, including anti-gang training; regional aviation; and efforts to combat impunity. 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 support efforts to promote information sharing and collaboration among CBSI partner nations, while enhancing the capacity of criminal justice and regional security institutions, such as the Regional Security System in the Eastern Caribbean.

Global Programs

These programs target challenges to transnational crime and counternarcotics efforts, and policing in peacekeeping and crisis response operations worldwide. Key components include:

- **Inter-regional Aviation Support (\$40 million):** Funding will provide centralized core services for counternarcotics and border security aviation programs. These programs involve fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft deployed worldwide.
- **Washington-Based Program Development and Support (\$39.6 million):** Funding will provide for annual costs of direct hires, travel, equipment, communications and utilities, and other support services to design, implement, evaluate and oversee INCLE programs. FY 2014 funds include a one-time cost associated with the relocation of Washington-based INL personnel into one central location.
- **International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) (\$24 million):** Funds will support existing ILEAs in Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, Roswell, San Salvador, and the Regional Training Center (RTC) in Lima. Additionally, funds made available to support the Shared Security Partnership initiative will be used to support emerging regional security priorities in West Africa to enhance regional and local-level criminal justice institutions. The focus will be on facilitating regional cooperation and capacity building by providing strategic training at the West Africa RTC in Accra, Ghana that addresses high-profile crimes and a wide array of existing threats to U.S. national security posed by terrorist and criminal organizations.
- **Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (\$18.7million):** These funds will assist committed governments of countries ranked as Tier 3, Tier 2 Watch List, and some Tier 2 in the 2012 annual *Trafficking in Persons Report* to improve their capacity to combat trafficking in persons through rule of law and criminal justice sector improvements as well as victim protection services.
- **Demand Reduction (\$12.5 million):** Funding for Demand Reduction will address pressing regional and global drug-related threats posed by methamphetamine, opiates such as heroin and opium, crack cocaine, and high-risk drug-using behavior that promote HIV/AIDS. Funding supports an innovative training model to certify addiction counselors, sub-regional training centers that disseminate best-practice approaches; drug-free community coalitions that target illegal drugs; research and demonstration that improve women's treatment and minimize child addiction; and the development of science and technology to better detect, quantify, and understand drug use and its health-related consequences.

- **Anti-Crime Programs (\$12.5 million):** Funding will support efforts to address corruption and kleptocracy, money laundering and financial crimes, border security and alien smuggling, intellectual property and cyber crime, and transnational and organized crime.
- **Critical Flight Safety Program (\$11.1 million):** Funding will provide programmed depot-level maintenance and aircraft/aircrew safety of flight for the fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft fleet supporting counternarcotics and border security aviation programs worldwide.
- **Civilian Police and Rule of Law Program (\$4.5 million):** Funds support enhanced pre-deployment training of advisors sent overseas, and a center of excellence to improve the Department of State's programming and ability to promote law enforcement, increase women's participation in programs, improve the quality and consistency of curricula delivered, and expand domestic law enforcement partnerships.
- **International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support (IPPOS) Program (\$2.5 million):** Funds will provide training and capacity building support for police-contributing-countries to deploy highly trained and well-equipped officers to peacekeeping and stabilization missions, as well as help the United Nations with coordination, policy, and projects in support of police peacekeeping missions.

Overseas Program Development and Support

In addition to Washington-based Program Development and Support (PD&S), INL's Overseas PD&S funds support overseas administrative operations, oversight, and management associated with all INL foreign assistance programs. The Department's FY 2014 Congressional Budget Justification includes \$137.1 million for overseas INL PD&S cost and includes:

- **U.S. Personnel** - The overseas PD&S budget pays salaries and benefits of U.S. Direct Hire (USDH), contractual, and When Actually Employed (WAE) program oversight, management, and administrative personnel.
- **Non-U.S. Personnel** - The overseas PD&S also covers salaries, benefits, and allowances for non- U.S. personnel such as Locally Engaged Staff who support and administer numerous programs at Post.
- **International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)** - The ICASS program makes available a full range of administrative services at overseas posts. These include motor pool operations and vehicle maintenance, travel services, reproduction services, mail and messenger services, information management, reception and telephone system services, purchasing and contracting, human resources services, cashiering, vouchering, accounting, budget preparation, non-residential security guard services, and building operations. ICASS fees are charged proportionally to all Embassy tenants based on mission size.
- **Program Support** - INL's program support ensures an adequate level of administrative support for bureau operations and includes: office equipment purchases and rentals, telephone services, printing and reproduction, contractual services, materials, supplies, furnishings and equipment.

Details of the FY 2014 OCO Request for INCLE are addressed in the OCO chapter.

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining	711,270	714,381	616,125	-95,145
Enduring	590,113	593,724	616,125	26,012
Overseas Contingency Operations	121,157	120,657	-	-121,157

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$.5 million from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism and Related Programs account.

The FY 2014 Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) request of \$616.1 million will support critical programs that promote peace and security. The request sustains funding for the voluntary contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency to demonstrate strong U.S. support for the agency, and includes an increase for the Counterterrorism Engagement program to expand Global Counterterrorism Forum rule of law-focused initiatives in the Middle East and in other priority countries.

Highlights:

Nonproliferation Activities

- The voluntary contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency (\$88 million) supports programs in nuclear safeguards, nuclear safety and security, nuclear energy, and the peaceful use of nuclear science technologies. This request underscores the U.S. commitment to the organization, particularly its nuclear safeguards program.
- The Global Threat Reduction (GTR) program (\$63.5 million) supports tailored activities aimed at reducing the threat of terrorist or state acquisition of WMD materials and expertise. Initiatives include strengthening security for dangerous biological materials and potentially dangerous chemicals, engagement with scientists with WMD-applicable expertise, and decreasing the likelihood that terrorists could gain the technical expertise needed to develop an improvised nuclear device. GTR priorities include Yemen, Pakistan, and Iraq, where the combined risks of WMD proliferation and terrorism are greatest.
- The Export Control and Related Border Security program (\$54 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 capacity to ensure that transfer authorizations support only legitimate trade, and to detect and interdict illicit transfers at borders.
- The contribution to the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (\$31 million) helps to fund the establishment, 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. An additional

\$1 million contribution will fund specific projects to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the Treaty's verification regime.

- The Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) (\$25 million) develops, negotiates, and implements carefully-vetted programs to destroy, secure, or prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), WMD-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, and is currently engaged in various activities in South Asia and the Middle East.
- The WMD Terrorism program (\$5 million) undertakes specialized, targeted projects to improve international capacities to prepare for and respond to a terrorist attack involving weapons of mass destruction in support of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, and to help develop capacity among our international partners to deter, detect, and respond to nuclear smuggling.

Anti -Terrorism Programs

- The Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) program (\$169.5 million) has long been the U.S. Government's flagship program for counterterrorism law enforcement assistance to critical partner countries. ATA programs provide training, mentoring, advising, and equipment to help partner countries build or enhance a wide range of capabilities to detect, deter, and apprehend terrorists, including law enforcement investigations, border security, protection of critical targets, leadership and management of counterterrorism incidents, regional coordination and cooperation, critical incident management, and cyber security. ATA funding also supports the Regional Strategic Initiative, a global program that provides anti-terrorism training and equipment focused on addressing regional challenges.
- The Terrorist Interdiction Program/Personal Identification, Secure Comparison, & Evaluation System (TIP/PISCES) program (\$25.1 million) provides 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 -- such as Iraq, Afghanistan, Yemen, Kenya, Thailand, and, since June 2012, Niger, Burkina Faso, and Chad, in addition to 12 other nations. The request also supports research, development and testing of enhanced capabilities to address evolving U.S. and host nation requests for customized interfaces with local and international databases, as well as deployment of portable PISCES installations for remote locations lacking infrastructure, while ensuring that the PISCES system maintains standards in accordance with international norms.
- The Counterterrorism Financing (CTF) program (\$15 million) provides funding for anti-money laundering and counterterrorism finance (AML/CTF) training and technical assistance initiatives to enable our frontline partners to detect, disrupt, and dismantle money laundering and terrorist financing networks. CTF capacity building efforts will include developing AML/CTF legal frameworks and regulatory structures, establishing active and capable financial investigative units, and strengthening the capabilities of other relevant law enforcement, prosecutorial, and judicial institutions. The CTF program generally works through the interagency Terrorist Finance Working Group (TFWG) to leverage AML/CTF expertise across the U.S. government to develop and implement comprehensive AML/CTF training and technical assistance. CTF also works with the

Department of State Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs to ensure that recipients of funding implement action plans which comply with international standards against money laundering and the financing of terrorism.

- Counterterrorism Engagement (CTE) program (\$10 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 with 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 United Nations Global Counterterrorism Strategy and implementation of UN counterterrorism resolutions. This funding will also support activities of the Global Counterterrorism Forum, a multilateral forum that provides a platform for senior CT 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.
- The Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) program (\$3 million) supports targeted counter-recruitment interventions for at-risk communities in high priority countries, and aims to build resilience against violent extremist narratives. NADR-funded CVE programming focuses on building the capacity of partner countries' law enforcement institutions to support community-level initiatives against violent extremism and address violent extremist threats in prisons (de-radicalization).

Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance

- The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program (\$126 million) advances U.S. security and humanitarian interests by reducing the harmful worldwide effects of at-risk, illicitly-proliferated, and indiscriminately-used weapons of war. CWD activities mitigate security risks associated with excess, obsolete, unstable, or poorly-secured/maintained weapons and munitions stockpiles, including man-portable air defense systems (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 explosive remnants of war (ERW) by surveying hazard areas, removing landmines and ERW, educating vulnerable populations, and assisting victims. CWD priorities for FY 2014 include preventing illicit small arms/light weapons (SA/LW) proliferation from Syria, denying SA/LW to destabilizing forces in North Africa and the Sahel, battle area clearance in the Middle East and North Africa/Sahel, clearing U.S.-origin ERW in Southeast Asia and Oceania, and reducing the threat of illicitly-held or at-risk MANPADS through safe and effective destruction efforts.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

(\$ in thousands)

Summary by Sub-Account

	FY 2012 Actual ¹	FY 2013 CR ²	FY 2014 Request
NADR Total	711,270	714,381	616,125
Total - Enduring	590,113	593,724	616,125
Nonproliferation Programs	294,729	*	267,494
Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund	30,000	*	25,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	61,809	*	53,979
Global Threat Reduction	68,978	*	63,515
IAEA Voluntary Contribution	85,900	*	88,000
CTBT International Monitoring System	33,000	*	31,000
Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism	6,042	*	5,000
UN Security Council Resolution 1540 Trust Fund	1,500	*	-
CTBTO Preparatory Commission-Special Contributions	7,500	*	1,000
Anti-terrorism Programs	146,284	*	222,631
Antiterrorism Assistance	79,284	*	169,540
<i>Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI)</i>	[2,000]	*	[1,800]
<i>Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)</i>	[7,000]	*	[9,000]
Countering Violent Extremism	-	*	3,000
Terrorist Interdiction Program	42,000	*	25,091
CT Engagement with Allies	8,000	*	10,000
Counterterrorism Financing	17,000	*	15,000
Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance	149,100	*	126,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	149,100	*	126,000
Total - Overseas Contingency Operations	121,157	120,657	-
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	120,657	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction - OCO	500	*	-

^{1/} The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$0.5 million from International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement to Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs.

^{2/} The FY 2013 CR level is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Summary: Operating Unit by Sub-Account

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual ¹	FY 2013 CR ²	FY 2014 Request
TOTAL	711,270	714,381	616,125
Africa	43,250	*	40,605
Angola	7,500	*	6,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	7,500	*	6,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,000	*	500
Conventional Weapons Destruction	1,000	*	500
Ghana	-	*	200
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	-	*	200
Kenya	8,900	*	6,500
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	*	5,000
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	7,750	*	-
Counterterrorism Financing	850	*	1,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	300	*	500
Mozambique	2,000	*	1,525
Conventional Weapons Destruction	2,000	*	1,525
Nigeria	-	*	100
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	-	*	100
Senegal	-	*	1,000
Counterterrorism Financing	-	*	1,000
Somalia	2,000	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	2,000	*	-
South Africa	1,050	*	300
Antiterrorism Assistance	750	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	300	*	300
South Sudan	2,800	*	2,135
Conventional Weapons Destruction	2,800	*	2,135
Sudan	1,100	*	1,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	1,100	*	1,000
Tanzania	-	*	200
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	-	*	200
Uganda	-	*	200
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	-	*	200
State Africa Regional	16,900	*	20,945
Antiterrorism Assistance	14,000	*	18,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	300	*	500
Terrorist Interdiction Program	2,600	*	2,445
East Asia and Pacific	34,315	*	38,605
Cambodia	4,140	*	4,090
Conventional Weapons Destruction	3,940	*	3,900
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	200	*	190
Indonesia	6,650	*	5,550
Antiterrorism Assistance	5,900	*	4,600
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	750	*	950

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Summary: Operating Unit by Sub-Account

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual ¹	FY 2013 CR ²	FY 2014 Request
Laos	5,000	*	9,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	5,000	*	9,000
Malaysia	1,500	*	1,270
Antiterrorism Assistance	800	*	800
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	700	*	470
Mongolia	250	*	240
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	250	*	240
Philippines	9,525	*	9,100
Antiterrorism Assistance	8,900	*	8,510
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	625	*	590
Singapore	250	*	240
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	250	*	240
Taiwan	250	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	250	*	-
Thailand	1,450	*	1,320
Antiterrorism Assistance	750	*	650
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	700	*	670
Vietnam	4,200	*	4,070
Conventional Weapons Destruction	3,500	*	3,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	700	*	570
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	1,100	*	3,725
Antiterrorism Assistance	700	*	2,345
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	*	1,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	400	*	380
Europe and Eurasia	24,210	*	19,215
Albania	2,650	*	2,370
Conventional Weapons Destruction	2,000	*	1,800
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	650	*	570
Armenia	850	*	740
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	850	*	740
Azerbaijan	865	*	755
Conventional Weapons Destruction	365	*	325
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	500	*	430
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,250	*	4,220
Antiterrorism Assistance	550	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	4,000	*	3,600
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	700	*	620
Bulgaria	-	*	250
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	*	250
Croatia	1,250	*	900
Conventional Weapons Destruction	800	*	900
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	450	*	-
Georgia	2,025	*	1,250
Conventional Weapons Destruction	600	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,425	*	1,250

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Summary: Operating Unit by Sub-Account

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual ¹	FY 2013 CR ²	FY 2014 Request
Kosovo	910	*	720
Conventional Weapons Destruction	160	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	750	*	720
Macedonia	520	*	490
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	520	*	490
Moldova	400	*	380
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	400	*	380
Montenegro	1,500	*	490
Conventional Weapons Destruction	1,000	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	500	*	490
Serbia	2,650	*	2,410
Conventional Weapons Destruction	2,000	*	1,800
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	650	*	610
Turkey	1,100	*	820
Antiterrorism Assistance	250	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	850	*	820
Ukraine	2,500	*	2,410
Conventional Weapons Destruction	1,500	*	1,440
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,000	*	970
Eurasia Regional	1,450	*	-
Antiterrorism Assistance	650	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	800	*	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	-	*	1,010
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	-	*	1,010
Europe Regional	290	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	40	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	250	*	-
Near East	67,395	*	54,550
Algeria	900	*	1,300
Antiterrorism Assistance	400	*	800
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	500	*	500
Bahrain	500	*	450
Antiterrorism Assistance	500	*	450
Egypt	4,100	*	3,420
Antiterrorism Assistance	2,600	*	2,600
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,500	*	820
Iraq	31,945	*	25,610
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	*	4,750
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	5,000	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	25,000	*	20,000
Counterterrorism Financing	945	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,000	*	860
Jordan	11,750	*	6,700
Antiterrorism Assistance	9,000	*	5,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	2,750	*	1,700

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Summary: Operating Unit by Sub-Account

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual ¹	FY 2013 CR ²	FY 2014 Request
Lebanon	5,050	*	4,760
Antiterrorism Assistance	2,000	*	2,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	2,000	*	1,800
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,050	*	960
Libya	2,100	*	2,940
Antiterrorism Assistance	800	*	1,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	*	1,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,300	*	940
Morocco	3,300	*	1,470
Antiterrorism Assistance	800	*	500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	2,500	*	970
Oman	1,500	*	1,000
Antiterrorism Assistance	500	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,000	*	1,000
Tunisia	500	*	1,480
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	*	1,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	500	*	480
Yemen	3,750	*	3,920
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	*	2,250
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	2,500	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	1,000	*	900
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	250	*	770
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	2,000	*	1,500
Antiterrorism Assistance	1,500	*	1,000
Terrorist Interdiction Program	500	*	500
South and Central Asia	105,930	*	88,450
Afghanistan	64,750	*	52,200
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	*	21,000
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	23,000	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	40,000	*	28,000
Counterterrorism Financing	-	*	1,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,100	*	1,050
Terrorist Interdiction Program	650	*	650
Bangladesh	3,666	*	3,350
Antiterrorism Assistance	2,500	*	2,250
Counterterrorism Financing	891	*	840
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	275	*	260
India	5,200	*	5,000
Antiterrorism Assistance	4,500	*	4,050
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	700	*	950
Kazakhstan	1,700	*	1,430
Antiterrorism Assistance	500	*	350
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,200	*	1,080

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Summary: Operating Unit by Sub-Account

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual ¹	FY 2013 CR ²	FY 2014 Request
Kyrgyz Republic	1,250	*	1,250
Antiterrorism Assistance	450	*	450
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	800	*	800
Maldives	-	*	640
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	*	450
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	-	*	190
Nepal	1,014	*	845
Antiterrorism Assistance	400	*	575
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	614	*	270
Pakistan	20,800	*	17,870
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	*	16,000
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	20,000	*	-
Counterterrorism Financing	-	*	1,100
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	800	*	770
Sri Lanka	3,450	*	3,080
Conventional Weapons Destruction	3,000	*	2,700
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	450	*	380
Tajikistan	1,650	*	1,485
Antiterrorism Assistance	750	*	675
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	900	*	810
Turkmenistan	850	*	330
Antiterrorism Assistance	250	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	600	*	330
Uzbekistan	600	*	540
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	600	*	540
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	1,000	*	430
Antiterrorism Assistance	500	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	500	*	430
Western Hemisphere	20,530	*	14,485
Argentina	300	*	240
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	300	*	240
Belize	300	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	300	*	-
Brazil	300	*	240
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	300	*	240
Chile	300	*	290
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	300	*	290
Colombia	4,750	*	4,300
Antiterrorism Assistance	2,250	*	800
Conventional Weapons Destruction	2,500	*	3,500
Ecuador	200	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	200	*	-
El Salvador	1,000	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	1,000	*	-

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Summary: Operating Unit by Sub-Account

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual ¹	FY 2013 CR ²	FY 2014 Request
Mexico	5,380	*	3,910
Antiterrorism Assistance	4,180	*	2,750
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,200	*	1,160
Panama	150	*	190
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	150	*	190
Peru	1,000	*	150
Conventional Weapons Destruction	1,000	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	-	*	150
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	6,850	*	5,165
Antiterrorism Assistance	5,850	*	4,435
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,000	*	730
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	40,500	*	32,000
State Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC)	40,500	*	32,000
CTBT International Monitoring System	33,000	*	31,000
CTBTO Preparatory Commission-Special Contributions	7,500	*	1,000
CT - Counterterrorism	128,775	*	98,556
CT - RSI, Regional Strategic Initiative	21,211	*	18,500
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	*	18,500
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	16,711	*	-
Counterterrorism Financing	2,000	*	-
CT Engagement with Allies	2,500	*	-
State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	107,564	*	80,056
Antiterrorism Assistance	5,804	*	36,000
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	45,696	*	-
Countering Violent Extremism	-	*	3,000
Counterterrorism Financing	12,314	*	9,560
CT Engagement with Allies	5,500	*	10,000
Terrorist Interdiction Program	38,250	*	21,496
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	214,070	*	200,234
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	214,070	*	200,234
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	21,650	*	18,719
Global Threat Reduction	68,978	*	63,515
IAEA Voluntary Contribution	85,900	*	88,000
Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund	30,000	*	25,000
UN Security Council Resolution 1540 Trust Fund	1,500	*	-
Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism	6,042	*	5,000
PM - Political-Military Affairs	32,295	*	29,425
PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction	32,295	*	29,425
Conventional Weapons Destruction	31,795	*	29,425
Conventional Weapons Destruction - OCO	500	*	-

^{1/} The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$0.5 million from International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement to Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs.

^{2/} The FY 2013 CR level is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

**Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (NADR-EXBS)**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR 1	FY 2014 Request
TOTAL	61,809	*	53,979
Africa	900	*	2,000
Ghana	-	*	200
Kenya	300	*	500
Nigeria	-	*	100
South Africa	300	*	300
Tanzania	-	*	200
Uganda	-	*	200
State Africa Regional	300	*	500
East Asia and Pacific	4,825	*	4,300
Cambodia	200	*	190
Indonesia	750	*	950
Malaysia	700	*	470
Mongolia	250	*	240
Philippines	625	*	590
Singapore	250	*	240
Taiwan	250	*	-
Thailand	700	*	670
Vietnam	700	*	570
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	400	*	380
Europe and Eurasia	10,295	*	9,100
Albania	650	*	570
Armenia	850	*	740
Azerbaijan	500	*	430
Bosnia and Herzegovina	700	*	620
Croatia	450	*	-
Georgia	1,425	*	1,250
Kosovo	750	*	720
Macedonia	520	*	490
Moldova	400	*	380
Montenegro	500	*	490
Serbia	650	*	610
Turkey	850	*	820
Ukraine	1,000	*	970
Eurasia Regional	800	*	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	-	*	1,010
Europe Regional	250	*	-
Near East	12,350	*	9,000
Algeria	500	*	500
Egypt	1,500	*	820
Iraq	1,000	*	860
Jordan	2,750	*	1,700
Lebanon	1,050	*	960
Libya	1,300	*	940
Morocco	2,500	*	970

**Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (NADR-EXBS)**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ¹	FY 2014 Request
Oman	1,000	*	1,000
Tunisia	500	*	480
Yemen	250	*	770
South and Central Asia	8,539	*	7,860
Afghanistan	1,100	*	1,050
Bangladesh	275	*	260
India	700	*	950
Kazakhstan	1,200	*	1,080
Kyrgyz Republic	800	*	800
Maldives	-	*	190
Nepal	614	*	270
Pakistan	800	*	770
Sri Lanka	450	*	380
Tajikistan	900	*	810
Turkmenistan	600	*	330
Uzbekistan	600	*	540
State South and Central Asia Regional	500	*	430
Western Hemisphere	3,250	*	3,000
Argentina	300	*	240
Brazil	300	*	240
Chile	300	*	290
Mexico	1,200	*	1,160
Panama	150	*	190
Peru	-	*	150
State Western Hemisphere Regional	1,000	*	730
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	21,650	*	18,719
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	21,650	*	18,719

^{1/} The FY 2013 CR level is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Antiterrorism Assistance (NADR-ATA)

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR 1	FY 2014 Request
TOTAL	199,941	*	169,540
Africa	22,500	*	23,000
Kenya	7,750	*	5,000
<i>of which OCO</i>	[7,750]	*	-
South Africa	750	*	-
State Africa Regional	14,000	*	18,000
East Asia and Pacific	17,050	*	16,905
Indonesia	5,900	*	4,600
Malaysia	800	*	800
Philippines	8,900	*	8,510
Thailand	750	*	650
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	700	*	2,345
Europe and Eurasia	1,450	*	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	550	*	-
Turkey	250	*	-
Eurasia Regional	650	*	-
Near East	25,600	*	21,350
Algeria	400	*	800
Bahrain	500	*	450
Egypt	2,600	*	2,600
Iraq	5,000	*	4,750
<i>of which OCO</i>	[5,000]	*	-
Jordan	9,000	*	5,000
Lebanon	2,000	*	2,000
Libya	800	*	1,000
Morocco	800	*	500
Oman	500	*	-
Tunisia	-	*	1,000
Yemen	2,500	*	2,250
<i>of which OCO</i>	[2,500]	*	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	1,500	*	1,000
South and Central Asia	52,850	*	45,800
Afghanistan	23,000	*	21,000
<i>of which OCO</i>	[23,000]	*	-
Bangladesh	2,500	*	2,250
India	4,500	*	4,050
Kazakhstan	500	*	350
Kyrgyz Republic	450	*	450
Maldives	-	*	450
Nepal	400	*	575
Pakistan	20,000	*	16,000
<i>of which OCO</i>	[20,000]	*	-
Tajikistan	750	*	675
Turkmenistan	250	*	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	500	*	-

**Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Antiterrorism Assistance (NADR-ATA)**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ¹	FY 2014 Request
Western Hemisphere	12,280	*	7,985
Colombia	2,250	*	800
Mexico	4,180	*	2,750
State Western Hemisphere Regional	5,850	*	4,435
CT - Counterterrorism	68,211	*	54,500
CT - RSI, Regional Strategic Initiative	16,711	*	18,500
<i>of which OCO</i>	[16,711]	*	-
State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	51,500	*	36,000
<i>of which OCO</i>	[45,696]	*	-

^{1/} The FY 2013 CR level is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

**Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Counterterrorism Financing (NADR-CTF)**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR 1	FY 2014 Request
TOTAL	17,000	*	15,000
Africa	850	*	2,000
Kenya	850	*	1,000
Senegal	-	*	1,000
Near East	945	*	-
Iraq	945	*	-
South and Central Asia	891	*	3,440
Afghanistan	-	*	1,500
Bangladesh	891	*	840
Pakistan	-	*	1,100
CT - Counterterrorism	14,314	*	9,560
CT - RSI, Regional Strategic Initiative	2,000	*	-
State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	12,314	*	9,560

^{1/} The FY 2013 CR level is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

**Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Terrorist Interdiction Program (NADR-TIP)**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR 1	FY 2014 Request
TOTAL	42,000	*	25,091
Africa	2,600	*	2,445
State Africa Regional	2,600	*	2,445
Near East	500	*	500
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	500	*	500
South and Central Asia	650	*	650
Afghanistan	650	*	650
CT - Counterterrorism	38,250	*	21,496
State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	38,250	*	21,496

^{1/} The FY 2013 CR level is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

**Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Conventional Weapons Destruction (NADR-CWD)**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual ¹	FY 2013 CR ²	FY 2014 Request
TOTAL	149,600	*	126,000
Africa	16,400	*	11,160
Angola	7,500	*	6,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,000	*	500
Mozambique	2,000	*	1,525
Somalia	2,000	*	-
South Sudan	2,800	*	2,135
Sudan	1,100	*	1,000
East Asia and Pacific	12,440	*	17,400
Cambodia	3,940	*	3,900
Laos	5,000	*	9,000
Vietnam	3,500	*	3,500
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	-	*	1,000
Europe and Eurasia	12,465	*	10,115
Albania	2,000	*	1,800
Azerbaijan	365	*	325
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,000	*	3,600
Bulgaria	-	*	250
Croatia	800	*	900
Georgia	600	*	-
Kosovo	160	*	-
Montenegro	1,000	*	-
Serbia	2,000	*	1,800
Ukraine	1,500	*	1,440
Europe Regional	40	*	-
Near East	28,000	*	23,700
Iraq	25,000	*	20,000
Lebanon	2,000	*	1,800
Libya	-	*	1,000
Yemen	1,000	*	900
South and Central Asia	43,000	*	30,700
Afghanistan	40,000	*	28,000
Sri Lanka	3,000	*	2,700
Western Hemisphere	5,000	*	3,500
Belize	300	*	-
Colombia	2,500	*	3,500
Ecuador	200	*	-
El Salvador	1,000	*	-
Peru	1,000	*	-

**Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Conventional Weapons Destruction (NADR-CWD)**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual ¹	FY 2013 CR ²	FY 2014 Request
PM - Political-Military Affairs	32,295	*	29,425
PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction	32,295	*	29,425
<i>of which OCO</i>	<i>[500]</i>	*	-

^{1/} The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$0.5 million from International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement to Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs.

^{2/} The FY 2013 CR level is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

Peacekeeping Operations

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Peacekeeping Operations	509,818	385,671	347,000	-162,818
Enduring	302,818	304,671	347,000	44,182
Overseas Contingency Operations	207,000	81,000	-	-207,000

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$40 million from the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund and \$86 million from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement accounts to the Peacekeeping Operations account.

The FY 2014 request for Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) of \$347 million will help diminish and resolve conflict, enhance the ability of states to participate in peacekeeping and stability operations, address counterterrorism threats, and reform military establishments into professional military forces with respect for the rule of law in the aftermath of conflict.

The request supports three ongoing regional peacekeeping missions: the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) mission in the Sinai, and the new African-led International Support Mission to Mali (AFISMA). The request also supports the ability of states to participate in peacekeeping operations through the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI); enhances the ability of states to address counterterrorism threats through the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) and the Partnership for Regional East Africa Counter Terrorism (PREACT); supports long-term reforms to military forces in the aftermath of conflict to transform them into professional military forces with respect for the rule of law, including forces in South Sudan, Liberia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, Cote d'Ivoire, and Guinea; addresses regional conflict stabilization and border security issues in Africa; provides military professionalization institutional development; and provides regional maritime security training in Africa.

Highlights:

- **Mali (\$83.8 million):** Requested funds will continue to support AFISMA, which began in January 2013 to stabilize Mali. Funds will support basic logistics support (e.g. food, fuel, and water) for Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs) and Police-Contributing Countries (PCCs); non-lethal equipment for TCCs and PCCs; training of TCCs; possible advisory support; and strategic transport of personnel and equipment.
- **Global Peace Operations Initiative (\$75 million):** FY 2014 funds will continue to provide training, equipment, and sustainment of peacekeeping troops. In addition, consistent with the shift begun in FY 2010 from direct training of peacekeepers to a focus on building a sustainable national peacekeeping capacity, activities will focus on strengthening partner-country capabilities to train their own peacekeeping units by supporting the development of national peacekeeping trainer cadres; peacekeeping training centers; and other self-sufficiency oriented programs, events, and activities. Funds will also enable the United States to continue to support the deployment of troops to peacekeeping operations worldwide. Some FY 2014 funds may be used to continue GPOI support for collaboration with the Center for Excellence in Stability Police Operations. Finally, PKO funds will continue to underwrite an evaluation and metrics mechanism, including measures of effectiveness, to

ensure GPOI is achieving its goals.

- **Somalia (\$70 million):** FY 2014 funds will be used to continue voluntary support to AMISOM, including training and advisory services, equipment, and transportation of forces from current and new troop-contributing countries. Given the newly recognized government of Somalia and 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 operational support to Somali security forces, to ensure their capability in contributing 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. Funds to pay the United States' portion of the UN assessment for support of the UN Support Office for the AMISOM (UNSOA) are being requested in the Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities account.
- **South Sudan (\$38 million):** FY 2014 funds will be used to continue long-term efforts to build and transform the Sudan People's Liberation Army in South Sudan from a guerilla army to a professional military force subordinate to civilian leadership and protective of human rights. Funds will continue to provide support for this transformation process, including the refurbishment, operations, and maintenance of training centers and divisional headquarters; strategic and operational advisory assistance; unit and individual professional training; and communications and other non-lethal equipment for the military.
- **Multinational Force and Observers (\$28 million):** The FY 2014 request includes funds to continue the U.S. contribution to the Multinational Force and Observers mission in the Sinai, which supervises the implementation of the security provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty, a fundamental element of regional stability.
- **Africa Regional (\$21.2 million):** FY 2014 funds will be used to support the following programs.
- *Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism (PRACT) (\$10 million):* The FY 2014 request continues support for PRACT, a multi-disciplinary counterterrorism initiative in East Africa that is based upon best practices of the TSCTP. Funds will support advisory assistance, and training and equipping of counterterrorist military units in the East Africa region.
- *Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security (AC SBS) (\$7.2 million):* The FY 2014 request continues efforts to address and stabilize regional crises on the African continent. In particular, funds will support activities in areas such as the Great Lakes region in Central Africa, the Mano River region in West Africa, and the Horn of Africa. Examples include countering the Lord's Resistance Army in Central and East Africa, and addressing spillover from the conflict in Sudan into neighboring Chad and the Central African Republic. Funds will support monitoring teams, advisory assistance, training, logistical support, infrastructure enhancements, and equipment. Funds will also support the military component of broader security sector reform efforts in Guinea through training, advisory services, limited infrastructure projects, and non-lethal equipment.
- *Africa Maritime Security Initiative (AMSI) (\$2 million):* The FY 2014 request includes funds to increase 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 initiative 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.

- *Africa Military Education Program (AMEP) (\$2 million):* The FY2014 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 on direct training of African military and select civilian personnel primarily in the United States, although some training occurs in country. 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.
- **Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) (\$16.1 million):** The FY 2014 request continues support for the TSCTP, a multi-disciplinary counterterrorism initiative designed to counter terrorist threats, strengthen regional capacity, promote interoperability, and facilitate coordination between countries. Funds will support advisory assistance, modest infrastructure improvement, and training and equipping of counterterrorist military units in the West and North African regions.
- **Democratic Republic of the Congo (\$11 million):** FY 2014 funds will be used to continue long-term efforts to reform the military in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) into a force capable of maintaining peace and security, to include development of the military justice system and sustaining a light infantry battalion to stabilize eastern DRC. 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.
- **Cote d'Ivoire (\$2 million):** The FY2014 request will continue to support the military component of broader security sector reform efforts in Cote d'Ivoire. Funds will support training, advisory support, limited infrastructure, and non-lethal equipment.
- **Liberia (\$2 million):** The FY 2014 request continues to support the long term effort to transform the Liberian military into a professional, 2,100-member-strong 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 operational support of existing infrastructure of the new military and some advisory and/or training support.

International Military Education and Training

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
International Military Education and Training	105,788	106,435	105,573	-215

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The FY 2014 request for the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program is \$105.6 million. As a key component of U.S. security assistance, IMET promotes regional stability and defense capabilities through professional military training and education. Through professional and technical courses and specialized instruction, most of which are conducted at military schoolhouses in the United States, the program provides students from allied and friendly nations with valuable training and education on U.S. military practices and standards. IMET students are exposed to the concepts of democratic values and respect for internationally-recognized standards of human rights both through the courses they attend and through their experience of living in and being a part of local communities across the United States. 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 (\$13.5 million):** IMET programs focus on professionalizing defense forces in support of efforts to respond to regional crises and provide for long-term stability on the continent. Major IMET programs are focused in Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, and South Sudan - states critical to long-term regional peace and stability. There is also a new request for Somalia given the recognition of the government of Somalia in January 2013.
- **East Asia and the Pacific (\$9.3 million):** IMET programs in East Asia and the Pacific focus on professionalizing the defense forces of regional partners and developing their skills in counter terrorism. Priority recipients include Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- **Europe and Eurasia (\$29.6 million):** IMET programs enhance regional security and interoperability among U.S., NATO, and European armed forces. Importantly, these programs help to ensure that those nations that fight alongside the United States have officers that understand and appreciate the doctrine and operational tactics of the U.S. military. The largest programs are those in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Georgia, Poland, Romania, Turkey, and Ukraine.
- **Near East (\$20.5 million):** IMET programs focus on critical countries such as Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia, and Yemen with the purpose of enhancing professionalism, providing the technical training necessary to maintain equipment of United States origin, and increasing awareness of international norms of human rights and civilian control of the military, topics that are critical for the development of security forces in the region in a time of change.
- **South and Central Asia (\$13.3 million):** Major IMET programs in this region include Pakistan, Afghanistan, India, Bangladesh, and the Kyrgyz Republic. This assistance will expose future military leaders to U.S. military practices and values, including respect for the rule of law, human rights, and

civilian control of the military, while fostering U.S. security cooperation and improving the professionalism and defense capabilities of partner militaries in areas such as border security and counterterrorism. Programming in South Asia will also focus on increasing the capacity of partners to strengthen maritime security in the region.

- **Western Hemisphere (\$14.4 million):** IMET programs in the Western Hemisphere focus on professionalizing defense forces, including those of Colombia, El Salvador, and Mexico, and enhancing their ability to respond to regional security challenges. Priorities include promoting the continued professionalization and modernization of Colombian military forces with a focus on human rights and strengthening the Government of Mexico's efforts to professionalize Mexican military personnel, to further institutionalize respect for human rights and the rule of law in military operations, and to improve and expand the military's capacity to fight international crime.

Foreign Military Financing

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Foreign Military Financing	6,312,000	6,343,885	5,956,959	-355,041
Enduring	5,210,000	5,241,885	5,445,959	235,959
Overseas Contingency Operations	1,102,000	1,102,000	511,000	-591,000

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The FY 2014 enduring request for Foreign Military Financing (FMF) of \$5,446 million furthers U.S. interests around the world by ensuring that Coalition partners and friendly foreign governments are equipped and trained to work toward common security goals and share 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 containing 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 increasingly interoperable with U.S., regional, and international military forces. FMF assistance also supports ongoing efforts to incorporate the most recent North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) members into the organization, support prospective NATO members and Coalition partners, and assist critical Coalition partners in Afghanistan.

The FY 2014 FMF request maintains prior-year assistance levels for Israel, Egypt, and Jordan, and continues the planned reduction in funding for Iraq, which is detailed in the Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) section. In addition, the request supports funding for Coalition partners and allies, and is consistent with other requirements to promote U.S. national security, fight extremism, secure peace in the Middle East, and to increase our focus on Asia.

Highlights:

- **Near East (\$4,840 million):** The majority of FY 2014 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; support for Jordan's force modernization, border surveillance, and counterterrorism efforts; and programs that consolidate gains in the development of counterterrorism capabilities and professional militaries. The U.S. Government expects to continue its ongoing assistance to Egypt in order to maintain the security pillar that is a cornerstone of U.S. regional strategic interests, and to continue programs that foster a disciplined, well-trained Egyptian military that is respectful of human rights and capable of securing its borders from terrorists and illicit trafficking. Funds will also provide an incentive for the government of Lebanon to uphold its international obligations. Since the political situation in the Middle East and North Africa remains fluid, longer-term specifics of the program will be reviewed in light of changing circumstances.
- **South and Central Asia (\$311.3 million):** The FY 2014 request includes \$300 million to support Pakistan's security forces by providing equipment and training to enhance their counterterrorism and counterinsurgency capabilities. Elsewhere in the region, assistance will build border and maritime security and counterterrorism capabilities.

- **Europe and Eurasia (\$86.6 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 supporting Coalition partners, including Poland, Georgia, Romania, and Bulgaria, to enable the recipients to undertake overseas deployments and peacekeeping missions, lessening the burden on U.S. forces.
- **East Asia and the Pacific (\$72.5 million):** Assistance will meet security challenges by enhancing ties with allies and partners. Programs will support the Administration's rebalance towards Asia by demonstrating U.S. commitment to priority regional security concerns of maritime security and disaster relief, enabling troop-contributing countries to participate in peacekeeping and coalition operations, increasing educational opportunities and English language capacity in support of deeper partnership with the United States, developing mutual understanding, and building the professionalization of partner nations' security forces, including strengthening democratic values and human rights.
- **Western Hemisphere (\$60.2 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 will continue to support Colombia's efforts to ensure that their security gains are irreversible and support the transition of our relationship toward that of a strategic partnership. FMF will also support Mexico's efforts to control national territory, enhance cooperation with the U.S., and support maritime and related security efforts of partner nations in the Caribbean through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative. Additionally, increased FMF funding to Central America will support partner efforts to control their national territory and maritime borders, denying safe haven and operating areas to transnational criminal organizations and others who drive violence that threatens the security of our partners.
- **Africa (\$15.3 million):** In Africa, assistance will support defense reform, enhance counterterrorism capabilities, promote interoperability, and expand recipient countries' capacity to participate in peacekeeping operations.

Details of the FY 2014 OCO Request for FMF are addressed in the OCO chapter.

Global Security Contingency Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Global Security Contingency Fund	23,000	-	25,000	2,000
Enduring	-	-	25,000	25,000
Overseas Contingency Operations	23,000	-	-	-23,000

1/ FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$23 million from the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund to the Global Security Contingency Fund.

The FY 2014 request of \$25 million for the Global Security Contingency Fund will be the third year of the three year pilot initiative, started in FY 2012, to streamline the way the U.S. Government provides assistance to enhance the capabilities of military forces and other security forces responsible for conducting border and maritime security, internal security, and counterterrorism operations, as well as the government agencies responsible for such forces, in response to emergent challenges or opportunities. The Fund is intended to strategically address changing, transnational, asymmetric threats, and emergent security, political, and economic challenges and opportunities. The Fund can also provide support to the justice sector (including law enforcement and prisons), rule of law programs, and stabilization efforts where the Secretary of State determines, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, that conflict or instability challenges civilian providers to deliver such assistance. Programs under this Fund are jointly developed and funded by the Department of State and the Department of Defense, and implemented primarily by these agencies, the U.S. Agency for International Development, or the most appropriate U.S. government agency.

Special Defense Acquisition Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Special Defense Acquisition Fund	100,000	100,000	100,000	-
Foreign Military Sales Trust Fund offset	-100,000	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-100,000	-100,000	-
Net Cost for Special Defense Acquisition Fund	-	-	-	-

The Special Defense Acquisition Fund (SDAF) will allow 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 2014 request reflects an additional \$100 million in new SDAF obligation authority to be funded by offsetting collections. In FY 2014, 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 2014 request will support advance purchases of high-demand warfighter support 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 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Multilateral Assistance	2,966,293	2,989,277	3,196,424	230,131
International Organizations and Programs	343,905	350,839	320,645	-23,260
International Development Association	1,325,000	1,333,109	1,358,500	33,500
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	117,364	118,083	186,957	69,593
Global Environment Facility	89,820	90,370	143,750	53,930
African Development Fund	172,500	173,556	195,000	22,500
African Development Bank	32,418	32,616	32,418	-
Asian Development Fund	100,000	100,612	115,250	15,250
Asian Development Bank	106,586	107,238	106,586	-
Inter-American Development Bank	75,000	75,459	102,020	27,020
Enterprise of the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	25,000	25,153	6,298	-18,702
Inter-American Investment Corporation	4,670	4,699	-	-4,670
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	-
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	135,000	135,826	135,000	-
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	30,184	30,000	-
Clean Technology Fund	184,630	185,760	215,700	31,070
Strategic Climate Fund	49,900	50,205	68,000	18,100
IDA Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	167,000	168,022	145,300	-21,700
AfDF Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	7,500	7,546	30,000	22,500
Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund	-	-	5,000	5,000

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ The FY 2012 Actual reflects the transfer of \$4.8 million from the International Organizations and Programs account to the Global Health Programs-USAID account.

3/ FY 2012 Actual excludes the transfer of \$100 million from the Economic Support Fund for the Global Environment Facility (\$30 million), the Clean Technology Fund (\$45 million), and the Strategic Climate Fund (\$25 million).

4/ FY 2012 Actual excludes the transfer of \$25 million from the Development Assistance account for the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program.

International Organizations and Programs (IO&P)

The FY 2014 request of \$320.6 million for the International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) account will advance U.S. strategic goals across a broad spectrum of critical areas by supporting and enhancing international coordination, as well as leveraging resources from other countries. From this account, the United States provides voluntary contributions to international organizations to accomplish transnational goals where solutions to problems can best be addressed globally, such as protecting the ozone layer or safeguarding international air traffic. In other areas, such as development programs, the United States can multiply the influence and effectiveness of its own assistance through support for international programs.

Highlights:

- **United Nations Children’s Fund (\$125 million):** U.S. voluntary contributions support the core budget of the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), which provides goods and services directly to the world’s neediest children, and contributes to the development of local institutional capacity. UNICEF’s development work is closely coordinated with that of U.S. Government and international development agencies.
- **United Nations Development Program (\$67 million):** U.S. voluntary contributions are provided for the United Nations Development Program (UNDP)’s regular budget, which supports its core administrative functions, basic development programming, and specific trust funds targeted in the areas of democratic governance and crisis prevention and recovery.
- **United Nations Population Fund (\$37 million):** The United States continues to support the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). Contributions to UNFPA bolster the Fund’s continued efforts to reduce poverty, improve the health of women and children, prevent HIV/AIDS, and provide family planning assistance to women in over 150 countries.
- **UN Women (\$7.5 million):** Created in 2010, the UN Entity for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment (UN Women) works to increase women’s political participation, expand women’s economic and educational opportunities, reduce violence against women, improve women’s health, protect the rights of indigenous women and women with disabilities, facilitate women’s political participation in all aspects of peace and security, and counter discrimination against women. This contribution to the core resources of UN Women will support programs and enable policies and programs related to women to be developed and implemented more efficiently.
- **International Conservation Programs (\$7 million):** The United States is invested in several treaties on conservation. One of the key initiatives supported through the U.S. contribution to International Conservation Programs is the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Other initiatives include the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the newly established Intergovernmental Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), UN Forum on Forests, International Tropical Timber Organization, and the FAO National Forest Program Facility.
- **Multilateral Action Initiative (\$1 million):** This initiative will allow for timely funding of voluntary contributions to support specific multilateral activities in order to address priority and emerging needs that were not known or did not exist at the time of the Budget submission. The primary aim of this initiative is to allow the United States to fund responses to unanticipated peace and security challenges and other crises, as well as spur innovation and reform in multilateral organizations through timely seed money.

Multilateral Development Banks

The FY 2014 Request for the multilateral development banks (MDBs) is comprised almost entirely of annual commitments negotiated and authorized in previous years. These include a continuation of the capital increases at the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the African Development Bank (AfDB), and the Asian Development Bank (AsDB). Investments in multilateral institutions remain a cost-effective way to promote U.S. national security, support broad-based and sustainable economic growth, and address key global challenges like environmental degradation, while fostering private sector development and entrepreneurship. Continued support preserves U.S. leadership at the MDBs—leadership that has greatly benefited both the MDBs and U.S. taxpayers for more than 60 years.

Treasury's Request includes funding for the concessional windows at the MDBs that support the world's poorest countries. MDB concessional facilities are an important source of financing for development needs in many of the world's most fragile and post-conflict states. The projects they support help save lives by combating extreme hunger and poverty while promoting global stability, prosperity, and private sector growth. The FY 2014 Request includes funding for the third and final installment of the sixteenth replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA) and the third and final installment of the twelfth replenishment of African Development Fund (AfDF). In addition, Treasury is requesting funding that will both meet the U.S. commitment to the first installment of the tenth replenishment of the Asian Development Fund (AsDF) and clear a portion of U.S. arrears at the AsDF, which currently total over \$326 million. Treasury's Request also includes \$6.3 million to clear a portion of the outstanding U.S. arrears to the Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF).

Food Security

The FY 2014 Request includes \$135 million for a contribution to the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP). Investments made by GAFSP continue to make major strides in improving agricultural development in countries seeking to reduce food insecurity. In 18 countries, smallholder farmers have seen significant increases in productivity on a per hectare basis with corresponding income gains. In Haiti, farmers have more than doubled their yields; in Bangladesh, farmers have had their first-ever surplus of rice. GAFSP is responsive to country needs and is aligned with their own home grown strategies. It fosters cooperation among donors and allocates resources based on results.

The food security budget also includes \$30 million for the second of three installments for the ninth replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the only global development finance institution solely dedicated to improving food security for the rural poor. This request is equivalent to our annual commitment under the previous replenishment, made in 2008.

Environment and Clean Energy

The FY 2014 Request includes \$427.5 million for the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Clean Technology Fund (CTF), and three programs supported by the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF): The Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR), the Forest Investment Program (FIP), and the Program for Scaling up Renewable Energy in Low-Income Countries (SREP). FY 2014 funding for Treasury's multilateral environment and clean energy programs will spur direct action and investment by other countries to reduce their own pollution sources and advance ongoing efforts. These global actions mitigate threats to our domestic environment that increasingly originate beyond our own borders, enhancing our national security and providing opportunities for U.S. businesses, especially in clean energy.

The U.S. contribution leverages significant funding from other donors, developing country governments, development institutions, and the private sector. Each U.S. dollar contributed to the GEF, CTF, and SCF leverages four to five additional dollars from other donors and six to ten times that from other funding sources—including the private sector.

Debt Relief

The FY 2014 Request includes \$175.3 million to meet a portion of the U.S. commitment to the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) at IDA and the AfDF under the current replenishment cycles. MDRI, together with associated debt relief efforts, reduced the debt burden for participating countries by about 90 percent as compared to the debt levels existing prior to entering the debt relief process. As a result, these countries have been able to increase poverty-reducing expenditures by an average of more than three percentage points of GDP over the past ten years.

Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund

The FY 2014 Request includes \$5 million for the Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund, a new multi-donor trust fund administered by the World Bank. This fund was created under the U.S. chairmanship of the Group of 7 to assist Arab countries that are members of the Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition (currently Egypt, Tunisia, Jordan, Morocco, Libya, and Yemen) as they address their diverse economic challenges during their political transitions. The fund provides quick dispensation for small grants to help countries put in place economic policies and government reforms that will allow them to attract greater flows of capital. A wide range of countries have already provided or committed to provide funding, including the United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia, Canada, France, Japan, Russia, Kuwait, and Qatar.

International Monetary Fund

Treasury is seeking legislation within its FY 2014 Budget Request for the International Monetary Fund (IMF). G-20 leaders and the IMF membership reached agreement at the 2010 Seoul Summit on a set of IMF quota and governance reforms designed to enhance IMF effectiveness. The U.S. successfully achieved its negotiating priorities: (1) a U.S. quota increase with a corresponding roll back in our participation in the IMF's New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB); and, (2) preservation of U.S. veto power in the IMF.

Legislation is needed to increase the U.S. quota in the IMF by approximately \$63 billion and simultaneously reduce by an equal amount U.S. participation in the NAB. This action results in no overall change in U.S. financial participation in the IMF. The legislation is also necessary to allow the U.S. to accept an amendment to the IMF Articles of Agreement facilitating changes in the composition of the IMF Executive Board while preserving the U.S. board seat.

Since its inception, the IMF has been a critical tool for the U.S. in promoting global financial stability. The IMF supports U.S. jobs, exports, and financial markets. During crises abroad, the U.S. leverages the IMF to protect our domestic economy.

As the world's largest economy, the U.S. is the only country with a veto to shape major IMF governance and resource decisions. As emerging economies play a bigger role and seek greater influence, it is critical that the U.S. maintains its influence in the global economy in the coming years. This requires ensuring the IMF remains the leading first responder with adequate quota resources and that the U.S. continues to preserve its veto power. Unless the U.S. acts now to honor its IMF commitments, we risk jeopardizing our leadership position.

Finally, the IMF is a safe and smart investment, with a rock solid balance sheet including reserves and gold holdings that exceed total IMF credit outstanding (about \$140 billion). The IMF has never defaulted on any U.S. reserve claims on the IMF since its inception nearly 70 years ago.

The required authorization requests, including for mandatory funding for the IMF quota increase and NAB rollback, will be submitted separately. The proposal has an assumed enactment date in fiscal year 2013. The net cost of the proposed IMF legislation is zero, both in terms of budget authority and outlays.

Export-Import Bank of the United States

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Export-Import Bank of the United States	-799,700	-752,925	-831,600	-31,900

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The FY 2014 Budget estimates that the Export-Import Bank of the United States (Ex-Im Bank) export credit support will total \$42.7 billion in lending activity, and will be funded entirely by receipts collected from the Ex-Im Bank's customers. These receipts are expected to total \$972.1 million in excess of estimated losses in FY 2014. These funds, treated as offsetting collections, will be used to pay \$114.9 million for administrative expenses. The administrative expenses estimate includes funding to meet the increased demand for services; for significant improvements to outreach and business development initiatives to increase the number of small business that export; for enhancing the Bank's underwriting and monitoring capabilities; and to upgrade the Bank's antiquated systems infrastructure. The Bank forecasts a net return of \$832 million to the U.S. Treasury as receipts in excess of expenses or negative subsidy. The FY 2014 request for the Ex-Im Bank includes \$4.6 million for the expenses of the Inspector General.

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 ensure equitable competition 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 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Overseas Private Investment Corporation	-265,734	-203,573	-198,200	67,534

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

As the U.S. Government's development finance institution, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) is a critical development tool in fulfilling the President's national security, diplomacy and development commitments globally. OPIC mobilizes private capital and skills to help solve critical development challenges and in doing so, advances U.S. foreign policy. Because OPIC works with the U.S. private sector, it helps U.S. businesses gain footholds in emerging markets, catalyzing revenues, jobs and growth opportunities both at home and abroad. OPIC achieves its mission by providing investors with financing, guarantees, political risk insurance, and support for private equity investment funds.

OPIC's FY 2014 budget is fully self-funded and continues OPIC's thirty-five year consecutive track-record of positive contributions to the budget. From its FY 2014 estimated net offsetting collections, OPIC is requesting \$71.8 million for administrative expenses and \$31.0 million for credit subsidy. For every dollar of OPIC administrative resources, OPIC has historically made \$151 in loans and guarantees; and in FY2014, we expect these resources will support up to \$5.7 billion in new direct loans, risk insurance and loan guarantees and result in offsetting collections of over \$300 million.

The requested resources, sourced from OPIC's own balances, are integral to OPIC's ability to continue to be a leading contributor to some of the most pressing policy priorities of the Administration. We anticipate that additional budget resources will be applied primarily to staff to: (a) help fill the President's and the Secretary of State's combined \$3 billion pledge of OPIC support to the Middle East and North Africa; (b) meet the Administration's increased focus on development priorities in Sub-Saharan Africa, particularly in the energy and infrastructure sectors; and (c) fulfill OPIC's pledge under the recently-announced US-Asia Pacific Comprehensive Partnership For a Sustainable Energy Future.

- **OPIC Delivers on U.S. Foreign Policy Priorities** – OPIC plays a critical role in fulfilling the President's commitments to economic reconstruction in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Haiti, supporting the economic development of the Middle East and North Africa, and in other key initiatives such as the U.S.-Asia Pacific Comprehensive Partnership For a Sustainable Energy, the Global Climate Change Initiative, Feed the Future, and the Partnership for Growth.
- **OPIC is Key Contributor of the USG response to Renewable Energy and Climate Change in Emerging Markets** –OPIC's annual commitments to renewable energy projects grew ten-fold in three years to over \$1 billion, and accounts for approximately one-third of the U.S. Government's international climate finance commitments.
- **OPIC Supports Small Businesses** – Nearly two-thirds of OPIC projects last fiscal year were in support of small and medium sized enterprises, which have strong growth and employment potential.

- **OPIC Operates on a Self-Sustaining Basis and Has a History of Contributing to Deficit Reduction** – OPIC operates at no net cost to the American taxpayer, and has returned money to the U.S. Treasury for each of the past 35 years.

OPIC has a long history of catalyzing private sector investment which is critical to stabilizing economies following political turmoil and laying the groundwork for growth, jobs and opportunities. By balancing risks, returns and resources, OPIC generates returns to the budget, maintains itself as a fully self-sustaining Federal Corporation and has contributed to deficit reduction.

U.S. Trade and Development Agency

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	50,000	50,306	62,662	12,662

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The FY 2014 request for the U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) of \$62.6 million will enable the Agency to continue its mission to help U.S. companies create jobs through the export of U.S. goods and services for priority development projects in emerging economies. USTDA links U.S. businesses to export opportunities by funding project planning activities, pilot projects, and reverse trade missions that create sustainable infrastructure and economic growth in its partner countries. In carrying out its mission, USTDA places particular emphasis on activities where there is a high likelihood for the export of U.S. goods and services during project implementation.

USTDA programs have a proven record of success. In FY 2012, USTDA identified over \$2.2 billion in exports that were attributable to its activities. During the most recent ten-year evaluations period, the Ten Year Rolling Average currently consists of all USTDA activities completed between years 2000-2009. Due to the nature of USTDA's early project planning and development funding, this interval of time is used to capture a meaningful and relevant representation of the results of USTDA's program funds. USTDA's programs have generated over \$63 in U.S. exports for every program dollar obligated by the Agency.

The FY 2014 budget request represents an increase of \$5 million over the Administration's FY 2013 request for USTDA. This increase will allow USTDA to fill critical project development gaps that the Agency has identified which are impeding implementation of critical infrastructure projects overseas. The additional funds will enable USTDA to offer specialized assistance to help fill these gaps for meritorious projects through: (1) advisory assistance services to create the necessary legal and regulatory infrastructure to support private sector participation in various sectors to host countries, and to assist prospective project sponsors in complying with requirements of financial institutions to help move projects to successful implementation; and (2) engineering and design studies and impact assessments necessary to bring projects to financial closure.

USTDA will continue to prioritize support for projects in emerging economies in the energy, transportation, information and communications technology, and environmental sectors where its assistance can be most impactful for U.S. companies and partner countries. Key markets USTDA will target include Brazil, China, Colombia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Mexico, the Philippines, South Africa, Turkey, and Vietnam.

More broadly, USTDA's FY 2014 budget will support key U.S. policy objectives including, generating economic growth and jobs at home while promoting investments in "smart" development to ensure long-term sustainability in emerging economies. USTDA has a demonstrated capability to respond rapidly and effectively to U.S. foreign policy priorities that promote economic development overseas while creating export opportunities for U.S. companies. USTDA's strategic use of foreign assistance funds to support sound investment decisions in host countries creates an enabling environment for sustainable economic development.

McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program	184,000	185,126	185,126	1,126

^{1/} The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The FY 2014 request for the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program is \$185.1 million. The Department of Agriculture (USDA) administers this program. With these funds USDA will provide the donation of U.S. agricultural commodities and associated technical and financial assistance to carry out pre-school and primary-school feeding programs in foreign countries in order to improve food security, reduce the incidence of hunger and malnutrition, and improve literacy and primary education. The program also supports maternal, infant, and child nutrition programs for pregnant and nursing women, infants, and pre-school children.

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**FY 2014 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY
OPERATIONS
(OCO)**

**STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO)**

(\$000)

	FY 2012 Actual OCO	FY 2013 CR OCO ¹	FY 2014 Request OCO	Change from FY 2012 CR to FY 2014 Request
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO) TOTAL - STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	11,202,787	11,202,787	3,807,341	(7,428,446)
STATE OPERATIONS - OCO	4,627,457	4,627,457	1,499,141	(3,161,316)
Administration of Foreign Affairs	4,614,646	4,614,646	1,499,141	(3,148,505)
State Programs	4,306,364	4,389,064	1,199,491	(3,106,873)
Diplomatic and Consular Programs²	4,306,364	4,389,064	1,199,491	(3,106,873)
Ongoing Operations	4,070,163	4,152,863	808,530	(3,261,633)
Worldwide Security Protection	236,201	236,201	390,961	154,760
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance²	115,700	33,000	250,000	-
Ongoing Operations	115,700	33,000	250,000	134,300
Worldwide Security Upgrades	-	-	-	-
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	91,282	91,282	49,650	(41,632)
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO)	8,500	8,500	-	(8,500)
Office of the Inspector General	67,182	67,182	49,650	(17,532)
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	15,600	15,600	-	(15,600)
International Organizations	101,300	101,300	-	(101,300)
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	101,300	101,300	-	(101,300)
Broadcasting Board of Governors	4,400	4,400	-	(4,400)
International Broadcasting Operations	4,400	4,400	-	(4,400)
Other Programs	8,411	8,411	-	(8,411)
United States Institute of Peace	8,411	8,411	-	(8,411)
FOREIGN OPERATIONS - OCO	6,575,330	6,575,330	2,308,200	(4,267,130)
U.S Agency for International Development - OCO	259,500	259,500	71,000	(188,500)
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	255,000	255,000	71,000	(184,000)
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	4,500	4,500	-	(4,500)
Bilateral Economic Assistance - OCO	3,834,516	3,177,016	1,382,200	(2,452,316)
International Disaster Assistance (IDA) ³	270,000	150,000	-	(270,000)
Transition Initiatives (TI) ⁴	43,554	6,554	-	(43,554)
Complex Crises Fund (CCF) ³	40,000	30,000	-	(40,000)
Economic Support Fund (ESF) ^{3,4,5}	3,151,962	2,761,462	1,382,200	(1,769,762)
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) ³	329,000	229,000	-	(329,000)
Department of Treasury	1,552	1,552	-	(1,552)
Treasury Technical Assistance	1,552	1,552	-	(1,552)

**STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO)**

(\$000)

	FY 2012 Actual OCO	FY 2013 CR OCO ¹	FY 2014 Request OCO	Change from FY 2012 CR to FY 2014 Request
International Security Assistance - OCO	2,479,762	3,137,262	855,000	(1,624,762)
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) ^{4,5}	574,605	983,605	344,000	(230,605)
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) ⁴	121,157	120,657	-	(121,157)
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) ^{3,4}	207,000	81,000	-	(207,000)
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	1,102,000	1,102,000	511,000	(591,000)
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF) ³	452,000	800,000	-	(452,000)
Global Security Contingency Fund ³	23,000	50,000	-	(23,000)

Footnotes

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ The FY 2012 Actual includes the transfer of \$82.7 million from Diplomatic and Consular Programs OCO funds for the Embassy Compound in Baghdad.

3/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$398 million from the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund to the Economic Support Fund (\$105 million), Global Security Contingency Fund (\$23 million), Complex Crises Fund (\$10 million), Peacekeeping Operations (\$40 million), International Disaster Assistance (\$120 million) and Migration and Refugee Assistance (\$100 million) accounts.

4/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$409 million from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the Economic Support Fund (\$285.5 million), Transition Initiatives (\$37 million), Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (\$0.5 million), Peacekeeping Operations (\$86 million) accounts.

5/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$10 million from the Economic Support Fund to the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account.

Overseas Contingency Operations Overview

The Administration's FY 2014 International Affairs request includes \$3.8 billion for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO). This title funds the extraordinary, but temporary, costs of the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) operations primarily in the Frontline States of Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. This approach, similar to the Department of Defense request, allows the Department and USAID to clearly identify the exceptional costs of operating in these countries that are focal points of U.S. national security policy and require a significant U.S. civilian presence. In addition, it separates OCO costs from the permanent base requirements in the Frontline States, which will endure after OCO funding is phased out. In FY 2014, OCO funds will continue to support a sovereign, stable, and self-reliant Iraq, while normalizing Mission Baghdad operations. In Afghanistan, OCO funds will provide resources for the final stages of military-to-civilian transition and programs that will create the long-term stability for that nation. In Pakistan, the Department will continue to disrupt violent groups that destabilize the region while strengthening Pakistan's resolve to combat these issues.

USAID Operating Expenses - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
USAID Operating Expenses	255,000	255,000	71,000	-184,000

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review calls for “elevating American ‘civilian power’ to better advance our national interests and be a better partner with the U.S. military.” The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) Operating Expense (OE) request provides the resources to respond to this challenge. It funds the extraordinary costs of operations in the frontline state of Afghanistan.

For FY 2014, the \$71 million USAID OCO OE request will cover the salaries and operational costs associated with approximately 112 of 267 personnel working on programs and activities deemed non-enduring for USAID operations in Afghanistan for FY 2014.

Economic Support Fund - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Economic Support Fund	3,151,962	2,761,462	1,382,200	-1,769,762

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$105 million from the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund and \$285.5 million from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the Economic Support Fund.

3/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$10 million from the Economic Support Fund to the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account.

South and Central Asia – Overseas Contingency Operations (\$1,382.2 million): The FY 2014 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 (\$1,130 million):** FY 2014 resources are necessary for the continued security transition and the Afghan Presidential election, perhaps the most critical phase of our engagement in Afghanistan. Continued, sustained support to Afghanistan throughout this period is essential to solidifying the progress made over the last decade and helping establish Afghanistan as a stable, prosperous, secure nation in a stable, prosperous, secure region. Support from the United States will help to ensure credible elections and a political transition in 2014 consistent with Afghanistan’s Constitution, and promote economic growth by improving the environment for investment and fostering links to regional economies. FY 2014 assistance will focus on promoting economic growth by investing in viable sectors including agriculture and extractives, improved governance, a better system of justice, and alternatives to the illicit production of narcotics. The United States will work with international partners to sustain gains in health and education and will expand support for women and girls through the critical transition period and beyond. The United States and the Government of Afghanistan are working together to make progress on the fundamental reforms objectives laid out in the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework. Assistance funds will help support progress in these areas and the United States is working in coordination with other major donors to create incentives for government enactment and implementation of reforms including respect for the rights of women and minorities, improved governance, anti-corruption efforts and improved legislation to support private investment.

OCO resources in FY 2014 are essential to a successful ongoing security transition and to the continued stability of Afghanistan. They will be used to address stabilization needs as well as to solidify gains in areas still vulnerable to unrest. Infrastructure funding will help finalize and maintain investments in core projects that will bring sustainable power to the North and South – a critical component of the U.S. Government stabilization and economic growth strategies for Afghanistan. OCO funds will also support government reform efforts through the Afghan Reconstruction Trust Fund and through other programs.

- Pakistan (\$252.2 million):** FY 2014 resources for Pakistan remains vital to achieving core U.S. national security objectives: defeating al-Qaida and its allies, enabling a responsible end to the conflict in Afghanistan, and promoting a stable, secure, and prosperous Pakistan. A stable Pakistan is especially important in FY 2014 as the United States continues to transition primary security responsibility in Afghanistan to Afghan forces. Civilian assistance directly supports U.S. goals by

addressing the development priorities of the Pakistani people and their democratically-elected representatives, working to promote economic growth, energy security, health and education, and good governance, which will help build Pakistan's security and stability over the long term.

OCO resources will be used to support the continuing rehabilitation and reconstruction of roads, bridges, and other infrastructure and facilities that further both a short-term counterinsurgency strategy and longer-term economic and democratic development in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province. With FY 2014 resources, these activities will be expanded to additional areas of instability, including Karachi, Northern Sindh, and Southern Punjab. These investments support development in conflict and post-conflict regions in order to help make these areas less hospitable to insurgents, while enabling the civilian government and Pakistani law enforcement to operate more effectively.

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement	574,605	983,605	344,000	-230,605

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual reflects the transfer of \$409 million from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the Economic Support Fund (\$285.5 million), Transition Initiatives (\$37 million), Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (\$0.5 million), and Peacekeeping Operations (\$86 million) accounts.

The FY 2014 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) request includes funding for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) for Afghanistan and Pakistan. The request of \$315 million for Afghanistan includes a full year of operations for the interdiction, justice, corrections, and various support programs in Afghanistan. The \$29 million request for Pakistan will fund efforts to increase the reach of Pakistani law enforcement into the unstable areas bordering Afghanistan.

FY 2014 OCO funds will support interventions to prepare Afghanistan's civilian institutions to extend effective governance and provide credible security and rule of law as international troops draw down. The request for Administration of Justice funding will support activities where the Department of State had partnered with the U.S. military, such as providing justice training in the provinces. OCO funding will simultaneously prepare Afghan government justice institutions to assume responsibility for internal training and will support other capacity building programs in challenging areas deemed critical by joint civilian and military planners. Funding will promote citizens' ability to demand individual and legal rights as a balance against large security and law enforcement sector expenditures, and will be particularly useful in funding defense lawyers to represent defendants being transitioned from military detention to the civilian justice system. Funding would be used to continue corrections training and capacity building efforts through the Corrections System Support Program. Funds would also support the General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Centers in developing prison industries and vocational programs, supporting vulnerable populations including juveniles, managing security threats, and with advisory and mentoring support. OCO funds will also enable sustainable renovations for security and humanitarian needs in provincial prisons and district detention facilities that are most at risk from the insurgency.

Additionally, FY 2014 OCO funds will support drug supply reduction programs aimed at disrupting insurgents' funding from the narcotics trade, while also building sustainable Afghan capacity to reduce opium poppy cultivation and to investigate and prosecute high-value drug traffickers. Funding will promote stabilization by incentivizing provincial governors' counternarcotics and supply reduction activities, including through support for sustainable, community-led development projects in provinces that have successfully reduced or eliminated poppy cultivation. Funds will also support enhanced Counter Narcotics Police of Afghanistan (CNPA) mobility and deployment efforts to target the nexus of illicit narcotics funding and insurgency that poses a threat to the stability during transition. INL will continue a strong focus on capacity building efforts, especially in technical areas such as electronic surveillance and intelligence analysis.

For Pakistan, the request of \$29 million in OCO funding will support law enforcement and border security efforts such as infrastructure projects and aviation support that strengthen the presence and operational capabilities of Pakistani law enforcement in the challenging terrain bordering Afghanistan. Specifically, funding will support the construction of outposts and border security roads in the Federally Administered

Tribal Areas (FATA) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province to help extend the reach of law enforcement into typically inaccessible areas. Funds will also support the Ministry of Interior Air Wing which enhances law enforcement operations countrywide against traffickers, militants, and criminals.

Foreign Military Financing - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR ^{1/}	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Foreign Military Financing	1,102,000	1,102,000	511,000	-591,000

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

The FY 2014 Foreign Military Financing (FMF) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request is for Iraq. FMF OCO funding for Iraq in FY 2014 will continue to ensure the sustainment of advances that Iraq has made in assuming responsibility for its own security.

The \$511 million request will support the continued development and professionalization of the Iraqi military until the military becomes self-sufficient, and will provide an important vehicle for cementing the United States' enduring partnership with Iraq during an important period of transition. Of this amount, \$11 million will support the administrative costs associated with this program to support the security assistance personnel at the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq.

The requested funding for FY 2014 broadly focuses on helping the Iraqis increase the capacity and professionalism of the Iraqi military and builds upon the efforts made since 2003 by the United States military, Coalition forces, and Iraqi military operations and initiatives. The FMF program will support the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq, and Iraq's own significant purchases through the Foreign Military Sales program. It will also help ensure that a strong relationship is in place as Iraq continues to use its own fiscal resources to contribute to peace and security in the region. The program will focus on the development of enduring logistics capabilities and institutions to sustain U.S. and Iraqi post-war investments, professionalizing the security forces, and strengthening the United States' long-term strategic partnership with Iraq.

Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT or Treaty) is an important Presidential priority and an integral part of the Administration’s nuclear nonproliferation and arms control strategy. The United States is one of eight remaining states whose ratification is required before the treaty can enter into force. In the interim, the signatory states, including the United States, created a Preparatory Commission (PrepCom) for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) to develop and provisionally operate the Treaty’s verification system prior to entry into force. The Bureau of Arms Control, Verification and Compliance (AVC) works with foreign governments and international organizations, like the PrepCom, to establish the Treaty’s verification regime, which will provide data and products that will be used along with U.S. national technical means to assess compliance with the legal obligations of the Treaty once the Treaty enters into force. This request maintains the U.S. Government contribution to the CTBTO, which is critical for ensuring international global monitoring for nuclear explosions through the International Monitoring System (IMS).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	40,500	*	32,000	-8,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	40,500	*	32,000	-8,500

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

CTBT IMS: \$31.0 million

As a signatory state to the CTBT, the United States receives an annual financial assessment, as determined by a modified United Nations Scale of Assessments, for its contribution to fund the approved budget of the PrepCom for the CTBTO. The CTBTO is charged with the establishment, operation, and maintenance of the IMS, a worldwide network of 321 seismic, hydroacoustic, infrasound and radionuclide sensing stations, linked to an International Data Center (IDC), designed to detect nuclear explosions worldwide. The data produced by the IMS are a useful supplement to U.S. National Means and Methods to monitor for nuclear explosions. In addition, the organization is continuing to develop the on-site inspection (OSI) element of the CTBT’s verification regime, which will enable the fielding of inspection teams to investigate ambiguous events to determine if they were nuclear explosions.

Key Interventions

- Activities funded under this NADR Sub-Account are determined by the member states of the CTBTO PrepCom, which includes the United States, as the organization forms its annual program and budget. The total cost of that budget is split, based on a modified UN scale of assessments, and member states receive a bill for their share. Listed below are some of the key activities that will be accomplished in FY14 by the CTBTO.
- The 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 investigate a potential nuclear explosion. To aid in the development of this regime, the CTBTO is in the planning and preparation stages for an Integrated Field Exercise (IFE) to be conducted in 2014 (IFE14). This

exercise will build on the last large-scale IFE conducted in 2008, as well as numerous tests focused on individual aspects of an on-site inspection.

- The IMS is a large-scale globally distributed system consisting of a large number of pieces of equipment that must be maintained, repaired, and replaced on an ongoing basis to ensure that data are provided on a timely basis and with consistently high quality. The CTBTO is in the process of developing a logistics system, based on the practical experiences of network operation that can provide cost-effective, timely equipment servicing and replacement.
- The IDC's current design is based on 1990's computer hardware technology and software. A major project of the CBTO is a redesign of the IDC to move the software from proprietary, commercial code 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 implemented to provide validation of data integrity. The CTBTO 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 CTBTO is also progressively implementing validation of the digital signatures for an increasing number of stations into operational data handling processes.

CTBTO PrepCom: \$1.0 million

This funding expedites completion of all elements of the verification regime associated with the CTBT, and increases the capability of the regime to contribute to U.S. national capabilities for nuclear explosion monitoring. The U.S. support provided by this funding assists the Provisional Technical Secretariat (PTS) in increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of the Treaty's verification regime. The Nuclear Testing Verification and Monitoring Task Force (VMTF), consisting of representatives from the Departments of State, Energy, Defense, and the intelligence community, consults with the PTS and identifies projects to assist with its most pressing needs. Current and future projects fall into the following categories: improve the radionuclide component of the IMS; support the development of on-site inspection expertise, techniques, equipment and procedures; enhance IMS Waveform technology and maintenance support for the IDC; and assist selected states to develop capable National Data Centers.

Key Interventions

- Funds from this account 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.
- Continued development of regional models for use in Regional Seismic Travel Time (RSTT) software provided to the PTS to give the IDC state of the art capability to seamlessly merge regional seismic and teleseismic data together.
- Provision of two noble gas Smart Sampler systems to the PTS will help it optimize subsurface noble gas sampling during the IFE14 and will lead to the development of operational procedures for this equipment's use in an actual OSI.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

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. These activities, together with PTS activities to develop the On-Site Inspection element of the verification regime, are also briefed to the PrepCom member States by PTS officials. As a PrepCom member State, the United States does not directly participate in the PTS monitoring and evaluation activities; however, we do closely track reporting on these activities to ensure funds are being effectively managed and that development efforts are producing a robust and effective verification regime.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a member State, the United States makes use of current performance reporting by the PTS and their proposed activities for the coming year to establish a program of work and determine the PrepCom budget each year, setting priority areas for expenditures and directing actions to address performance issues. Selection of projects by the United States for contributions in kind is based on identifying areas where performance improvements can be made via such contributions.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The PrepCom budget is based on a consensus of priorities established by the member States and reflected in an approved program of work. These priorities take into account the past performance of activities from prior budget years. The PrepCom then applies a modified United Nations scale of assessments, which in turn determines the amount of each State's share of the overall budget.

Counterterrorism

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

As a nation, the United States faces an enduring challenge from transnational terrorism, especially from al Qaeda, its affiliates, and adherents. Advances in intelligence, technology, and military efforts have enabled the U.S. Government (USG) to do a better job disrupting and taking action against terrorists. However, there are limits to a kinetic-dominated approach against this increasingly diffuse, decentralized and complex threat. To succeed in this environment, the USG must adapt its strategy – bolstering the role that the civilian agencies and activities play in U.S. counterterrorism efforts to build partner capacity and seek out ways to deprive terrorists of the recruits they require.

To accomplish this, the Department of State’s Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT), in coordination with other USG agencies, develops and implements counterterrorism strategies, policies, operations, and programs. CT’s strategic counterterrorism approach focuses on countering violent extremism; building the capacity of civilian law enforcement institutions to address threats within their own borders; and seeking to build a stronger relationship with U.S. partners around the world to engage in a broader, more comprehensive counterterrorism effort that treats the rule of law as a critical part of the CT enterprise.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	138,775	*	110,556	-28,219
Overseas Contingency Operations	67,407	*	-	-67,407
Economic Support Fund	5,000	*	-	-5,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	62,407	*	-	-62,407
Enduring/Core Programs	71,368	*	110,556	39,188
Economic Support Fund	5,000	*	12,000	7,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	66,368	*	98,556	32,188

Economic Support Fund Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Countering Violent Extremism (CVE): CVE is a pillar of the Administration’s strategic approach to counterterrorism which recognizes that kinetic and tactical means are insufficient to counter all terrorist threats in the long term. Strategic counterterrorism must also focus on denying terrorist groups their most precious resource: new recruits. CVE programming provides positive alternatives to those most at-risk of radicalization and recruitment into violent extremism by countering violent extremist narratives and messaging and increasing partner (civil society and government) CVE capacities.

To counter the terrorist narrative, Economic Support Fund (ESF) funding will continue to support civil society and local communities as they work to amplify local voices that undercut al Qaeda’s (AQ) legitimacy. These include victims of AQ terrorism, as well as former militants and women. To address drivers of extremism, CVE funds will provide positive alternatives to populations found to be most at-risk

of embracing AQ, AQ affiliate, or adherent views. To build partner capacity in priority countries as identified through interagency consensus, the program will engage with partner nations to develop, support, manage, and evaluate counter-radicalization and recruitment plans.

The USG interagency community continues to identify “CVE priority countries” and support programming that either fills specific gaps or tests new approaches, thereby leveraging interagency resources to maximize assistance to U.S. Embassies in priority countries to implement CVE programs. It is anticipated that programming will increasingly focus on CVE in post-crisis countries as assistance generally evolves into providing for longer-term development.

Key Interventions:

- The CVE program will counter and marginalize propaganda and messaging from AQ, its affiliates and other violent extremists, where they appear to be growing in influence.
- These efforts will be supported through specialized CVE training to relevant government institutions and civil society groups at the international CVE Center of Excellence in Abu Dhabi.
- Efforts are also aimed at meeting the need to deepen and expand support for women and women’s organizations to prevent radicalization through community-based outreach, particularly in North and West Africa.
- A parallel effort includes expanding projects that deliver positive alternatives to youth at risk of radicalization into violent extremism.
- One innovative program approach leverages traditional and new media, along with traditional capacity-building and engagement activities, particularly in the Middle East and South Asia.
- CT will also continue providing small grants, under the Local Grants Program (LGP), to build capacity of civil society groups to counter violent extremism in at-risk communities.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Countering Violent Extremism: The NADR component of the CVE program complements the ESF-funded community engagement aspect of CVE programs by focusing on building law enforcement capacity to counter violent extremism. NADR funds will also be used to support technical assistance toward de-radicalization, especially for incarcerated terrorists being prepared for release after serving their term in prison, also known as prison disengagement.

Key Interventions:

- This request will support new CVE capacity-building training for law enforcement in under-governed or fragile states, including in North and West Africa, on how local law enforcement can engage communities vulnerable to radicalization through relationship and trust-building activities like direct outreach, sports team coaching, youth instruction and mentoring.
- Building on recent lessons learned and good practices, these funds will continue to support small grants, under the LGP, to fund proposals from U.S. Embassies designed to build capacity of host country law enforcement entities to interact effectively with communities and civil society to counter violent extremism.
- Efforts will also continue to provide training to prison and detention officials on how to recognize and mitigate radicalization 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.

Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA): To effectively counter terrorism, the United States needs law enforcement partners in governments around the world that have the capacity to manage security challenges within their borders, to defend against threats to national and regional stability, and to deter

terrorist operations across borders and regions. From prevention to response to post-incident actions, ATA helps partner nations build this capacity in a wide spectrum of counterterrorism skills. ATA training courses offer: consultations; seminars and equipment grants relevant to investigations; border security; protection of critical targets; leadership and management; regional coordination and cooperation; critical incident management; and cyber security. As terrorist networks continue to adjust their tactics and strategies, ATA will continue to adapt and refine its counterterrorism training initiatives to meeting evolving threats. The justification for country-specific ATA funding levels can be found in the regional perspectives section of the Congressional Budget Justification.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$7.1 million will support new course development, including course updating, evaluations, IT software for various visual specialist projects, and on-going curriculum development and oversight-related travel. Of this amount, up to \$4.5 million will be used for the final field-testing (or “pilot courses”) of new and updated counterterrorism training products prior to their formal addition to the curriculum. The ATA partner nations which might receive such pilot training courses – based on validated need, policy objectives, and English-speaking capability – include: Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Malaysia, Maldives, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uganda.
- Program administration and support is estimated to cost approximately \$27.8 million, which encompasses all working capital categories, including telecommunications, shipping, multimedia services, translations, and fleet management. It will also support the ATA classroom and board room audio-visual equipment, various systems equipment, and general supplies for training activities, and will fund on-staff contractor salaries, travel, and management of the ATA warehouse.
- Approximately \$0.9 million will go toward conducting capabilities assessments, program reviews, and program evaluation and monitoring activities.
- Equipment such as cyber computer labs, replacement kits for critical training equipment, and other equipment grants is estimated to cost approximately \$0.2 million.

Counterterrorism Engagement (CTE): CTE program funds are used to build political will and capacities among foreign government officials and civil societies, and support the efforts of multilateral organizations to promote effective policies and programs. CT will use this funding to support a variety of initiatives and training on matters including the strengthening of criminal justice institutions, and promoting the rule of law and human rights while countering terrorism. Other efforts supported by this program include: countering violent extremism and supporting victims of terrorism and prison de-radicalization; border security, including travel document security; transportation security; and countering terrorist financing, including kidnapping for ransom. In a broader context, the CTE program also works on issues related to global supply chain security; critical infrastructure protection and cyber-security; countering evolving terrorist tactics including improvised explosive devices; raising awareness; and implementation of the United Nations Global Counterterrorism Strategy and UN counterterrorism resolutions, including UN Security Council Resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005), and 1267/1989 (2011). The chief difference between the CTE program and other counterterrorism programs is that CTE can advance these goals through multilateral organizations. Utilizing the comparative advantages of multilateral fora, working with and through these institutions, can have multiple benefits: it increases the engagement of U.S. partners, reduces the financial burden on the United States, and enhances the legitimacy of U.S. counterterrorism efforts.

CT has been strengthening U.S. partnerships around the globe and ensuring the necessary international architecture is in place to address 21st century terrorism effectively, as demonstrated by the successful launch of the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF). The GCTF allows policymakers and practitioners to engage in a sustained way on a variety of practical counterterrorism policies, strategies,

standards, and best practices. These include strengthening civilian capacity building efforts in areas such as rule-of-law institutions, border security, and countering violent extremism while also focusing on three key regional areas – Horn of Africa, the Sahel, and Southeast Asia. It also provides a unique forum for senior counterterrorism policymakers and experts to exchange insights and best practices. The GCTF includes a strategic-level Coordinating Committee, five expert-driven working groups, and a small administrative Secretariat unit that provides outreach, builds/sustains international support for the Forum, and provides analytical, administrative, and logistical support to the GCTF Coordinating Committee and working groups. This unit also manages the GCTF information-sharing portal that has been developed to further bolster the capacity of law enforcement to counter terrorism. The GCTF has also inspired the launch of the Hedayah Center, the first international center of excellence for countering violent extremism, based in Abu Dhabi. Its members are working together with the Government of Tunisia, the UN and African Union, and other stakeholders to establish the International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law in Tunisia.

Key Interventions:

- CTE funding will support the development and promote implementation of GCTF good practices.
- Funding of \$5.0 million will be used for the International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law in Tunisia. The Institute will train police, prosecutors, parliamentarians, judges, and prison officials, particularly from transition countries, on how to prevent and respond to terrorist activity and other security challenges within a rule of law framework.
- CTE funding will also support other multi-year initiatives aimed at developing, promoting and implementing international counterterrorism frameworks, standards and norms through organizations such as: the UN (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Terrorist Prevention Branch (UNODC/TPB), United Nations Counter-terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, and the United Nations Counter-terrorism Implementation Task Force. Other multilateral and regional counterterrorism bodies include: the Organization of American States Inter-American Committee on Counterterrorism (OAS/CICTE), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum, and nongovernmental organizations. These may include: global supply chain security; cyber security; cyber security training; critical infrastructure protection; countering improved explosive devices; terrorism financing; border security/travel document security; criminal justice sector reform and rule of law training; legislative assistance; and countering the threat of improvised explosive devices through the World Customs Organization.

Countering Terrorist Finance (CTF): The primary objective of the CTF program is to cut off the flow of funding to terrorist groups by strengthening the anti-money laundering and counterterrorism finance (AML/CTF) regimes of countries most vulnerable to money laundering and terrorist financing (ML/TF). CTF programs are essential to building the capacity of priority countries to detect, disrupt, and dismantle terrorist financing networks which provide the financial resources to terrorist groups. CTF capacity building activities will focus on establishing effective AML/CTF legal frameworks and sound financial regulatory systems. Additionally, funding will be used to increase the capabilities of financial investigative units to analyze financial data to uncover illicit transactions and share information with the U.S. and other partner nations. Finally, funds are used to support the placement of Resident Legal Advisors (RLAs) in key partner nations, to provide mentoring and advising to host nation authorities.

The expertise of U.S. law enforcement agencies will also be leveraged to provide training and technical assistance to their counterparts in priority nations to improve their ability to conduct financial investigations and prevent the movement of illicit proceeds linked to terrorism across borders. CTF will fund a robust prosecutorial and judicial development program to ensure that the United States' foreign partners have the skills to prosecute and try ML/TF cases. All of these elements of capacity-building are intended to prevent terrorist financing networks from exploiting legitimate institutions to move money on

behalf of terrorist groups, as well as deny them the means to use informal financial conduits for the same purpose. The Gulf region will be a major area of focus for training and technical assistance (TR/TA). The region is believed to be a principal source of terrorist financing, and terrorist groups have used its financial systems to store, and as transit points, for their funds.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$3.1 million is budgeted for the Regional Legal Advisor (RLA) Program, which continues to be a model of success in building the capacity of priority countries to detect, disrupt and dismantle terrorist financing networks. It is targeted specifically at those countries whose financial systems are considered most vulnerable to exploitation by terrorist groups and their financiers. CTF plans to use funding for three RLAs in Algeria, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE).
- CTF will continue to offer a series of interagency TR/TA courses under the auspices of the Terrorist Finance Working Group (TFWG). TFWG has initiated the process of determining which “priority countries” will be beneficiaries of its TR/TA programs. The courses will include Cross Border Financial Investigative Training in Argentina, Angola, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE. There will also be a Strategic Analysis Course offered to Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, the Philippines and Pakistan, while the U.S. Department of Justice will conduct Asset Recovery courses in Egypt, Oman, and Morocco.
- CTF has developed a Comprehensive AML/CTF Exchange Course that will be offered to a number of priority countries. Interagency experts conduct the course and it is designed to provide “real world” instruction on counterterrorism financing and other financial investigations using scenarios and actual cases to improve the investigative and prosecutorial skills of foreign participants. The course will likely be offered to Kuwait, Qatar, Pakistan, and Kenya, as well as to countries of the Sahel and Maghreb.
- CTF and CT’s Designations Unit have designed a UN Security Council Resolutions 1267/1373 Designations Workshop to offer to countries which lack familiarity with the intricacies of the designations process. The course will cover issues such as the importance of terrorist sanctions to respond to the global threat of terrorism.

Terrorist Interdiction Program (TIP): TIP provides 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 enable key CT priority countries to identify, disrupt and deter terrorist travel. Enhanced border security screening capabilities by PISCES partners reduce terrorist groups’ abilities to plan, implement operations, and establish safe havens. The United States is exploring new program candidates and new capabilities for the PISCES system in order to increase the global reach of the program and to satisfy host nations’ expressed interest in more efficient and enhanced screening processes. TIP plans to deploy portable, self-contained versions of the updated PISCES system, known as “PISCES-Lite” and “PISCES Portable,” in more remote ports of entry (POEs) in select countries. These systems will help the United States respond in a cost-effective manner to host nation needs in the absence of adequate facilities and infrastructure. The continued effectiveness of the PISCES system was underscored by the addition of two new countries so far in FY 2013, Burkina Faso and Chad, and by the increasing number of passengers being processed by PISCES compared to previous years. CT is exploring host nation interest in establishing PISCES in other high CT priority countries, including Cameroon, Nigeria, Bangladesh, and the Maldives, as resources, security, and political conditions permit.

Key Interventions:

- The TIP program is working to deploy field tested PISCES-Lite and PISCES Portable systems at remote sites lacking infrastructure for the standard fixed PISCES system to key partner countries in West and East Africa, including in Niger, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Djibouti, and Chad. These

systems could also be deployed to program candidate countries, such as Maldives, Cameroon, Libya, and Nigeria, if host nation authorities choose to accept a PISCES program.

- The program will also work closely with Afghan officials and with qualified host nation sub-contractors to sustain current PISCES-enabled POEs, support temporary PISCES deployments to cover Hajj travel processing, and expand PISCES deployment to new POEs, if resources and security permit.
- In Yemen the TIP program will work closely with authorities to expand and sustain the upgraded communications and biometrics capabilities installed in FY 2013.
- In Thailand the TIP program will implement a new partnership, if successfully negotiated with Thai authorities in FY 2013, to ensure a long term PISCES presence.
- The TIP program will work ensure that the PISCES system remains fully competitive by developing and installing technological upgrades and baseline software updates, responsive to key host nation-requested enhancements.
- In general, the TIP program will work ensure that all PISCES countries receive at least one technical visit per year.

Regional Strategic Initiative (RSI): RSI seeks to increase the regionalization of CT programs among key partner nations in order to foster regional cooperation, deepen U.S. relationships with allies, and help them build their own capacity to stop terrorists, who recognize no borders. Greater regional cooperation will ensure better border controls to restrict terrorists' freedom of movement, increase cooperation to prevent the flow of funds to terrorists, and heightened engagement by at-risk groups in activities that foster development and understanding rather than support terrorism. This will limit terrorists' ability to conduct regional operational plotting and/or to recruit, train, and position operatives.

RSI operates in key terrorist theaters of operation to collectively assess the threat, pool resources, and devise collaborative strategies, action plans, and policy recommendations. The RSI has interagency counterterrorism initiatives in eight theaters of terrorist operations abroad (Western Hemisphere; Eastern Mediterranean; Iraq and its neighbors; South Asia; Southeast Asia; East Africa; Trans-Sahara; and Central Asia).

RSI funds are used for a variety of purposes, such as improving regional law enforcement cooperation and effectiveness against transnational threats with programs in areas such as border security and forensic investigations. RSI-funded programs also help partner nations to detect, isolate, and dismantle terrorist financial networks to deprive terrorists of the money that funds their operations, by equipping and training host country specialists. RSI programs also focus on building political will among government officials, civil society, and local communities to reject terrorism and violent extremism. These are all programs that promote regional engagement on shared perceptions of terrorist threats.

The RSI program is driven by proposals from U.S. Embassies and Missions overseas. The CT Bureau solicits proposals from the field twice per year. Given the field-driven nature of RSI programming, it is not possible to project precisely what major projects or interventions will be funded with FY 2014 funding until the proposals in question are submitted in the relevant proposal solicitation cycle. In general RSI program goals include the following key interventions.

Key Interventions:

- RSI programs support activities in critical bilateral and regional programs where terrorist activity threatens vital U.S. interests and homeland security, as defined by Chiefs of Mission working together in the field across national boundaries.
- RSI programs also serve as a nexus where the USG interagency can work to better coordinate counterterrorism strategies and programs with one another and with host country counterparts, to

ensure that each agency's efforts are mutually reinforcing, rather than unproductively duplicative, in building host country capacity.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: CT is committed to improving the monitoring and evaluation of its activities in the years ahead. Throughout FY 2012 CT drafted and completed results based management (RBM) frameworks that mapped out goals, in order to effectively manage for results for all programs. In September of 2012, the bureau awarded a contract to expand its RBM work and begin to plan and implement evaluations. CT plans to conduct approximately four evaluations every year depending on resources and conditions on the ground. Currently the bureau is planning evaluations for two ATA partner nation programs in FY 2013 along with two evaluations of CVE programmatic activity. The newly developed RBM frameworks and planned evaluation activity will expand existing monitoring and evaluation activities CT programs conducted in FY 2012 which are highlighted below.

For CTE and ATA programs, multilateral capacity-building is a complex area of work not easily characterized by quantitative or qualitative measures because the outcomes are difficult to attribute back to any specific intervention. While imperfect, the number of training and capacity building activities conducted that promote effective counterterrorism policies and programs, the number of officials trained, and the number of new practices developed or implemented, remain valuable quantifiable indicators of the impact of CT's multilateral efforts, by virtue of host country willingness to engage and ability to effectively apply and achieve the intended outcomes. More organizations, such as the OSCE, APEC, and OAS are raising the profile of the need to evaluate and measure the effectiveness of programs. Some conduct after action reports, disseminate and collect questionnaires from participants, and provide quarterly reports that describe how funding is being spent and to what effect. As these efforts are refined and improved over time CT hopes to leverage them to improve its own reporting.

The interagency TWFG, co-chaired by CT and the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, monitors and evaluates CTF-funded TR/TA programs. A series of cross border financial investigations training sessions that were conducted in Thailand and the UAE were monitored and evaluated on-site by the Department of Homeland Security/Immigration and Customs Enforcement instructors to ensure that trainees understood the investigative methods and techniques to be employed when conducting cross-border financial investigations. In addition, CTF receives and reviews reports from implementing agencies to determine if any additional TR/TA is required. Such examples would include weekly reports from RLAs stationed in Kenya, Bangladesh and Turkey. The reports include updates of actions taken or required by a host government to correct deficiencies an RLA has identified in legal and regulatory regimes related to ML/TF. CTF is also in frequent contact with the Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training to review and evaluate problems noted by an RLA, including the absence of investigative and evidentiary tools that would be useful in making and trying ML/TF cases. After-action reports are another means used to monitor and evaluate CTF-funded activities, including the Department of the Treasury/Financial Crimes Enforcement Network's analyst exchange programs, which were conducted in May 2012 in Indonesia and also in Saudi Arabia and Qatar.

PISCES technical teams participate in Operational Readiness Reviews prior to each installation trip abroad and provide after action reports on all installation, operations and maintenance, and training activities. PISCES management uses these monitoring and evaluation activities to assess how well host nation is using its PISCES system, and identify areas for improvements. In this context, CT's goal is to send a technical team to each PISCES country on an annual basis – as well as on an as-needed basis. After a major new capability is installed (e.g., biometrics, the International Criminal Police Organization,

Schengen II interfaces, PISCES-Lite, and PISCES Portable), an Independent Verification and Validation team is dispatched to ensure that host nation officials are using the new capability in a competent and confident manner. These teams have been sent to Malta, Macedonia, Ethiopia, and Niger so far in the first quarter of 2013. Team assessments are also planned for Afghanistan, Iraq, Kenya, Chad and Burkina Faso for the remainder of 2013.

RSI continuously monitors the efficacy of its programs via regular site visits by field-based RSI Regional Coordinators. RSI also requires regular reporting from project implementers, and makes appropriate funding allocation decisions based on both the results reported by the implementers and the assessments of the Regional Coordinators.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: CT has recently launched the Project Activity Management System (PAMS), a web-based tool that enables the bureau to manage, track, and streamline its project management activities. This will empower staff to better monitor programs and make more informed budget decisions in out-years. Additionally, PAMS is equipped with a framework visualization tool that lays out objectives created during the bureau's RBM process and will be used to track performance indicators. The PAMS database enables transparency within CT and produces easily accessible reports, housing all information in one organized place. CT programs also have the following examples of how this has already been used and other ways monitoring and evaluation has informed budget its programmatic choices.

CTE programming supports programs that are implemented by a number of multilateral institutions, each with unique ways of monitoring and evaluating their efforts. Some organizations, such as UNODC, develop assessment toolkits (consisting of training workshop evaluation questionnaires, logical framework documents and outcome/outputs indicators) to measure in a systematic manner the relevance and impact of the technical assistance delivered. An electronic database of all the indicators collected through the assessment toolkit allows effective reporting and regular performance evaluation.

OAS/CICTE submits quarterly reports to donors on capacity building activities which allow CT to evaluate the effectiveness of the programs. These reports have been conducted since CTE funding was allocated to the organization in FY 2010 and will continue to be disseminated to CT for oversight on all CTE-funded projects.

OSCE's Action against Terrorism Unit (ATU) submits quarterly reports to donors on capacity-building activities which allow CT to evaluate the effectiveness of OSCE programs. ATU, along with the OSCE's Program Evaluation Support Unit, monitors and evaluates capacity-building programs.

Through USAID Contracting Offices in Singapore and Jakarta, CT has used the Technical Assistance and Training Facility to conduct evaluations of its APEC and Association of Southeast Asian Nations Regional Forum training workshops to improve any future workshops and to help gauge interest in/need for follow-on programs.

The 18 capabilities assessments/program reviews conducted in FY 2012 led to changes and refinements in strategic direction for ATA programming in a number of ATA partner nations. In Senegal, for instance, it was determined following conversations with U.S. and host country officials as well as analyses of the terrorism threat that border security should be the new primary focus of ATA capacity building. These assessments also contributed to a reduction in programming in several countries where the terrorism threat is low and to measuring progress toward the eventual graduation from the ATA program of a few countries where counterterrorism law enforcement capabilities are now equal to or greater than the existing terrorism threat.

CTF has used PAMS to compare and draw conclusions about the effectiveness and actual costs of CTF programs. This has greatly improved the manner in which budgeting decisions are made. The combination of PAMS and after action reports has revealed where there are deficiencies in TR/TA programs and where resources should be focused to achieve optimal results, which was also useful in revising TR/TA courses and programs.

Based on information obtained throughout the year from program monitoring and evaluation activities, PISCES management responds appropriately to host nations' requests for PISCES deployments at additional POEs, additional hardware, additional biometric installations, requests for additional training, and possible customized features for PISCES software development. On an ongoing basis, these factors contribute to PISCES management decisions and are incorporated into planning for future budget requests.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: CT's RBM efforts are just now being employed so it is as yet unable to relate those efforts to FY 2014 plans. Other efforts to relate past performance are outlined below.

Throughout FY 2013, data will be collected from multilateral organizations and implementers of CTE-funded training programs, including through grant reports. CT will also observe training programs, and assess selected programs with questionnaires completed by the participants, both immediately following workshops and several months after the completion of the workshops. Information generated will be used for future planning, program adjustments, budget decisions, and accountability of funds spent for CTE programming. By using qualitative and some quantitative analysis on the number of workshops; experts trained; best practices developed and implemented; and other tangible results such as training documents and new national and/or international laws, standards, norms, or practices, the bureau will evaluate its work to build political will and capacities among foreign government officials and civil societies to counter terrorism. Through these activities, CT will strengthen multilateral organizations' ability to promote more effective policies and programs by working with other government agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and civil society.

FY 2014 programming in each partner nation will adhere to the strategic direction established in prior-year country assistance plans, which are informed by assessments and evaluations of partner nation political will, capabilities, institutionalization of training, and the evolving terrorism threat. In addition, programming for partner nations that are candidates for graduation from the program in the near- to mid-term will narrow in focus and in scope. FY 2014 plans for ATA will also draw on programmatic knowledge and expertise within both CT and Diplomatic Security. To increase the effectiveness of the ATA program, in FY 2014 the United States will continue ongoing efforts to establish a results-oriented metrics process to more clearly measure U.S. contributions to the increased counterterrorism capacities of partner law enforcement entities. The USG will also further concentrate its resources on high-priority countries for counterterrorism; more precisely define its strategic objectives for each country and region; engage more extensively and directly at the political level to foster partner nations' political will; and broaden efforts in select priority countries for a greater emphasis on advising, mentoring, technical assistance, and institutional development to ensure true and lasting capacity-building.

The CTF program evaluation process will be directed at a particular country's AML/CTF deficiencies by increasing the use of "hands on" activities including operational settings and scenarios, simulations or tabletop exercises, and the continued engagement of the interagency and greater involvement of multiple foreign partners, including international organizations such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and UNODC in CTF-funded training and technical assistance activities.

Since FY 2010, PISCES has been placing emphasis on two issues of past performance. The first has been development of biometric upgrades in order to maintain PISCES as a viable and competitive border security system designed for screening travelers and identifying terrorist suspects at host nation airports, seaports, and land borders. The second has been expansion of the number of POEs where biometric PISCES upgraded hardware and software are installed. This emphasis will continue into FY 2014, and beyond, with 65 biometric PISCES-enabled POEs in 15 host nations.

The United States' desire to respond to host nations' requests for PISCES installations in remote areas lacking infrastructure prompted a decision to develop self-contained PISCES systems (PISCES Portable and PISCES-Lite). These systems will be piloted in FY 2013, and, if successful, the systems are expected to be deployed to high CT priority PISCES countries in FY 2014, as resources permit. CT is also looking at alternative power sources to support PISCES equipment in remote locations.

Building on the information gathered from monitoring activities, including regular site visits by the field-based RSI Regional Coordinators and reporting from project implementers, RSI will continue funding strong regional counterterrorism programs, engagement and diplomatic initiatives. RSI programming will continue to aim to identify key counterterrorism issues and concerns across the eight designated RSI regions, update common strategic approaches that keep pace with evolving counterterrorism issues, continue to support closer cooperation between regional partner nations, and promote field-driven interagency cooperation.

Democracy, Human Rights and Labor

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. The Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL) has the policy lead within the U.S. Government (USG) for advancing respect for human rights and democracy. It also provides foreign assistance programs in support of these goals, primarily to 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.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	74,000	*	64,000	-10,000
Democracy Fund	68,000	*	-	-68,000
Economic Support Fund	6,000	*	64,000	58,000

Economic Support Fund

Targeted Support for Foreign Policy Goals: DRL will continue to focus activities in countries where governments commit egregious human rights violations, where democracy and human rights advocates are under pressure, and where governments are undemocratic or in transition. The bureau's programmatic strategy primarily is to work with local civil society, including independent media, to enable those already striving to strengthen democratic institutions and promote accountability.

Internet Freedom: The FY 2014 request includes \$18.0 million for DRL's Global Internet Freedom (GIF) 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 close consultation with Congress. Assistance is divided into four priority areas: 1) technology to expand open and uncensored access to information and communication; 2) helping users protect themselves from interference by repressive regimes by enabling them to share content with each other and the outside world through digital training and support; 3) supporting policy and advocacy projects that target countries at risk of moving in the wrong direction on Internet freedom; and 4) research on the state of Internet freedom and evaluations of existing GIF initiatives.

The total amount of the FY 2014 Internet freedom request is \$25.0 million. This funding is allocated across two bureaus within the Department of State: \$18.0 million is included in DRL, and \$7.0 million in the Near East Regional Democracy program.

Key Interventions:

- DRL will invest in research that provides real-time updates to activists on new Internet restrictions.
- U.S. assistance will support technology tools that protect activists' information and their contacts from being tracked by malicious third parties.
- The FY 2014 request will fund technologies that ensure secure documentation via mobile phones of human rights violations and abuses.

- DRL will sponsor organizations to conduct digital safety trainings that teach journalists and human rights activists how to guard their communications to avoid politically motivated reprisals.
- U.S. assistance will support GIF advocacy mentoring to organizations in countries where freedom of expression online is at risk.

Religious Freedom: DRL will dedicate approximately \$3.2 million in FY 2014 fund to supporting interfaith cooperation and countering religious intolerance and violent extremism. Programs include training religious groups, civil society, and government officials to develop and implement legal and policy protections for religious freedom. DRL also will provide support and resources to religious freedom defenders and victims of violations of religious freedom in countries where governments deny individuals freedoms of religion and expression.

Key Interventions:

- DRL will support programs that address intolerance, anti-Semitism, apostasy laws, and anti-blasphemy laws that restrict religious expression.
- DRL will fund efforts to facilitate religious leaders from different faiths to effectively cooperate with one another and promote inter-faith collaboration.

Labor: DRL will dedicate approximately \$3.2 million to promote internationally recognized labor rights, including freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining. These programs work toward the elimination of forced labor, the worst forms of child labor, and discrimination. DRL will continue to develop labor programs that focus on building the knowledge and skills of civil society to improve labor rights.

Key Interventions:

- DRL will fund programs to advance multi-stakeholder approaches to promoting the labor rights of members of vulnerable populations such as women, youth, and migrant workers.
- DRL will support activities to improve advocacy for labor rights, and work with employers and workers to build effective and sustainable workplace mediation and conflict resolution systems to address workplace conflicts.

Populations at risk: DRL activities include advocacy for robust legal protections against discrimination and hate crimes. Programs teach tolerance and acceptance, build skills to advocate for human rights, and provide direct assistance to victims of discrimination and hate crimes. The bureau also will fund programs that actively aim to engage women as direct agents of change in their communities and countries.

Key Interventions:

- DRL will provide direct assistance to victims of discrimination and hate crimes.
- U.S. assistance will support programs on monitoring human rights and documenting abuse.
- Activities will support training for women; youth; the disabled; lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) persons; and members of other populations at risk to become effective advocates for their rights.

Rapid Response Funds: DRL funds a range of rapid response programs that provide quick financial and technical support to human rights defenders, civil society organizations (CSOs), as well as individuals who are severely persecuted for their religious beliefs, sexual orientation, or gender identity. These programs are organized into three categories: funds for individuals and CSOs; funds for discrete advocacy initiatives by CSOs; and technical assistance for lawyers defending human rights.

Key Interventions:

- The Fundamental Freedoms Fund (global) and the Justice and Dignity Fund (Middle East region) will continue to provide quick programmatic responses to human rights crises and unforeseen opportunities.
- The Global Human Rights Defenders Fund will continue to support individual frontline activists who are under threat around the world with discreet, urgent assistance.
- The Lifeline Fund will continue to offer emergency grants and legal assistance to civil society organizations advancing human rights.
- To provide more targeted assistance to the needs of specific activists and persecuted minorities in critical, urgent need, DRL has expanded its rapid response mechanisms to also include: Protecting Belief (for those persecuted for their beliefs); Dignity for All (for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgendered activists); Justice Defenders (to assist human rights lawyers); Protection for Journalists Initiative (to provide training on how to operate safely in difficult environments); and Global Gender-Based Violence (for survivors of the most egregious cases).

China: With DRL's China program constituting the bureau's largest country assistance program, DRL will fund a range of projects that complement U.S. policy of principled engagement with China in which human rights are essential to the United States' strategic and economic interest and where financial support from the Chinese government is improbable. Many of the programs will work to promote the rights of the most marginalized members of Chinese society, including: ethnic minorities; religious minorities; migrant workers; persons with disabilities; and LGBT persons.

Key Interventions:

- DRL will support the development of civil society, freedom of information and expression, and public participation. These efforts will work towards developing a functioning open government information system in China, and will bolster the ability of Chinese citizens to participate meaningfully in local government decision-making.
- The United States will fund programs that support the rule of law and labor rights to help China's legal system become more transparent and fair and to uphold worker rights in factories.

Program Administration and Oversight: DRL will award grants to nongovernmental, international, or indigenous organizations, and will openly compete awards to attract innovative and effective proposals. A small portion of program funds will be used to facilitate grant administration, including staff, to ensure program accountability, and to monitor and evaluate grants worldwide.

The FY 2014 request includes an authority to transfer and merge not more than \$4.0 million in democracy assistance funding with funds made available under the heading "Diplomatic and Consular Affairs." The request would allow DRL to shift funding that previously supported contract staff assisting with grant management functions to instead support civil service positions to perform these functions, resulting in cost savings and increased direct oversight of DRL's democracy and human rights assistance programs.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2012, DRL staff conducted site visits of grants in more than 35 countries and domestic site visits of grantees headquartered in the United States. Since DRL maintains a robust program portfolio in China, the bureau uses foreign assistance to support program monitors based in Beijing to perform monitoring and evaluation of program activities.

DRL grantees are required to develop comprehensive monitoring and evaluation plans, and provide quarterly narrative reports on program activity progress. To assess the effectiveness and results of

programs, DRL strongly encourages all grantees to include an external evaluation (mid-term and/or final) in their work plan. In FY 2012, grantees conducted 42 external evaluations (eight mid-term and 34 final).

In FY 2012, DRL completed an independent evaluation of eight active and closed DRL media projects in Europe. DRL also started an external evaluation aimed at examining the effects of current and past Internet Freedom programs and developing standard metrics, which can be used to better capture the results and impact of current and future Internet Freedom grants. This evaluation will be expanded in FY 2013 to assess the level of protections against USG-supported Internet freedom technologies being used by malicious actors for illicit purposes. DRL will commission other independent evaluations in the coming years to assess the effectiveness of DRL's programs, particularly in niche areas, such as religious freedom and the rapid response funds.

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 discusses the successes and challenges of each grant with their grant officer representative. These discussions feed directly into DRL's annual planning process and prioritization of the use of available funding. The 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 necessary adjustments to the project activities to improve the results of the project. DRL reviews the recommendations and lessons learned from final evaluations conducted on any grants.

The recently concluded evaluation of the media programs in Europe demonstrated DRL's ability to program high quality media programs in difficult operating environments. It also demonstrated the benefits of DRL's programming flexibility, suggesting that the bureau maintain its programming process. As DRL conducts more evaluations at the portfolio level, these findings and recommendations will be fed into programmatic decisions.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: DRL has established more systematic and methodical processes to identify best practices and lessons learned from past programs. This data is helping to inform program planning decisions. The bureau considers grantee performance, program monitoring findings, and external evaluation efforts when identifying future program areas to support within the foreign policy priorities set by the Secretary of State. In FY 2013, DRL instituted a more rigorous approach in its needs assessments of democracy and human rights programs in priority countries. The methodology included a comprehensive performance review of DRL programs and analysis of relevant programs funded by other entities. DRL commissioned several external evaluations in 2012 and 2013. The findings from the first completed evaluation are under consideration as the bureau decides its programmatic direction in FY 2014. Several evaluations are still ongoing, and their results and recommendations will not be available until late 2013. Those evaluation results will also be used to inform future program plans.

Energy Resources

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Energy Resources (ENR) programs support improved energy sector governance and transparency, technical engagement to build awareness of the challenges involved in developing unconventional resources, and power sector reform and development to support the expansion of access to electricity. Together, these programs counter poverty and lack of development resulting from a lack of access to energy, poor resource development, or both. The programs support both ENR’s global diplomatic engagement to strengthen U.S. energy security and specific Administration energy initiatives, including Connecting the Americas 2022, the U.S.-Asia Pacific Comprehensive Partnership for a Sustainable Energy Future, and developing East Africa initiatives.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	9,000	*	14,000	5,000
Economic Support Fund	9,000	*	14,000	5,000

Economic Support Fund

The FY 2014 request includes \$7.0 million for two energy governance programs: the Energy Governance and Capacity Initiative (EGCI) and the Unconventional Gas Technical Engagement Program (UGTEP). Through these programs ENR will be able to meet the challenge of uniting its programmatic efforts with diplomatic priorities on energy governance as the bureau enters its third year of operations.

Energy Governance and Capacity Initiative: EGCI is a Department of State-led interagency effort to provide a wide range of technical and capacity-building assistance that is requested by the host governments of countries with emerging or significantly expanding oil and gas sectors. EGCI’s core objective is to help these countries establish the capacity to manage their oil and gas sector resources responsibly. Although EGCI’s goals are country-specific in nature, the program tries broadly to ensure sound and transparent energy sector governance for the benefit of national economic and democratic development. The EGCI program supports a broad range of U.S. foreign policy objectives and is tightly coordinated with overall U.S. energy policy dialogues. EGCI assistance will complement other reform efforts (e.g., the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative) and aims to coordinate with other donor programs to every extent possible. EGCI typically works in four areas of capacity-building: 1) technical – understanding the resource through the most appropriate technologies; 2) financial – responsibly managing revenues from the sector; 3) legal – embedding international best practices into laws and regulations; and 4) environmental – protecting people and the environment from sector impacts.

EGCI’s activities will engage Burma, Guyana, Liberia, Namibia, Papua New Guinea, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Suriname, Tanzania, and Uganda. EGCI may also potentially engage Kenya, as well as through regional workshops, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide legal and technical guidance to support the implementation of reforms and policies that will create sustainability in the energy sector as well as a commercial environment conducive to attracting responsible investment.

- Activities will provide technical training in oil and gas resource identification, resource assessment methodology, and best practices related to geological/geophysical data analysis and management; financial management issues associated with energy development, including revenue forecasting and collection issues and budgeting processes; and best practices in environmental management, land use planning, and leasing.
- U.S. assistance will support visits to oil and gas development sites to familiarize key officials with implementation of laws and regulations, and observation of licensing rounds and other transparent international best practices.
- The United States will facilitate regional dialogues on trans-boundary energy issues, including effectively managing cross-border resources to avoid conflict and maximize benefit.

Unconventional Gas Technical Engagement Program: UGTEP is a U.S. Department of State-led interagency assistance program that seeks to engage with and inform participant countries of the myriad of environmental, regulatory, legal, and commercial challenges that need to be addressed in the pursuit of responsible and environmentally sustainable unconventional gas development. Due to what has been termed the “shale gas revolution” in the United States, the Department of State has encountered tremendous interest in and demand for best practices gleaned from “lessons learned” in the U.S. experience of unconventional gas exploration and production. Given the potential negative environmental, social, and economic consequences of mismanaging unconventional gas development, the Administration has made sharing said best practices an energy policy priority. UGTEP participant countries have expressed an interest in developing their unconventional gas resources, have the known presence of natural gas-bearing shale within their borders, and have identified market potential, appropriate business climates, and geopolitical synergies. The core objective of UGTEP is to increase global energy security and meet environmental objectives through responsible and safe unconventional natural gas development.

UGTEP’s activities and engagement currently focus on: Bangladesh, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Mexico, Poland, South Africa, and Ukraine. In FY 2014, OES expects the following additional countries to be engaged bilaterally or by regional workshops (potentially hosted by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, or South African Development Community, for example): Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Kazakhstan, Laos, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mongolia, Morocco, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay, and Vietnam. UGTEP engages with some of these countries at an exclusively diplomatic level (e.g., information sharing and other collaborative activities).

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support regional government-to-government workshops that seek to share U.S. and international best practices regarding unconventional resource development.
- Activities will include technical visits, briefings, and workshops by U.S. experts to work with officials from relevant ministries in partner countries on regulatory, legal, and environmental issues.
- FY 2014 funds will provide visitor programs to the United States by participant country government officials to observe first-hand the development of unconventional resources and community impacts.
- Programs will include workshops or seminars in cooperation with other countries that possess advanced experience in unconventional gas development (such as Australia, Canada, and Poland).

Power Sector Program (PSP): The FY2014 request also includes \$7.0 million for the PSP through which ENR will be able to match diplomatic engagement in supporting broad sustained efforts to alleviate energy poverty, bring solvency to power sectors in key developing country partners through targeted reforms, ensure strong sector governance, promote energy security, and help to achieve climate change

mitigation objectives. Efforts will include stimulating the flow of private capital into emerging power sector markets by strengthening regulatory and economic frameworks and supporting power links between countries.

The PSP will support the Connecting the Americas 2022 (Connect 2022) initiative, which commits the United States, Colombia, and other Western Hemisphere countries to expand electrical interconnections in order to increase access to reliable, clean, and affordable electricity for the region's 31 million citizens without it. Launched by President Obama and Secretary Clinton at the April 2012 Summit of the Americas, Connect 2022 supports the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas.

Assistance in the hemisphere will target geothermal development and interconnection in St. Kitts and Nevis, Dominica, St. Lucia, and Grenada; strengthen the regional energy market in Central America, including Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama; and promote renewable development and trade in Chile and Peru. ENR also is considering options to engage in conducting baseline power sector legal and regulatory work to alleviate energy access challenges in South and Southeast Asia and Africa. Work in South and Southeast Asia may include Burma, Indonesia, Laos, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam. In Africa PSP will bolster the stability of the South African Power Pool (SAPP), which will contribute to the basis of a trans-continental electricity grid. The SAPP countries include operating members (Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, and Zambia) and non-operating members (Angola, Malawi, and Tanzania).

Key Interventions:

- U.S.-funded programs will provide technical assistance and advisor support to develop innovative financial mechanisms and remove barriers to private sector investment in developing and deploying clean and alternative energy generation sources, improving energy efficiency, and deploying advanced transmission and distribution technologies.
- U.S. assistance will support technical visits workshops, and peer reviews by U.S. experts, including state public utility commissioners, to work with relevant foreign regulators, ministers, and system operators on revising regulatory, legal, and planning structures to further reforms and stimulate investment in the power sector.
- U.S.-funded legal, regulatory, and economic guidance will support the development of tender and bidding processes for power projects, including procedures and mechanisms that will attract the most optimal investment for the region while protecting the government's resources and financial investment.
- Technical assistance and training by power sector experts will strengthen regulatory and planning organizations responsible for power sector management. Experts will discuss strategies and impart best practices for efficient management of national resources, the revenue that flows from those resources, and the potential investment in developing future resources.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: ENR requires partner implementing agencies to provide quarterly reports including a 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 inter-agency agreements, and will also do so in grants and contracts to be awarded. Implementing partners are required to provide a cost estimate and work plan for each intended activity, which is compared with the after action trip and budget report. Program Managers write after action reports of each activity to inform future programming and strategies for engaging recipient governments. ENR is planning to conduct an evaluation of UGTEP in FY2013 to inform future planning decisions.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The ongoing monitoring described above informs the design and execution of capacity-building activities. For EGCI, monitoring identified the limited capacity of interagency partners to dedicate time and resources to priority activities and travel. In order to maximize the impacts and resources of these partners, EGCI has begun to host regional events that target multiple EGCI countries, which minimizes interagency partner travel and amplifies the impact of a given event.

UGTEP monitoring has identified the need to provide participant countries with realistic expectations regarding the potential for success amidst the significant challenges involved in unconventional gas development and encourages them to pursue a broader energy security strategy that does not focus solely on unconventional gas. UGTEP monitoring also identified international engagement and information sharing to be more effective at the technical expert level than at the ministerial or deputy ministerial level. Programs (e.g., workshops or seminars) that are held in-country can include a larger number of working-level foreign officials than visitor programs to the United States, in which attendance is limited by logistics and funding.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Both EGCI and UGTEP have prioritized building government-to-government links within the countries where they operate. The programs have emphasized the use of the considerable in-house expertise and capabilities within the U.S. Government; however, reflecting upon the first two years of the programs' histories, there are now areas of need that are not best met with U.S. Government personnel. Some country needs will require longer term in-country engagement than is possible for U.S. Government employees. Finally, because the oil and gas sector in the United States is driven by the private sector, some countries require a skill set that is simply not available within the U.S. Government, for example, within the downstream sectors such as refining. ENR is developing a contracting and grant-making capacity to address these gaps.

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs

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 post-conflict societies through criminal justice sector development and reform.

Through foreign assistance programs, the United States strengthens conditions for peaceful development in post-conflict countries; builds the capacity of U.S. partners in the security and criminal justice sectors; and supports multilateral, regional, and bilateral efforts to address transnational criminal activities. In close collaboration with other federal agencies and international partners, INL develops custom programs to meet individual country requests and requirements, and helps governments take responsibility as partners.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	190,356	*	150,571	-39,785
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	190,356	*	150,571	-39,785

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

INL’s centrally-managed programs counter threats from transnational crime groups, drug trafficking organizations, and other illegal networks. Some of the specific components are below.

Anti-Crime: Funding in this component will support efforts to combat corruption and transnational crime, including: international organized crime; cyber crime; intellectual property crime; money laundering and financial crime; wildlife trafficking; alien smuggling; and improved border security. Implementation mechanisms include participation in international organizations, regional initiatives, and bilateral assistance. Funds will also strengthen inter-regional frameworks and diplomatic efforts to address transnational criminal threats and illicit networks in support of the President’s national security strategy.

Civilian Police and Rule of Law: Funds for these programs will support a center of excellence in INL on police, corrections and justice, including a group of subject matter experts who will assist U.S. Embassies and staff to implement critical aspects of programming. Experts will advise INL programs from initial concept building, country assessments, and program design; tap into the vast array of technical expertise available through outreach to U.S. courts, prosecutors, law enforcement and corrections departments; and assist in periodic program reviews and formal evaluations. The program will also prepare INL advisors for their work overseas, through enhanced pre-deployment training. Funds will support efforts to promote the participation of women in INL programs and support efforts to improve the quality and consistency of curricula being delivered by INL programs.

Critical Flight Safety Program (CFSP): CFSP ensures safety, structural integrity, and functionality of the INL aircraft fleet deployed and operated to support the various country aviation programs of the

Department of State. CFSP increases safety for aircrews and personnel and extends the service life of the aircraft; reduces excessively high costs for maintenance, components, and parts; increases operational readiness rates; sustains mission success; and accomplishes continuous long-term depot maintenance cycles for the aircraft fleet.

Demand Reduction and Drug Awareness: Programs in this component will specifically address regional and global drug-related threats posed by illicit drugs such as: methamphetamine, heroin, crack cocaine, and high-risk drug-using behaviors that increase the risk of contracting HIV/AIDS. Funding will support sub-regional demand reduction training centers that disseminate best-practice approaches for prevention and treatment for drug addiction; regional/global knowledge exchange forums designed to facilitate the transfer of the latest prevention and treatment research to practice; drug-free community coalitions designed to mobilize civil society/grassroots organizations in fighting illegal drugs; research and demonstration programs that address the global shortage of women's treatment services and improve service delivery by developing extensive training curricula, in addition to stemming the tide of unprecedented global outbreaks of child addiction (ages infancy to seven years) through the development of the first-ever treatment and public awareness protocols for this age group; and design of national-level prevention and addiction-treatment certification systems to improve overall demand reduction service delivery in target countries.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$2.0 million will support a grant program that facilitates the development of drug-free community coalitions (via training and on-site technical assistance) which assist civil society and grassroots organizations in delaying the onset of initial drug use and reducing substance abuse among youth. Coalition training and technical assistance is targeted for Latin America, Asia, Africa, and Central Asia.

International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA): Funds will support existing ILEAs in Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, Roswell, San Salvador, and the Regional Training Center (RTC) in Lima. Additionally, funds will be utilized to support emerging regional security priorities in Africa, as well as other high threat regions to enhance regional and local-level criminal justice institutions. U.S. assistance will focus on facilitating regional cooperation and capacity building by providing strategic training efforts to counter criminal activities such as drug trafficking, corruption, and other transnational crimes. Funds will also support further development of an internet-based ILEA Alumni Global Network to encourage bilateral and regional information sharing between ILEA alumni and U.S. Government law enforcement counterparts in transnational investigations; facilitate distance learning; assist with program monitoring and evaluations; and provide technical support for ILEA participating countries.

International Organizations: Funding will continue projects that advance U.S. anticrime and counternarcotics goals through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Organization of American States' Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (OAS/CICAD) and its Inter-American Counter Terrorism Committee. Funds will advance the implementation of international anticrime and counterdrug standards, which were largely developed by the United States and closely mirror U.S. law and procedures. UNODC and OAS/CICAD programs strengthen foreign government justice-sector capacity so they can attack drug trafficking and transnational crime groups directly, disrupting their organizations, arresting their leaders, and seizing their assets. Programs will also enhance international cooperation among states to help eliminate safe havens for criminal groups. INL coordinates closely with the Bureau of International Organizations (IO) and the U.S. Mission to International Organizations in Vienna (UNVIE) in the provision of funding to UNODC, as well as with the U.S. Mission to the OAS (USOAS) for all funding designated for CICAD.

International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support (IPPOS): IPPOS is a critical initiative to develop a cadre of well-trained and equipped police to deploy to peacekeeping and stabilization operations. Deployments ensure adequate support for multilateral operations that help to stabilize conflict-affected areas quickly, and support the implementation of UN Security Council mandates. Funds will help build partner countries' capacity to train and deploy police peacekeepers in a timely manner, support equipment and training center needs, continue to help 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. INL coordinates closely with the Bureau of Political Military Affairs (PM), the Bureau of International Organizations (IO), the U.S. Mission to the United Nations (USUN), and the Africa bureau (AF) to determine potential partner countries for IPPOS assistance. IPPOS fills a critical gap and complements other interagency activities such as the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI), a larger scale PM program that focuses primarily on military peacekeepers.

Key Intervention:

- The United States will provide approximately \$0.3 million to support the protection of women in peacekeeping environments by incorporating issues of gender-based violence, protection of civilians and public order management into training and capacity development as part of the IPPOS program, and to enhance the participation of women through improved recruitment of women police into peacekeeping operations.

Interregional Aviation Support: Funds will sustain centralized core-level aviation services in support of INL's overseas aviation programs in Colombia, Guatemala, Peru, Pakistan, and Afghanistan, including central management and oversight of technical functional areas such as operations; training; flight standardization; operational 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.

Centrally Managed Washington-Based Program Development and Support: These funds will ensure sufficient domestic management, contract, and financial oversight and internal controls to administer and oversee INL's programs in FY 2014 effectively. The funding covers annual costs of direct hires, consultants, and contracted support personnel; travel and transportation; equipment rentals; communications and utilities; International Cooperative Administrative Support Services; and other support services including procurement and financial management.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In 2012, INL completed three evaluations:

- Evaluation of Drug Abuse Treatment (DAT) in Afghanistan: Completed in February 2012, this outcome evaluation of DAT in Afghanistan is being used to further develop, expand, and improve a national-level drug treatment delivery system throughout Afghanistan based on the study of those centers that implement the Colombo Plan Model.
- Evaluation of the DAT Program in Adolescent Internment Units in Sao Paulo, Brazil: Completed in May 2012, this evaluation is helping clarify project planning issues in the areas of: anticipated challenges for implementing the DAT program; improving drug treatment service delivery in juvenile detention centers in the city of Sao Paulo, Brazil; and analyzing data collected through post-release interviews.

- Impact of Drug-Free Community Coalition Training in Peru: In September 2012, INL completed an evaluation on the effect the program had on youth drug usage and crime rates. This longitudinal study examined the effectiveness of the strategies used by five community coalitions in Lima and shows significant reductions in drug use, marketing of drugs, gang-related problems and overall neighborhood crime.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Positive performance evaluations of INL's demand reduction programs have led to replication of the projects in other regions and countries.

INL's management initiatives have resulted in the following:

- Development of three program management guides to inform INL program design and implementation;
- Development of a Human Capital Development Plan to establish a professional development program for INL employees;
- Drafting of over 100 Standard Operating Policies and Procedures (SOPPs), relevant to audits/reviews, budget formulation, budget execution, contract administration, human resources, and monitoring; and
- Expansion of field training and knowledge-sharing platforms to better inform program managers and leadership on the status of projects and programs.

Also, INL plans to conduct evaluations in several areas, some of which include: Colombia Rule of Law; Russia Transnational Crime and Rule of Law; and CBSI Monitoring and Evaluation.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: With the FY 2014 funding request, INL expects to achieve the following key programmatic impacts:

- Civilian Policing: INL expects program offices and INL sections overseas will continue to rely heavily on police, justice, and corrections team expertise for initial assessments, follow-up assessments, and recommendations for operational implementation.
- Consolidated Space: A consolidated move of Washington-based personnel into one location will allow both programs and resource management offices to work in closer proximity, which will increase efficiency, productivity, accountability, and controls.
- Crime/Demand Reduction: Assisting the international community in reducing drug consumption, such as through INL collaboration with the Colombo Plan or OAS-CICAD, reduces the income that criminal and terrorist organizations derive from narcotics-trafficking and threats to the health and welfare of fragile states.
- Evaluations: 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.
- ILEA: Based on ILEA's international reputation, foreign countries will continue to rely on the program's expertise in 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.

International Organizations

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The FY 2014 request of \$320.6 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 coordination and leveraging resources from other countries. The United States provides voluntary contributions to international organizations to accomplish goals where solutions to problems can best be addressed globally, such as protecting the ozone layer, safeguarding international air traffic, supporting peace and security, promoting governing justly and democratically, or the provision of humanitarian assistance. 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 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	343,905	*	320,645	-23,260
International Organizations and Programs	343,905	*	320,645	-23,260

International Organizations and Programs International Organizations and Programs (IO&P)

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO): This voluntary contribution will enhance the critical leadership role played by the United States in formulating ICAO’s aviation security Standards and Recommended Practices with regard to airport security, airport design, facilitation of passengers, air traffic management, the transport of dangerous goods, and the auditing and mitigation of deficiencies in regulatory safety oversight worldwide. ICAO’s mandatory Member State Universal Security Audit Program, begun in November 2002, and funded primarily through the ICAO regular budget, evaluates and identifies deficiencies in the security of national civil aviation systems and, where warranted, individual airports, carriers, and aircraft.

International Maritime Organization (IMO): IMO security programs funded by U.S. contributions support long range identification and tracking, container security, global supply chain security, international shipping and port facility security, and counter-piracy programs. These programs also include Member State security audits, as well as technical assistance to countries that cannot meet IMO security standards.

Multilateral Action Initiative: The primary aim of this Initiative is to allow the U.S. to fund responses to unanticipated peace and security challenges and other crises, as well as spur innovation and reform in multilateral organizations through timely seed money. The absence of such a mechanism today diminishes U.S. influence over emerging issues in the multilateral system, shortchanges reform efforts, and prevents the Department from taking advantage of unanticipated opportunities to advance U.S. priorities. Specific examples of areas in which such initiatives can arise include support for funding the UN Peace building Fund to use in troubled countries such as Liberia, including by supporting new Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) offices in transitional societies, enhancement of coordination of the UN’s many water-related activities, support for expanding programs to build capacity in developing countries to apprehend and prosecute pirates.

Organization of American States (OAS) Fund for Strengthening Democracy: The OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy is a small but highly effective effort to support democracy through conflict resolution, electoral observation and technical assistance missions, programs to strengthen and consolidate democratic institutions and legislatures, and to protect and defend human rights through the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) Funding would also advance our foreign policy objective of addressing increasing challenges to Freedom of Expression by funding the work of the Special Rapporteur, who sheds lights on violations around the hemisphere. The Fund has injected quick and early seed funding for critical programs, for example when crises have erupted in OAS member states, where even small sums can tip the balance in favor of democracy and rule of law.

United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF): UNDEF provides support to NGO projects that promote democracy, human rights, and fundamental freedoms in places where direct support from individual states may not be as welcome. Since 2006, UNDEF has funded over 330 projects in all regions of the world. programs have focused on civic education, voter registration, women and youth participation, access to information and democratic dialogue, among other issues.

United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNOHCHR): UNOHCHR provides technical assistance, capacity building, and other expertise to promote and protect human rights globally. UNOHCHR oversees 58 field presences around the world, including 13 country and stand alone offices; 12 regional offices, including in Qatar and Tunisia that are assisting with transitions following the Arab Spring; 18 human rights advisers; and 15 components of peacekeeping missions. UNOHCHR facilitates the Universal Periodic Review process as well as Treaty Body mechanisms. UNOHCHR also serves as the designated UN agency responsible in some countries for protection of populations affected by natural disasters. This contribution would be provided to UNOHCHR as an un-earmarked voluntary contribution and would primarily fund projects in the field.

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights: The Fund supports the activities of the UNOHCHR toward building strong national human rights protection systems at the country and regional levels. Current projects include human rights training and monitoring in Afghanistan and Sudan, expert assistance on promoting human rights in Pakistan, and monitoring compliance with human rights treaty obligations. The U.S. contribution would assist the UNOHCHR in expanding its field activities to have a greater direct impact, sustain existing UNOHCHR technical assistance in over 56 countries, and leverage increased contributions to the Fund from other governments.

United Nations Trust Fund for Victims of Torture (UNVFVT): Since its founding in 1981, grants from the UNVFVT have been used to support over 230 projects in more than 70 countries to help victims of torture cope with the after-effects of the trauma they experienced, reclaim their dignity, and become reintegrated into society. The Fund distributes voluntary contributions received from governments, NGOs, and individuals to organizations providing psychological, medical, social, legal, and financial assistance to victims of torture and members of their families.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) / International Contributions for Scientific, Educational and Cultural Activities (ICSECA): U.S. voluntary funds to UNESCO provide support to the Organization's programs and activities to increase access to education, promote media freedom, encourage international scientific cooperation, and protect/preserve the world's cultural heritage, including the International Program for the Development of Communication (IPDC), Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), the World Heritage Program, and innovative educational initiatives.

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA): Family planning and reproductive health are key elements of global health and contribute to the U.S. comprehensive strategy for sustainable development, which integrates goals for health with those of protecting the environment, building democracy, and encouraging broad-based economic growth. The U.S. voluntary contribution to UNFPA's core budget supports programs in over 150 countries that have a vital impact in expanding access to family planning, reducing global maternal and child mortality and advancing U.S. humanitarian goals, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and in conflict settings, where the needs are greatest. These efforts are important because improving the health and well-being of populations in developing countries, especially that of women and children, promotes internal stability as well as social and economic progress.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): U.S. voluntary contributions support the core budget of the UNICEF, which acts as a global champion for children and strives to ensure the survival and well-being of children throughout the world, and contributes to the development of local institutional capacity. To do this, UNICEF focuses on five priority areas: Immunization, Early Childhood Development, Education, HIV/AIDS, and Child Protection, and UNICEF's efforts are critical to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. UNICEF has also put its strong humanitarian response capability to good use, most recently in responding to the ongoing crisis in the Horn of Africa and Syria.

International Development Law Organization (IDLO): IDLO promotes the rule of law and good governance by providing training to legal practitioners in developing countries, technical assistance to governments in their legal reform efforts, and continuing education to legal professionals. IDLO helps build and sustain democratic, well-governed states that will respond to the needs of their people and conduct themselves responsibly in the international system. The United States assumed the three-year Presidency of the Assembly of Parties of IDLO in March 2011 and has one year left with the possibility of another three-year term at the conclusion.

International Chemicals and Toxins Programs: Activities related to international chemicals management and toxic substances are a global priority to protect human health and the environment. This funding would support a range of UNEP-linked activities and secretariats related to the sound management of chemicals and waste, and ozone layer protection. These include: support for partnership activities of the UN Environment Program's Mercury Program and for implementation of their Program of Work; the secretariat costs of the Montreal Protocol, Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent, Basel Convention on Trans-boundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes, the new mercury agreement, and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management.

International Conservation Programs: U.S. contributions to international conservation programs help promote the conservation of economically and ecologically vital natural resources and help to combat illegal activities, including wildlife trafficking and illegal logging and associated trade that threaten security and the rule of law and undermine economic development. U.S. contributions facilitate policy approaches and technical expertise and leverage significant contributions from other donors. 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, National Forest Program Facility hosted by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations Forum on Forests, International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change: U.S. leadership in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Intergovernmental

Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and the intergovernmental Group on Earth Observations is a key component of the Global Climate Change Initiative, one of three major initiatives implementing President Obama's new global development policy. United States participation in and support for the UNFCCC helps ensure that countries around the world, including major emerging economies, meet new commitments under the Copenhagen Accord and the Cancun Agreements to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote transparency, and disseminate clean energy technologies. United States participation in and support for the IPCC advances Administration efforts for state-of-the-art assessments of climate change science and technology, including through enhancements related to global observation systems, carbon sequestration, and climate modeling.

Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund: The Montreal Protocol is widely seen as the world's most successful global environmental accord, having made major progress in both developed and developing countries to protect the Earth's stratospheric ozone layer. Under the Protocol, the United States and other developed countries have agreed, through the Multilateral Fund, to fund the "incremental costs" of developing country projects to completely phase out their use of ozone depleting chemicals, many of which are also highly potent greenhouse gases. Continued contributions by the United States and other donor countries will lead to a near complete phase-out in developing country production and consumption of remaining ozone depleting substances. Additional funding is requested to avoid reliance on potent climate gases known as hydro fluorocarbons, a U.S. priority.

Organization of American States (OAS) Development Assistance Program: These contributions protect 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. Support for technical cooperation programs provides policymakers and economic actors in LAC countries with tools and skills to address country specific challenges. These programs also enable the OAS to advance initiatives adopted by the Presidents and Heads of Government in the Summit of the Americas and Inter-American Ministerial related to labor, energy, competitiveness, education, small and medium enterprises, environmental protection science and technology, tourism, social development, and culture. Voluntary contributions from the IO&P account are pivotal in "capitalizing" partnerships and strengthening programs that have regional impact. Programs supported include the U.S. Small Business Development Center model adaptation in five Caribbean countries, Sustainable Communities in Central America and the Caribbean, Inter-American Social Protection Network, and the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas.

United Nations Human Settlements Program (UN-HABITAT): UN HABITAT is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable urban areas that provide adequate shelter for all, and to work to ensure that those who live in urban areas have access to potable water, as well as sanitation, health, economic, and social services. The U.S. contribution enables the program to continue to strengthen its work to promote environmentally sustainable development of urban areas through good governance, democracy building through decentralization of power to local authorities, gender equality, and the mobilization of domestic resources.

United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF): UNCDF offers a unique combination of investment capital, capacity building, and technical advisory services to promote microfinance and local development in the Least Developed Countries. UNCDF provides access to financing to private sector and individual entrepreneurs through "inclusive financial market" programs. It creates a friendly business and investment climate through "local governance and infrastructure" programs. These programs support key U.S. policy priorities to encourage private sector-led growth as an engine for development, and assist developing countries to accelerate their development to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

United Nations Development Program (UNDP): U.S. voluntary contributions are provided for UNDP's regular budget, which supports its core administrative functions, basic development programming, and specific trust funds targeted in the areas of democratic governance and crisis prevention and recovery. UNDP is the UN's primary development agency, present in over 130 countries. Its program focus areas are poverty, democratic governance, environment, and crisis prevention and recovery. U.S. voluntary contributions generally go to UNDP's core resources budget, an un-earmarked fund used to pay for organization support costs and basic programming expenditures. U.S. objectives for contributing to UNDP from the IO&P account are to enable UNDP to deliver assistance programs effectively in key areas that support policy objectives, and to ensure that UNDP adopts transparent, accountable, and effective management and program practices.

United Nations Environment Program (UNEP): UNEP is the lead United Nations institution for environmental issues, providing information and support for national environment agencies and capacity building and programs for many developing countries. UNEP leads within the United Nations system on environment issues, including helping to shape the international environmental agenda, advocating for the environment, promoting creation and implementation of environmental policy instruments, and assessing environmental conditions and trends. It plays an important role in developing international agreements and also assesses global, regional, and national environmental conditions, while building capacity in developing countries to carry out such assessments and to act on them. The bulk of U.S. contributions to UNEP from this line goes to the Environment Fund, which provides core (un-earmarked) funding for UNEP's divisions and offices to carry out UNEP's Program of Work in focal areas such as climate change, disasters and conflict, ecosystems, governance, chemicals and wastes, and resource efficiency.

Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP): ReCAAP, among other things, establishes the ReCAAP Information Sharing Centre, an international organization with headquarters in Singapore, created to facilitate information sharing with the goal of preventing and suppressing piracy and armed robbery against ships. U.S. contribution to ReCAAP will promote the Obama Administration's objective of ensuring safety of international civilian shipping.

United Nations Equity for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (UN Women): Created in 2010, UN Women works to increase women's political participation, expand women's economic and educational opportunities, reduce violence against women, improve women's health, protect the rights of indigenous women and women with disabilities, facilitate women's political participation in all aspects of peace and security, and counter discrimination against women. This contribution to the core resources of UN Women will fund programs and allow policies and programs that are related to women to be formulated and implemented more efficiently. UN Women recently adopted new administrative reforms, including audit procedures that include public disclosure of audit reports and a new regional architecture that will bring UN Women closer to women who need its support. The United States shares UN Women's priority focus areas, which include increasing women's leadership and political participation, expanding women's economic and educational opportunities, reducing violence against women, advancing women's role in situations of conflict and post-conflict reconstruction, advancing the Millennium Development Goals related to women and children; and countering discrimination against women.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Voluntary Cooperation Program (VCP): The U.S. contribution to the WMO VCP supports programs to build capacity of developing countries to address matters related to climate, water, and weather. Because climate, water, and weather-related hazards account for nearly 90 percent of all natural disasters, the U.S. VCP targets capacity development in disaster risk reduction activities in key geographic regions such as the Caribbean basin. This funding provides for expanded cooperation on improving hurricane forecasting, and in addressing gaps in the

Global Telecommunications System in order to improve the transmission of natural disaster warnings to national and local populations. The U.S. WMO VCP also funds forecast training in regions such as Africa, South America, and the Pacific to help Members understand how climate, water, and weather trends affect larger socio-economic issues such as a country's food supply.

World Trade Organization (WTO) Technical Assistance: The U.S. contribution to WTO technical assistance for trade-related activities serves both to underscore our continuing commitment to the multilateral, rules-based international trade regime, and to help developing countries take advantage of the opportunities for growth, combat poverty, and increase stability. This contribution provides for technical assistance and capacity building projects to bolster the trade capacity of developing countries.

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA): OCHA mobilizes and coordinates international humanitarian response efforts and advocates for the rights of people in need in order to alleviate human suffering in disasters and emergencies. It works with UN agencies such as UNICEF and the World Food Program and other international organizations and national and local groups that provide assistance directly to victims of conflict and natural disasters. The U.S. contribution to OCHA helps support the organization's core operating expenses, which are essential for effective humanitarian response given the uncertainty of the timing, size, and scope of disasters. OCHA plays a critical role in ongoing crisis in Syria, Sudan, Mali, and Somalia, and elsewhere and must be supported to engage in new crisis as they might emerge over the next year. U.S. support to OCHA helps to ensure a more coordinated and effective UN response that avoids duplication and waste.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: U.S. delegates from the IO Bureau and other stakeholders from within the Department of State and other agencies of the U.S. Government regularly attend meetings of the governing bodies and committees of the international organizations and programs funded by the United States. A primary goal of the U.S. delegations is to ensure that international organizations are carrying out programs and activities of interest to the United States.

The United States and likeminded nations have been working to implement needed management reforms at the United Nations and other international organizations. The Department has spearheaded such efforts through its *United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative (UNTAI)*. The Department launched Phase I of UNTAI in 2007 for the purpose of extending reforms already in place at the UN Secretariat to the rest of the UN system. As a result of sustained and intensive diplomacy, many UN organizations have strengthened internal oversight and transparency, established ethics offices, made more information publicly available online, and updated their financial systems.

In 2011, the Department launched UNTAI Phase II to promote increased oversight and accountability in the following areas: (1) effective oversight arrangements; (2) independent internal evaluation functions; (3) independent and effective ethics functions; (4) credible whistleblower protections; (5) conflicts of interest programs; (6) efficient and transparent procurement; (7) enterprise risk management; and (8) transparent financial management.

Highlights of recent management reforms and UNTAI-related achievements include:

- Approval of public access to internal audits of the United Nations Development Program, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Population Fund, and United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women;
- Adoption of enhanced whistleblower protections at the World Meteorological Organization;

- Implementation of procurement ethics training and approval of a conflict of interest and financial disclosure program at the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In formulating requests for voluntary contributions to international organizations and programs, the program officers consider the 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.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: 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 2014 meet these standards.

International Security and Nonproliferation

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The proliferation of dangerous weapons 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 weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) – whether nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological – and their delivery systems, as well as of destabilizing conventional weapons. The bureau’s security assistance programs in this request are vital tools in this effort. ISN uses these programs to strengthen foreign government and international 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 enhance foreign government and international capabilities and cooperation to counter terrorist acquisition or use of WMD.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	214,070	*	200,234	-13,836
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	214,070	*	200,234	-13,836

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF): The FY 2014 request includes \$25.0 million for the NDF, which provides a means for the United States Government to respond rapidly to high-priority nonproliferation and disarmament opportunities, circumstances, or conditions that are unanticipated or unusually difficult. NDF projects destroy, secure, or prevent the proliferation of WMDs, WMD-related materials and delivery systems, and destabilizing conventional weapons. The NDF’s special authorities allow it to undertake rapid-response threat reduction work around the globe. NDF projects are frequently in places that are difficult for U.S. Embassies to reach and require specialized expertise to implement. Current NDF projects include working with Egypt to halt the illicit traffic of weapons into Gaza, permanently decommissioning the Soviet-legacy BN-350 plutonium breeder reactor in Kazakhstan, combating WMD smuggling in Afghanistan, and constructing a hydroacoustic monitoring station in the southern Indian Ocean to detect covert nuclear detonations. Requested FY 2014 funding will allow the NDF to continue to stand ready to provide resources as needed by policymakers to address nonproliferation concerns worldwide, such as in Syria, if called upon.

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA): The IAEA is a key U.S. partner in the effort to prevent nuclear proliferation and terrorism. U.S. voluntary contributions funded in this \$88.0 million request support IAEA nuclear safety and security programs and international safeguards program that monitors member countries’ nuclear activities to ensure they are not being diverted for military purposes. The U.S. voluntary contribution also includes funding for health (including cancer therapy), water resource management, food and agriculture security, nuclear power infrastructure development, environmental remediation (such as ocean deacidification), and other technical cooperation support of particular U.S. interest. Not only does the U.S. voluntary contributions assist the IAEA materially, but also demonstrates U.S. political support for the IAEA. U.S. efforts to end nuclear weapons activities in Iran, Syria, and the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea rely on IAEA assistance and support, and

U.S. initiatives to promote peaceful nuclear energy consistent with strict nonproliferation standards have increased demands on the IAEA safeguards program.

Key Interventions:

- Funding will ensure that the IAEA has the resources and authorities to carry out its international safeguards program, in particular, the completion by December 31, 2014 of the critically-needed replacement of the aging Nuclear Materials Laboratory (NML) and upgrading of the site infrastructure and security located at Seibersdorf, Austria. This laboratory is a core element of the ability of the IAEA's safeguard program to detect undeclared activities.
- This funding will also support moving the safeguards computer system from a main-frame to a modern highly-secure platform and more effective safeguards at a larger number of locations, and development of advanced safeguards technology and procedures.
- Applying the lessons learned from the accident at the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Plant, IAEA will strengthen nuclear safety measures globally.
- ISN will provide U.S. experts to assist the IAEA in developing detailed project plans to ensure the successful modernization (just as U.S. experts have been key to the success of the NML project) of the Nuclear Applications Laboratory, which is central to IAEA core efforts to help Member States gain access to nuclear technologies for peaceful purposes, particularly for tackling fundamental global problems such as food security, water and energy shortages, human and animal health, and climate change.

Global Threat Reduction (GTR): ISN's GTR programs seek to reduce the risk that terrorists or proliferant states will gain access to WMD-applicable expertise and materials. GTR focuses on countries where terrorism and proliferation threats are greatest, including Yemen, Pakistan, Iraq, and Syria. Requested FY 2014 funding of \$63.5 million will allow GTR to maintain robust biological and chemical security engagement in priority countries, and sustain efforts to engage nuclear experts on security issues in countries seeking to expand or develop their civilian nuclear programs, such as those in the Middle East and North Africa. Recent developments in the Middle East and North Africa stemming from the Arab Spring have provided new opportunities to advance U.S. nonproliferation objectives. GTR will continue to make strategic investments in these high-risk countries. Such strategic investments have allowed GTR to significantly and rapidly expand activities as the threat has evolved. Specifically, GTR currently has the only U.S. Government threat reduction program operating in Yemen, and GTR activities play a crucial role in mitigating the WMD terrorism threats on the Arabian Peninsula writ large.

Key Interventions:

- GTR programs will secure weapons-applicable material and engage Syrian scientists on peaceful activities, if circumstances allow. In FY 2014, GTR will be poised to address the Syrian proliferation threat directly, by being able to secure weapons-applicable material and engaging Syrian scientists on peaceful activities, and anticipates spending roughly \$9.0 million on these activities.
- The programs also include strengthening biological weapons threat prevention and detection systems, including in Pakistan, Iraq, and, if circumstances allow, Syria. Dangerous biological agents are manipulated in laboratories around the world and the expertise and equipment necessary for developing a biological weapon are increasingly available. GTR mitigates the biological weapons threat by securing pathogens, promoting biosecurity best practices at laboratory facilities, and boosting capabilities to detect a biological weapons attack.
- GTR will enhance biosecurity systems at Yemeni laboratories that house dangerous pathogens. In order to ensure funding for biosecurity investments in high-threat countries, GTR will cut risk mitigation efforts in countries such as Algeria, Indonesia, and Kenya.
- These funds will allow an expansion of the GTR chemical security program, the U.S. Government's only program aimed at improving chemical security abroad, in response to the increased threat

emanating from Syria, and will address the chemical threat in other high-priority countries such as Yemen and Iraq. These activities, such as outreach with law enforcement and chemical industry personnel, promote chemical security practices to prevent chemical terrorism, inhibit the sale or diversion of weaponizable chemicals, and engage scientists with chemical weapons-applicable expertise. GTR anticipates devoting \$7.0 million in FY 2014 for chemical security-related programming in Syria and neighboring countries.

- GTR will also be able to promote a culture of security within the nuclear technical community, particularly in states seeking to develop or expand their civilian nuclear security programs, including the adoption of effective personnel reliability programs to prevent an insider from obtaining unauthorized access to nuclear material or expertise.
- GTR will also be able to maintain efforts to productively engage scientists, technicians, and engineers with WMD-applicable expertise in the former Soviet Union (FSU) through established multilateral mechanisms. Support will prioritize civilian research applications that address local and global chemical, nuclear, and biological proliferation and security challenges, but with decreased funding levels reflecting the decreased threat in the FSU.

Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism (WMDT): The FY 2014 request includes \$5.0 million for WMDT programs, which undertake projects to improve international capabilities to prevent, prepare for, and respond to a terrorist attack involving nuclear and radiological materials. The continuing seizures of materials, such as weapons-usable nuclear material in Georgia and Moldova in 2010 and 2011, confirm WMD materials remain in illegal circulation and could be acquired by terrorists. Through the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) and the Preventing Nuclear Smuggling Program (PNSP), WMDT works with partner governments to improve capabilities to investigate nuclear trafficking activities; locate materials on the black market and secure them; arrest and prosecute those smuggling or seeking to acquire nuclear material; and strengthen anti-nuclear smuggling capabilities of states that are vulnerable to trafficking.

Key Interventions:

- Of requested FY 2014 funding, approximately \$1.3 million will be used to carry out executive secretary functions for the GICNT; host detection, response, and nuclear forensics workshops and other meetings that advance the GICNT action plan; and support the participation of developing-capability countries in GICNT activities. In FY 2014, the GICNT expects to produce two further guidance documents and anticipates using the best practices guidance as a basis for developing other practical tools and products, such as electronic training modules, to assist in implementation of nuclear security principles.
- Of requested FY 2014 funding, approximately \$3.8 million will be used to move forward on efforts to promote counter-nuclear smuggling capabilities, enable international nuclear forensics cooperation, improve nations' abilities to respond to and prosecute nuclear smuggling effectively, and leverage foreign funding for projects to build anti-smuggling capabilities in vulnerable countries. Over the life of this program, PNSP has brought in more than \$64.0 million from international partners, which is more than two dollars of foreign funding for every one dollar PNSP spends. Requested FY 2014 funding will also provide for administrative costs and travel in support of PNSP.

Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS): Requested funding for \$18.7 million for the EXBS program aims to prevent proliferation of WMD and destabilizing accumulations of conventional weapons by helping foreign partners establish and implement strategic trade controls and related border security systems consistent with the multilateral export control regimes. The EXBS program is active in countries that possess, produce, or supply sensitive items and materials, as well as in countries through which such items are most likely to transit. EXBS assistance focuses on developing partner countries' capacities in five critical areas: legal and regulatory frameworks, licensing systems, enforcement, industry

outreach, and interagency coordination. EXBS currently has a total of 53 active partner countries. For FY 2014, EXBS plans expansion to Ghana, Tanzania, Nigeria, Maldives, and Uganda.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$10.2 million of FY 2014 funding will be dedicated to the advisor program. EXBS employs 22 in-country advisors and 18 specialist advisors, who are critical to the success of the EXBS program. In-country program advisors coordinate on-the-ground assistance and provide feedback to Washington-based program staff. In addition to coordinating activities and providing feedback, they establish close working relationships with host country counterparts and ensure EXBS assistance is used to good effect. EXBS advisors will carry out assessments of strategic trade control systems in existing, prospective, and former partner countries, and train counterparts on how to employ the Tracker automated licensing tool.
- EXBS advisors will also lead conferences focusing international attention on key strategic trade and border control issues, such as transshipment and proliferation financing. Training topics include maintenance of equipment previously donated to EXBS partner countries, program administration and implementation support, and program-related travel.
- EXBS advisors will provide limited assistance to prevent countries that have otherwise “graduated” from the program from backsliding, and assistance to countries/economies for which bilateral funds are otherwise unavailable.
- Advisors will stay engaged in continual updates to existing training materials, as well as development of new materials, to ensure EXBS technical assistance keeps pace with a dynamic threat environment.
- EXBS advisors will also be instrumental in the evaluation of EXBS programmatic efforts in the area of legal-regulatory assistance.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Upon completion of every NDF project, a financial reconciliation is conducted and the project is subsequently formally closed. In 2012, 42 projects were formally closed out or cancelled upon completion of the internal review, resulting in the return of more than \$19.0 million to the NDF account. To date, the NDF has closed a total of 145 projects and 10 years of administrative accounts. In 2012, the NDF requested and funded a thorough audit by the Office of the Inspector General of NDF controls over project management and contracting and integrity of financial data. Also in 2012, the Government Accountability Office conducted an audit of NDF and made four recommendations with which the Department of State concurs and is implementing.

GTR currently utilizes several different metrics to measure program success, such as the number of activities linked to specific goals that are completed in priority countries and regions, and the level of host government participation and buy-in. These metrics serve as proxies for programmatic impact. GTR is working with the Monterey Institute Center for Nonproliferation Studies to develop new effectiveness indicators. In FY 2013, GTR will conduct an evaluation of the effectiveness of its biosecurity efforts in the Philippines, and a similar effort will be conducted for chemical security in FY 2014.

WMDT collects standardized evaluation data upon completion of each GICNT activity. This data, drawn from participant surveys, is intended to measure the degree to which GICNT partner nation representatives are engaged in GICNT activities, and the extent to which they intend to utilize the lessons, concepts, and products discussed and developed within the GICNT framework to enhance their own country’s capabilities for combating nuclear terrorism. The outcomes of the surveys feed into decisions on budgeting and designing future GICNT activities.

WMDT measures PNSP success by the number of activities funded in priority countries and regions, the number of donors secured for critical anti-smuggling projects, and the number of assessments completed for countries of interest. PNSP uses prior years' evaluation methods (such as surveys and after action reports) to inform budget decisions involving new engagements and to modify trainings/workshops to meet goals. WMDT has evaluations underway to ensure two high priority projects, the Armenia Nuclear Forensics Laboratory project and the Ukraine National Nuclear Forensics Library Pilot-Project, continue to meet project goals.

EXBS collects monthly activity-level performance data from its implementing partners. In addition, EXBS contractors conduct surveys of EXBS conference participants to determine if the substance and focus of the conference reflected current nonproliferation challenges. EXBS uses this performance feedback in planning for future conferences. In FY 2013-14, EXBS will deploy a new three-year strategic plan that will identify three-year country-specific objectives and illustrate how EXBS activities target specific outcomes. This new strategic planning process will include a standardized activity performance monitoring survey to harmonize reporting across various implementers. EXBS conducts periodic external assessments of national strategic trade control systems in partner countries using the Rating Assessment Tool (RAT) methodology. The RAT uses a 419-point survey to assess a given country's legal authorities, licensing, enforcement, industry outreach capabilities, and nonproliferation regime adherence practices for compliance with international standards, and to identify remaining gaps. Individually, each assessment does not illustrate the cause-and-effect linkages between EXBS assistance activities and evolution of a nation's strategic trade control systems. However, RAT methodology allows evaluation of year-over-year progress in each partner country that sheds light into this relationship. In 2012, EXBS conducted 11 RAT assessments. To enhance EXBS's assessment capabilities, EXBS is developing and currently beta-testing a new complementary assessment methodology focused on enforcement.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: GTR conducts effectiveness studies to assess how well GTR engagements meet its nonproliferation objectives. The analysis of these studies provides GTR with an empirical basis to assess effectiveness, devise new initiatives where needed, and choose among different policy options to meet future programmatic needs. Past studies have shown, for example, that GTR programs are effective at reducing the likelihood that Iraqi scientists will work with terrorist or proliferant states, including Iran and Syria. Since there is still an active threat in Iraq, GTR has increased funding and specific activities as a direct result of these studies.

RAT assessments help influence prioritization of EXBS activities and resource allocation. For instance, an FY 2012 RAT assessment identified significant gaps in Armenia's national export control legislation. Accordingly, EXBS developed a plan to prioritize legal-regulatory assistance to Armenia in FY 2013-14.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: GICNT and PNSP use prior years' evaluations to improve the design and conduct of activities, products, and workshops. For example, key GICNT documents containing best practices and lessons learned are being translated to different media (e.g., video) to promote the further use of these products in other training. PNSP response workshops are being improved to include more hands-on training throughout the workshops to engage countries in a practical manner and ensure the goals of the workshop are learned.

EXBS performance monitoring data has precipitated programmatic investments in at least two new areas. First, conference surveys indicated that financing of proliferation has emerged as an area of increasing challenge for EXBS partner countries. However, there are few outreach opportunities or technical assistance resources available to facilitate implementation of the new standards promulgated by the

Financial Action Task Force. In response to this demand for technical expertise, in FY 2012, EXBS conducted the first regional conference on Combating the Financing of Proliferation Conference in Seoul, South Korea. In FY 2014, EXBS plans to conduct a follow-on conference in a different region. Second, EXBS performance monitoring data indicated that if countries have a better understanding of economic benefits resulting from the adoption of national strategic trade controls and border security norms, they are more likely to undertake and sustain implementation of such controls. To that end, EXBS is increasing its collaboration with international organizations that pursue norms compliance and trade facilitation objectives simultaneously, such as the World Customs Organization.

Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Combating trafficking in persons (TIP) is an important U.S. Government foreign assistance priority and a key issue for the Department of State. Across the globe, people are held in involuntary servitude in factories, farms, homes, and on fishing vessels; bought and sold in prostitution; and captured to serve as child soldiers. Human trafficking is modern slavery, and deprives people of their basic human rights; yields negative public health, economic, and environmental consequences; and undermines the rule of law.

Human trafficking is a dehumanizing global crime. It is not a crime of movement, but a dehumanizing practice of compelled servitude which often includes horrific long-term physical, emotional, and psychological abuse. TIP has a destabilizing effect on fragile countries but impacts nearly every nation. The high profits associated with human trafficking subvert legal systems by corrupting government officials, weakening police and criminal justice institutions, and could subsidize terrorist organizations.

United States foreign assistance funding requested by the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP) will support programs that address the prosecution of traffickers, the protection of victims, and the prevention of human trafficking.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	18,720	*	18,720	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	18,720	*	18,720	-

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

As the trafficking in persons movement matures and grows, J/TIP continues to modify its funding strategy to advance Administration priorities, meet new legislative requirements, and ensure urgent trafficking needs are met. The first decade of J/TIP's funding raised awareness of the issue and laid the groundwork for developing legal frameworks and government infrastructures to fight this crime. As it moves into the second decade of anti-trafficking efforts, J/TIP continues to support programs to build institutions responsive to combating trafficking in persons. FY 2014 funding will support the passage of new laws, the development of foreign government capacity to counter trafficking including programs to train law enforcement and judicial officials, and the creation of victim assistance programs. J/TIP will continue targeted funding to fill specific gaps in existing law enforcement systems or victim care programs that may be weak or inefficient. With FY 2014 funding, J/TIP will continue to track the evolving strategies of traffickers and help foreign governments respond by providing them with direct training and technical assistance. J/TIP remains committed to funding cross-cutting programs: those that address multiple elements of the 3Ps – Prevention, Protection, and Prosecution – as well as favoring programs with a survivor rehabilitation component.

J/TIP is committed to deploying resources as efficiently as possible. The office utilizes a rigorous methodological review to select projects. J/TIP programming is devoted towards the achievement of both Department of State and Administration anti-trafficking goals; funding priorities are guided by the findings of the *Trafficking in Persons Report (TIP Report)*, particularly to assist those countries on the

lower tiers identified in the *TIP Report*, to achieve compliance with the Trafficking Victims Protection Act's Minimum Standards. Further, resources are directed towards countries that demonstrate political will to address the deficiencies noted in the annual *TIP Report* but lack the economic capacity to do so.

The Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue to focus foreign assistance funds to meet the 3P paradigm to combat TIP. J/TIP has intensified its collaboration with USAID so that our agencies' respective anti-TIP efforts are more coordinated, efficient, and effective.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Performance monitoring and assessment is accomplished by Program Officers, Grants Officers, and International Programs supervisors through routine site visits that include management and technical assistance, monitoring of quarterly or semiannual programmatic and financial progress reports, and frequent and routine correspondence. J/TIP has begun implementing the Department's new Evaluation Policy. All programs include indicators designed to measure performance. Analysis of these indicators will result in identifying the most effective activities and J/TIP's International Programs section is committed to disseminating information about best or promising practices. In addition, J/TIP funding supports select research projects that gather new information on trafficking patterns and trends, and assess the effectiveness and impact of training, technical assistance, and programs that provide key services to victims.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Close oversight of awarded projects enables J/TIP to ensure effective use of foreign assistance in targeted priority countries. This oversight includes the use of common performance indicators for all anti-trafficking programs. J/TIP is currently utilizing the oversight results in budget and programmatic decisions. For example, the most common weakness identified in awards to nongovernmental organizations has been administrative practices, such as implementing standard operating procedures, tracking expenditures, and formalizing memoranda of understanding with sub-awardees. J/TIP's International Programs section has increased on-site monitoring to provide technical assistance on administrative management. Two of these site visits have resulted in corrective action plans, which resulted in bringing a program into full compliance.

In FY 2012, J/TIP funded three evaluability assessments (EAs) of eight anti-trafficking programs across five geographical regions (Africa, East Asia & the Pacific, Near East, South & Central Asia, and the Western Hemisphere). These programs were the subject of on-site reviews with special emphasis on evaluating the soundness of the project design, the potential replication of activities, the measurement of effectiveness, and whether data are available to evaluate program impact. Through these assessments, J/TIP identified two programs for full scale evaluations: a rehabilitation and reintegration program for victims of bonded labor in India and a service provider for victims of sex trafficking in Cambodia. These studies are underway with preliminary results expected in late FY 2013.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: J/TIP dedicates a significant percentage of foreign assistance funds to extend successful projects with exemplary performance by granting supplemental funding. Due to strong past performance, 18 awards were extended with additional funds in FY 2012.

J/TIP will continue to obtain performance data from all anti-trafficking programs for projects in priority countries, including emergency anti-trafficking efforts in response to unforeseen circumstances (e.g., conflict or natural disaster) and research. Performance data will be collected through monitoring and evaluation of projects for impact, replicability, and accountability.

J/TIP has not only increased its support for rigorous program evaluations that identify effective strategies for combating TIP, but also evidence-based research to identify trends and inform policy and practice. Several recently-completed research projects have made inroads by closing knowledge gaps on TIP. For example, a global database on human trafficking, funded by J/TIP, has shown increased recognition of other forms of trafficking and profiles of victims. It has also shown that traffickers are changing their methods of control by using more female recruiters and more subtle forms of exploitation.

Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Department of State’s Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) addresses some of the world’s greatest challenges and opportunities: climate change; global health; pandemic preparedness; and increased cooperation in science, technology, and innovation. The bureau works to address these pressing issues through diplomatic engagement, bilateral and multilateral negotiations, capacity-building programs, and targeted assistance programs to advance scientific and environmental objectives essential to sustainable economic development.

Foreign assistance programs focus on strengthening partnerships and building institutional capacity so that U.S. partners have the tools needed to take action on environmental issues. OES assistance supports U.S. objectives in the international climate change arena, using targeted assistance to help shape an effective global response, including implementation of outcomes from climate change negotiations.

OES seeks to improve health and promote economic growth. Increased engagement on a range of global health issues, including better access to safe drinking water and sanitation, improved water resources management and cooperation on shared waters, and strengthening countries’ capacity to respond to public health threats such as pandemic disease, promotes positive health outcomes for both the populations of developing countries and that of the United States. OES programs support collaborative scientific partnerships, protect vital fisheries resources, promote a level playing field with free trade partners, encourage sustainable natural resource management and pollution reduction, and inspire youth to innovate and pursue entrepreneurial activity.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	115,552	*	116,500	948
Economic Support Fund	115,552	*	116,500	948

Economic Support Fund

Scientific progress and improved global health are key to overcoming 21st century challenges. OES leads the diplomatic effort to implement a policy framework for improving health in the poorest regions of the world, and reinforces these efforts with targeted programs in water, infectious disease, and other global health priorities. OES programs support education and global engagement in science, technology, and innovation.

Key Interventions:

- **Water Supply and Sanitation:** OES support is focused on global efforts to advance cooperation on shared waters, health and energy security, climate change, and sustainable agriculture. OES funds are used to promote the development and implementation of water-related national plans and strategies in those countries most in need. FY 2014 programs will also seek to address political tensions associated with the management of shared waters in several key regions throughout the world where water is, or may become, a source of conflict.

- **Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats:** FY 2014 programs will strengthen health systems to respond to public health threats, particularly pandemic disease events, as well as emerging health issues such as counterfeit and substandard medications, polio eradication, and cook stoves. Funding the OES health programming provides a high value cost to benefit ratio for the United States taxpayers and a cost savings as the global transmission of communicable diseases severely threatens American security and economic stability. The OES health programming limits the spread of disease in foreign countries through vaccinations, early diagnosis and treatment, and effective sanitation techniques, minimizing the threat of disease reaching the United States.
- **Higher Education – Science and Technology:** The OES World Science Partnerships program promotes scientific engagement and helps to build broad receptivity for the role of science and technology in decision-making and society; foster greater transparency and accountability; and spur economic growth, opportunity, and stability. To achieve broader scientific engagement, FY 2014 funding will continue to promote cooperative science, technology, and innovation activities such as the Global Innovation through Science and Technology (GIST) initiative, a program that empowers youth to be engines of economic growth through technology entrepreneurship skill development, mentorship, and financing opportunities.

The FY 2014 funding request also supports initiatives in climate change, environmental cooperation with U.S. free trade partners, fisheries-related assistance to South Pacific countries, conservation and sustainable management of natural resources, and mercury emission reduction.

Key Interventions:

- **Climate Change:** OES climate change programming is part of the broader Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative and complements the GCC programming of USAID and the Department of Treasury. Requested funding of \$90.5 million is designed to support and catalyze progress toward U.S. objectives in international climate change negotiations, as well as multilateral and plurilateral initiatives that help further U.S. objectives. As with all GCC programs, the ultimate objective is to reduce greenhouse gases (GHG), promote clean energy, protect forests that act as carbon sinks, help vulnerable countries adapt to climate change, and promote progress toward a fair and effective international regime for the reduction of GHG emissions. A detailed description of the overall U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)/Department of State climate request and its allocation between the Clean Energy, Sustainable Landscapes, and Adaptation “pillars” is contained in the GCC section of the Congressional Budget Justification.
- **Clean Energy:** With a request of \$46.5 million under GCC’s Clean Energy pillar, OES will support programs to accelerate clean energy deployment, reduce emissions, mobilize private investment, and enhance cooperation on low emission development. Requested funds will include support for the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate (MEF) and Clean Energy Ministerial to accelerate the dissemination of technologies and practices such as energy efficient buildings, smart grids, super-efficient appliances, and solar power. OES will continue to support the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC), to achieve near-term benefits for climate change, health, energy security, and food security by reducing emissions of short-lived climate pollutants. The requested increase in Clean Energy funding will provide for expanded efforts through the MEF and CCAC. OES will also continue to support the Global Methane Initiative (GMI) and other activities that unlock low-carbon energy investments in developing countries.
- **Sustainable Landscapes:** With a request of \$10.0 million under the Sustainable Landscapes pillar, OES will support efforts on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) by continuing to address the drivers of deforestation, including agriculture, and to increase

the capacity to implement strategies that reduce emissions from deforestation and land use change. Areas of focus include programs to reduce deforestation while generating rural development options; monitoring, measuring, reporting, and verifying; stakeholder engagement and consultations; and incentives. Support could include a contribution to the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) or one of the other forest carbon funds managed by the World Bank such as the BioCarbon Fund or the Forest Investment Program. OES funding will leverage growing interest from other governments, civil society, and the private sector in supporting REDD+ and sustainable landscapes efforts in developing countries.

- **Adaptation:** With a request of \$34.0 million under the Adaptation pillar, U.S. assistance will continue to leverage support from other donors for the most vulnerable countries through contributions to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change's Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). The LDCF supports the adaptation needs of the 49 least developed countries, which are especially vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change. The SCCF also assists countries in implementing adaptation measures that increase the resilience of key national development sectors. U.S. support for these funds enables countries to integrate adaptation into larger development programs and therefore achieve more substantial and long-lasting resilience to severe climate risks. Some portion of this request may also support other adaptation programs.

In addition to climate change, OES promotes economic growth in the following areas.

Key Interventions:

- **South Pacific Tuna Treaty:** OES requests \$21.0 million in FY 2014 funds to meet an annual commitment under the 1987 South Pacific Tuna Treaty (SPTT) and the associated Economic Assistance Agreement (EAA). The SPTT is an important regional agreement in the Pacific, where the United States is working to strengthen relationships. The U.S. commitment under the SPTT and EAA is fulfilled through a contribution to the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency, which distributes the assistance to countries in the South Pacific. Assistance provided under the SPTT and EAA supports developing countries while also providing tangible benefits to both foreign and domestic U.S. interests, including increased food security, sustainable use of fisheries resources, improved employment opportunities for Americans, and enhanced bilateral relations with Pacific Island states. Failure to make this payment could result in Pacific Island nations denying fishing licenses to U.S. vessels, while also cutting off the primary source of U.S. economic assistance to most of these small island states.
- **Trade and Environment:** Building capacity of U.S. trading partners to protect the environment is critical to the success of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and is a key component of the U.S. trade agenda. OES programs will fund environmental cooperation with several FTA partners that is aimed at helping them bring their environmental laws up to U.S. standards, effectively enforce those laws, and promote transparency and public participation in environmental decision-making. Programs will help ensure that businesses in FTA partner countries are operating under similar environmental standards as U.S. businesses and promote a market for U.S. exports of environmental goods and services.
- **Regional Initiatives:** International partnerships are key to addressing global environmental and scientific challenges. FY 2014 funds will support partnerships such as the Lower Mekong Initiative, a program that enhances cooperation in the areas of environment and science, health, and education in the lower Mekong countries, and the Regional Environmental Hub Office program, which identifies

and engages in strategic regional programmatic opportunities to promote engagement and cooperation in environmental, science, technology, and health issues.

- **Mercury:** Mercury is found in fish consumed in the United States and is a health risk particularly for pregnant or nursing women. FY 2014 funding will initiate global action to reduce trans-boundary mercury pollution and related environmental and health risks from mercury exposure. These funds will help countries build capacity to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury in the future, including by facilitating the development of mercury inventories and reducing mercury emissions from a variety of activities, in particular Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining. Programs will work on initiatives in key countries to improve chemicals management capacity, reduce demand for mercury, and increase the priority of mercury emission-reduction approaches in national development plans.
- **Program Evaluation:** A portion of FY 2014 funds will be utilized to conduct independent evaluation of foreign assistance-funded programs to strengthen programmatic design and improve program outcomes.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: OES is currently funding independent evaluations of the Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate (APP), the GIST program's Tech-I competition, and the trade and environment capacity-building program. OES is contracting an evaluation of OES mercury reduction and storage programs and the U.S. Government contributions to the FCPF program, as well as continue evaluation of the trade and environment capacity-building program. OES continues to strengthen internal capacity for managing and evaluating performance. Program managers have been trained to better monitor programmatic and financial reporting, and OES program staff has held intensive monitoring consultations with several implementers. Future training will focus on evaluation methods, management, and design. OES will continue to focus on strengthening the process monitoring and evaluating financial instruments with an emphasis on interagency acquisition agreements.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The FY 2010-funded evaluation of the GMI's identified program successes that support program continuation and resulted in agreement to move toward graduation of higher-income countries from the program and more cost-sharing by other countries. The FY 2011-funded evaluation of the former APP program will provide information on program model and outcomes achieved relative to leveraged and Department of State funding. In FY 2012 OES initiated a third party evaluation of the GIST initiative that is assessing program outcomes by collecting data on a cohort of participants before, during, and after their involvement with the program. This assessment will allow OES to quantitatively measure program impact. Resulting data from these evaluations will allow OES to better tailor future programs by identifying those program elements that contribute the most to the desired outcomes.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Experience in the FY 2010-2012 period has confirmed the soundness of the GCC interagency division of responsibilities, with USAID supporting country and regional-level programming, Treasury supporting the multilateral climate change funds, and the Department of State (led by OES) focusing on programs and initiatives that advance global agreement on reducing emissions. As a result, the OES program in FY 2014 will be even more focused on multilateral and plurilateral partnerships that build support for global action on climate change, including continuing support for programs like the CCAC and the GMI, as well as new initiatives that focus on issues like improving building and infrastructural efficiency. OES anticipates that these programs will achieve

major reductions in GHG emissions, with results in the mid- rather than short-term. Programs such as the CCAC, as well as LDCF and SCCF contributions, should show results in improved quality of life for the most vulnerable countries and heightened developing country support for U.S. Government positions in negotiations.

Political-Military Affairs

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Funds requested for the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (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 this primarily through supporting the training and equipping of foreign military forces for peacekeeping, and counterterrorist operations. The request also promotes peace and stability worldwide by responding to the security and humanitarian threats posed by landmines and unexploded ordnance, and excess illicitly-proliferated, unstable, or otherwise at risk small arms/light weapons (SA/LW) and munitions, including man portable air defense systems (MANPADS).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	212,744	*	196,528	-16,216
Overseas Contingency Operations	20,500	*	11,000	-9,500
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	11,000	11,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	*	-	-500
Peacekeeping Operations	20,000	*	-	-20,000
Enduring/Core Programs	192,244	*	185,528	-6,716
Foreign Military Financing	62,800	*	60,000	-2,800
International Military Education and Training	5,799	*	5,003	-796
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	31,795	*	29,425	-2,370
Peacekeeping Operations	91,850	*	91,100	-750

Foreign Military Financing

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) resources will be used to support administrative costs of worldwide FMF programs to allow the U.S. Government to enhance the ability of allies to participate in coalition, humanitarian, peacekeeping, counterterrorism, and counter-insurgency operations. FMF provides a valuable means of engaging with foreign militaries on issues such as civilian-military relations and respect for human rights.

FMF Administrative funds cover costs incurred by the Department of Defense to implement the FMF program, both domestically and overseas. These include operational costs, salaries, travel costs, International Cooperative Administrative Support Systems/local guard costs, and higher costs in administering the FMF/International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs in security

assistance offices overseas. These offices that implement the military assistance programs have experienced drastically increased workloads associated with terrorism and coalition requirements. These funds also cover certain Department of State administrative costs, such as oversight travel and program evaluation.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance supports the operating costs required to administer FMF/IMET programs in security assistance offices overseas.

International Military Education and Training

IMET resources will be used to support administrative costs of running 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 the three dedicated expanded IMET (E-IMET) schools: the Center for Civil-Military Relations, the Defense Institute of International Legal Studies, and the Defense Institute for Medical Operations. Funds also support the Mobile Education Team program.

Key Intervention:

- The FY 2014 request supports the operating costs of three E-IMET school houses.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

This request comprises the Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) global account, which supports activities vital to effective and efficient CWD program implementation. Funding includes program development and support expenses (including contracts supporting program management, programmatic evaluations, and program-related travel), cross-cutting sustainment efforts, and emergency assessments to help partner countries mitigate risks from potentially dangerous depots, as well as operations to safely remove and dispose of materials following incidents at these facilities. This request also will fund a continuing, aggressive program to reduce the global threat of illicitly-held or at-risk MANPADS through safe and effective destruction efforts. In addition, a small portion of global funding will continue to cover other emergency requirements and high-priority weapons destruction projects and unforeseen mandates that occur during the execution year. These programs complement bilateral CWD programs in 26 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 (including MANPADS); and improve physical security and stockpile management and practices to reduce the threats of illicit weapons proliferation and humanitarian disasters.

Key Interventions:

- NADR funding will reduce the risks associated with poorly-secured, loose, and otherwise at-risk MANPADS, which if left unmitigated, would have disastrous security and economic consequences.
- The FY 2014 request allows the United States to respond rapidly to emerging conventional weapons-related threats posed by unforeseen political developments and conflicts (such as those in Libya, Syria, and Mali); and provide emergency assistance to mitigate the humanitarian consequences of conventional weapons-related disasters (such as catastrophic munitions depot explosions).

Peacekeeping Operations

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) resources will be used to support peacekeeping and counterterrorism capacity building programs. PKO funds will continue to support the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI). GPOI provides peacekeeping-related training and equipment to enhance the ability of foreign

nations to participate in United Nations and regional peacekeeping operations. FY 2014 GPOI funds will continue to build sustainable, national peacekeeping capacity through the program's emphasis on train the trainer activities. Support to enhance peacekeeping training facilities and provide appropriate training equipment will further contribute toward partner country self-sufficiency objectives.

PKO funds also 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. TSCTP PKO funds will support advisory assistance, modest infrastructure improvement, and training and equipping of counterterrorist military units in the West and North African regions.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$75.0 million will support the only Department of State dedicated global peacekeeping capacity building program, GPOI, which intends to train over 15,000 peacekeepers with FY 2014 funds.
- U.S.-funded programs of \$16.1 million will train and equip military units (including a focus on communications and logistics) in key TSCTP partner countries to address the threat of al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2014, PM will implement a tiered monitoring and evaluation program designed to improve the overall effectiveness of the military assistance activities funded through the FMF, IMET, and PKO accounts. The bureau's monitoring and evaluation program will be built on three primary components. First, PM will implement a system for monitoring strategic indicators over time, in order to identify changes in the strategic-level security environment, and to serve as high-level measures for evaluating outcomes. Second, PM will guide the development and monitoring of a set of capability indicators that are specifically tied to military assistance program objectives and will be used to monitor changes in the security environment at the country level. Lastly, a set of performance evaluations will examine the impact of military assistance activities on specific partner country security capabilities, identify lessons learned for improving security assistance, and determine whether U.S. program activities or other factors contribute to the changes in targeted strategic indicators. The targeted countries and programs to be evaluated will be identified in FY 2014.

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 vehicles, 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 that are reported through the GPOI Monthly Report on Status of Objectives and the GPOI Evaluation Team Annual Report, as well as GPOI site visit reports, and additional ad hoc deliverables as required. Since FY 2005, the GPOI program has facilitated the training of over 0.2 million peacekeepers. As a result of this success, the GPOI program has shifted its focus more toward increasing national peacekeeping capacity building. While FY 2014 funds will continue to provide training, equipment, and sustainment of peacekeeping troops, activities will focus on strengthening partner country capabilities to train their own peacekeeping units by supporting the development of national peacekeeping trainer cadres; peacekeeping training centers; and other self-sufficiency oriented programs, events, and activities.

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," it either 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 20 countries to achieve mine-impact free status, or otherwise develop self-sufficient mine action capabilities. The CWD program also has made substantial progress in fighting the illicit trafficking of SA/LW and conventional munitions. Since 2003, the program has destroyed over 33,000 MANPADs, 1.6 million SA/LW, and 90,000 tons of munitions worldwide.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation of FMF, IMET, and PKO programs will be used to inform resource allocations and provide accountability for U.S. activities by ensuring that Department of State resources serve broad U.S. foreign policy objectives and promote U.S. interests around the world. This program also will place significant emphasis on the development of baseline analyses, with a goal of gathering evidence for assessing the impact of security assistance activities.

Based on the GPOI evaluation/metrics mechanism, the Department of State is continuing to request funding for the overall GPOI program which has been successful. GPOI's evaluation/metrics mechanisms have enabled PM to identify what types of assistance each GPOI partner requires in order to become self-sufficient. This enables the United States to make informed decisions about funding only those activities that would fill the gaps which currently prevent GPOI partners from becoming self-sufficient in peacekeeping training. As a result of the evaluation of specific activities in certain countries, the Department of State has reprogrammed funding from certain countries and focused on other countries that have been more successful.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The monitoring and evaluation of global and bilateral FMF, IMET, and PKO programs focus on tracking high-level evidence of movement toward the achievement of specific, predetermined strategic objectives, as well as systematic past performance through in-depth evaluations. These evaluations will consider not only progress toward stated goals, but the historical logic of U.S. assistance activities and their consequences. This effort will then be used to improve the overall effectiveness of military grant assistance, inform current 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.

Based on past performance in evaluating whether countries have utilized GPOI-funded equipment and/or training to deploy to peacekeeping operations, FY 2014 GPOI PKO funding will focus on activities which GPOI partners need in order to become self-sufficient in peacekeeping training proficiencies. FY 2014 GPOI PKO funding also will focus on reinforcing success and not provide funding to partners that have not demonstrated a will or ability to actually deploy to peacekeeping operations.

Population, Refugees, and Migration

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The mission of the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) is to protect and assist the most vulnerable populations around the world, to include refugees, conflict victims, stateless persons, and vulnerable migrants, on the basis of humanitarian need and according to principles of universality, impartiality, and human dignity; as well as to promote lawful, orderly, and humane means of international migration. PRM accomplishes its mission through diplomatic engagement and humanitarian programs, including overseas assistance programs, the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program, and resettlement of humanitarian migrants to Israel. The bureau's humanitarian diplomacy and programmatic activities are a core part of the Secretary of State's conflict response capacity and play a vital role in U.S. Government (USG) efforts to address the full cycle of complex emergencies. PRM also has primary responsibility within the USG for international migration policy and programs, as well as international population policy, and, in coordination with other USG actors, advocates for international maternal health issues and manages the United States' relationship with the United Nations Population Fund. Consistent with its mission and authorizing legislation, and to share responsibility for addressing global humanitarian needs with others in the international community, leverage assistance from other donors, and encourage global partnerships to enhance international response to humanitarian crises, PRM works mainly through multilateral institutions, namely: the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). PRM works with USAID and regional bureaus in the Department of State specifically to address timely transitions from relief to development in order to enhance the inclusion of refugee and conflict-affected populations in development planning.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	2,002,300	*	2,010,960	8,660
Overseas Contingency Operations	329,000	*	-	-329,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance	329,000	*	-	-329,000
Enduring/Core Programs	1,673,300	*	2,010,960	337,660
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	27,200	*	250,000	222,800
Migration and Refugee Assistance	1,646,100	*	1,760,960	114,860

Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance

The Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund (ERMA) serves as a contingency fund from which the President can draw in order to respond effectively to humanitarian crises in an ever-changing international environment. The FY 2014 request of \$250 million will maintain the ability of the United States to respond quickly to future urgent and unexpected refugee and migration needs, including, but not limited to, emergency needs in Syria.

The 2014 request of \$250 million in ERMA will allow the United States to respond quickly to urgent and unexpected needs of refugees and other populations of concern, including, but not limited to, emergency humanitarian needs in Syria. The ability to use the funds for either refugees or for other populations

inside a country is crucial to respond effectively to evolving needs during crises. To meet these needs, the appropriations language provides that these funds can be transferred to International Disaster Assistance as appropriate, after the President has made the requisite determination under section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962.

In FY 2012, the President provided \$36 million from ERMA to the Department of State to address various humanitarian emergencies, including assisting refugees, internally displaced persons, vulnerable migrants, and other victims of conflict from Sudan and Mali.

Migration and Refugee Assistance

The international humanitarian programs of the USG provide critical protection and assistance to some of the world's most vulnerable people: refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), stateless persons, vulnerable migrants, and victims of conflict. Reflecting the American people's dedication to assisting those in need, programs funded through the Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) account save lives and ease suffering while upholding human dignity. They help stabilize volatile situations and prevent or mitigate conditions that breed extremism and violence, and are an essential component of U.S. foreign policy. The FY 2014 MRA request of approximately \$1.8 billion will fund contributions to key international humanitarian organizations such as the UNHCR and the ICRC, as well as contributions to nongovernmental organization (NGO) partners to address pressing humanitarian needs overseas and to resettle refugees in the United States. These funds support programs that meet basic needs to sustain life; provide protection and assistance to the most vulnerable, particularly women and children and the elderly; 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.

Key Interventions:

- **Overseas Assistance:** In both emergencies and protracted situations overseas, humanitarian assistance helps refugees, IDPs, stateless persons, conflict victims, and other vulnerable migrants to meet their basic needs and enables them to begin rebuilding their lives. U.S. assistance of approximately \$1.3 billion will include the provision of life-sustaining services, including water and sanitation, shelter, and healthcare; as well as programs that provide physical and legal protection to vulnerable beneficiaries and assist refugees to voluntarily return to their homes in safety or, when that is not an option, integrate into their host communities as appropriate.
- **Refugee Admissions:** Resettlement is a key element of refugee protection and efforts to find solutions to refugee displacement when repatriation and local integration are not viable solutions. As the world's largest resettlement country, the United States welcomes the most vulnerable refugees from a diverse array of backgrounds. Through NGO partners, \$362.0 million in U.S. funding will help refugees and certain other categories of special immigrants to resettle in communities across the United States.
- **Humanitarian Migrants to Israel:** This funding of \$15.0 million will maintain USG support for relocation and integration of Jewish migrants, including those from the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and Africa, to Israel.
- **Administrative Expenses (\$35.1 million):** The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration is responsible for the oversight of all programs funded through the MRA and the President's U.S. Emergency and Refugee Migration Assistance appropriations. Funds requested for FY 2014 will be used to ensure sound stewardship of resources and maximum impact for beneficiary populations and American taxpayers by stressing accountability and transparency in PRM's management and monitoring of these critical humanitarian programs. The largest portion of administrative expenses will cover the salary, benefits, and travel costs of U.S. direct hire staff, including regional refugee coordinators posted in U.S. Embassies around the world.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: PRM continued to strengthen monitoring and evaluation of its humanitarian programs in FY 2012 to inform future policy and programmatic decision-making and ensure sound stewardship of resources. In addition to the performance indicators reported in this Congressional Budget Justification, PRM uses a variety of measures to monitor progress in its humanitarian programs, and works with other donors to strengthen performance measures for the international humanitarian community. PRM incorporates performance measures that reflect USG humanitarian priorities into cooperation frameworks with UNHCR, UNRWA, and IOM. With each of these organizations, as well as the ICRC, PRM plays an important role in shaping and supporting their strategic planning and performance management. PRM conducts annual reviews of these frameworks and each organization's performance, as well as interim and annual evaluations of PRM-funded non-governmental organization programs. The Bureau also conducts annual regional policy and program reviews in order to review past performance and formulate future programmatic and diplomatic strategies based on results. These reviews consider performance information gathered throughout the year through onsite monitoring trips, program and financial reporting from implementing partners, independent evaluations, and other sources. As in previous years, PRM facilitated an annual, year-long course, PRM Monitoring and Evaluation of Humanitarian Assistance, to ensure its program officers have the knowledge and tools required to monitor programs implemented by multilateral and non-governmental partners.

Due to security restrictions that limited the mobility of Baghdad-based PRM staff, and hampered onsite monitoring and evaluation efforts, in FY 2011, PRM supported external monitoring and evaluation of PRM-funded assistance programs in Iraq to ensure that the performance of Iraq-based programs continued to be carefully monitored. Additionally in FY 2011, PRM funded an evaluation of the relationship between livelihoods, education and protection space for urban refugees in Ecuador and Somali refugees in Kenya's Dadaab camp. The evaluation results will be used to better target future program for these populations.

In FY 2012, in accordance with the Department of State's February 2012 Program Evaluation Policy, PRM initiated a rigorous evaluation to identify best practices resulting from preventing gender-based violence (GBV) programs in refugee settings, with an emphasis on Chad, Malaysia, and Uganda. Due to a lack of strong proposals received, PRM re-submitted the evaluation request in FY 2013 and identified a well-designed proposal and qualified partner. The evaluation is expected to be completed in March 2014 and its findings will shape the programs and policies of PRM and its partners.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: PRM uses findings from its monitoring and evaluation to inform budget and program decisions. For example, in FY 2012, PRM closely monitored the regional response to the Syria emergency, with Regional Refugee Coordinators and Washington-based staff engaging directly with governmental, nongovernmental and multilateral partners. Based on reporting from PRM field staff and partners on the dire situation and key gaps in assistance, PRM provided additional funding and reinforced diplomatic engagement to strengthen protection and assistance for the influx of Syrian refugees in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey. PRM's partners strive to meet international minimum standards for protection and assistance of Syrian refugees and other populations of concern around the world.

PRM investments have been critical in improving the monitoring of the bureau's multilateral partners. With PRM support, UNHCR continues to upgrade and expand its one-of-a-kind online Health Information System, which makes refugee health data available to the international humanitarian community. PRM support has allowed UNRWA to continue expanding its E-health and Family Health

Team (FHT) approach, which has significantly improved UNRWA's management of health information and the quality and efficiency of services provided to patients. E-health and the FHT model are being used in Lebanon and Gaza and will be expanded to all UNRWA clinics in West Bank, Jordan and Syria (as security permits) by 2015.

In FY 2012, a PRM-supported contractor completed an evaluation concerning the impact of PRM-funded Afghan refugee reintegration assistance from FY 2009-2011 in order to: 1) identify best practices and lessons learned; and 2) inform future programmatic and diplomatic decisions. The evaluation yielded important findings and recommendations that are allowing PRM and its partners to better address the protection and assistance needs of Afghan returnees, who remain highly mobile upon their return to Afghanistan.

Humanitarian research supported by PRM also strengthens the monitoring capacity of the bureau and its partners. For example, a PRM research partner completed a project in FY 2012 that developed a profiling instrument to help humanitarian agencies locate urban refugees, distinguish them from other migrants and the urban poor, and determine whether and how they are more vulnerable than other groups in order to appropriately target interventions in a particular context. This is significant given that the majority of the global refugee population resides in cities. The research will help both PRM and its partners improve monitoring of protection and assistance for urban refugees.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Assessments of global humanitarian needs show that the number of beneficiaries and the needs of PRM's populations of concern are growing even as solutions and greater self-sufficiency are found for tens of thousands. PRM is committed to robust monitoring of its partners, even in the most insecure areas. However, doing so has required costly interventions such as third-party contract monitoring. In this context, PRM's request for FY 2014 MRA resources proposes an increase for these needs to reinforce monitoring in insecure settings such as Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. PRM's capacity to monitor the performance of its programs and evaluate the extent to which its programs are meeting global humanitarian needs relies on administrative resources included in the FY 2014 MRA request. These administrative resources allow PRM staff to directly monitor its partners and their programs in the field, ensuring strong oversight and maximum impact for beneficiaries on behalf of the American taxpayer.

The request also seeks to sustain support for well managed ongoing humanitarian programs that are providing life-saving protection and assistance to refugees in protracted situations of displacement. Regular bureau monitoring trips have confirmed ongoing humanitarian needs, including those of Darfur refugees in eastern Chad, Somalis in the Horn of Africa, Afghan refugees in Pakistan, Colombians throughout the Western Hemisphere and elsewhere. In addition, the Bureau monitors humanitarian situations as they change over time. For example, dialogue with the Government of Burma on humanitarian issues has improved significantly. The possibility of eventual voluntary return of Burmese refugee asylum seekers from Thailand and elsewhere is under discussion. However, the Bureau's monitoring of assistance for Burmese refugee asylum seekers in Thailand highlights that significant protection and assistance needs will need to be addressed until such time as safe, voluntary returns can take place. As a result, the FY 2014 MRA request includes funds to continue support to Burmese refugee asylum seekers in Thailand, as the Bureau continues to monitor the situation inside Burma and elsewhere in the region.

Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The FY 2014 request reflects the ongoing U.S. commitment to the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), consistent with the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008. As the largest component of President Obama’s Global Health Initiative (GHI), PEPFAR activities will continue to be carefully and purposefully integrated with those of other health and development programs. Implementation of PEPFAR is led by the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator (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 this Congressional Budget Justification. In FY 2014, PEPFAR will help move the world towards the goal of creating an AIDS-free generation, and brings to bear the investments necessary to change the curve of the epidemic as outlined in the *PEPFAR Blueprint: Creating an AIDS-free Generation*, released on World AIDS Day 2012. Through continued scale-up of combination prevention and treatment interventions in high-burden countries, PEPFAR will help countries reduce new HIV infections and decrease AIDS-related mortality, while increasing the capacity of countries to sustain and support these efforts over time.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	2,259,746	*	2,188,931	-70,815
Global Health Programs - State	2,259,746	*	2,188,931	-70,815

Global Health Programs

S/GAC oversees the implementation of PEPFAR through the Departments of Defense, Health and Human Services, Labor, State, and Commerce, as well as Peace Corps, and the U.S. Agency for International Development. PEPFAR’s 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 2014, PEPFAR will continue to support the Obama Administration’s commitment to the goal of an AIDS-free generation through diverse, high-impact investment portfolios in countries, reflecting country capacities and the complementary investments of the country, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (Global Fund), and other donors. These investment portfolios, together with the growing capacities of countries, have allowed PEPFAR to strategically leverage U.S. resources to expand service capacities and reach more people.

Scientific advances and their successful implementation have brought the world to a tipping point in the fight against AIDS. Through its continued support for scale-up of combination prevention and treatment interventions in high-burden countries, PEPFAR will help countries reduce new HIV infections and decrease AIDS-related mortality, while simultaneously increasing the capacity of countries to sustain and support these efforts over time. This support will, in turn, move more countries past the programmatic

tipping point in their HIV epidemics—the point at which the annual increase in new patients on antiretroviral treatment (ART) exceeds annual new HIV infections—and put them on the path toward achieving an AIDS-free generation.

With the continued prioritization of combinations of activities based on sound scientific evidence, PEPFAR programs have the maximum impact to push the rate of new infections downward dramatically and save more lives. ART, voluntary medical male circumcision (VMMC), condom distribution, and preventing mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) will continue to be instrumental in further turning the tide of global AIDS. These efforts and other complementary interventions, such as HIV testing and counseling and prevention programs for persons living with HIV, an increased focus on the scale-up of pediatric treatment programs, and programs with populations at high risk for infection, continue to be core interventions for stemming the course of the epidemic.

The goal of creating an AIDS-free generation is a shared responsibility with partner countries in a convening role. Neither the United States Government (USG) nor any other single entity can accomplish this goal alone. The principles of country ownership and this shared responsibility, and the advancement of the growing commitment of partner countries and the donor community to promote and operationalize country-directed and sustainable responses to their HIV/AIDS epidemics will continue to be a cornerstone of PEPFAR in FY 2014. PEPFAR will continue to engage partner countries in transparent dialogue, including the prioritization of HIV and other health issues, budget negotiations and financial management, and approaches to technical support that build lasting capacity within each country.

Implementation of GHI also necessitates levels of collaboration and integration of donor resources and funding streams that will be best realized by continuing to build indigenous capacity and leadership and systems upon which multiple health issues can be addressed. In addition, addressing gender issues is essential to reducing the vulnerability of women and men to HIV infection. PEPFAR proactively confronts the changing demographics of the HIV/AIDS epidemic by integrating gender throughout prevention, care, and treatment activities and reflecting GHI principles that highlight the importance of women, girls, and gender equality.

As the established timeframes for Partnership Frameworks (PFs) begin to come to a close, the principle of country ownership and the priority that countries (including government, civil societies and the private sector) work in concert to build the capacity to maintain and continue to achieve joint goals and targets represents the next phase of the PF process. In FY 2014 this transition framework will be an important part of country plans and the strategies for engaging with the partner governments, and will move PEPFAR further from an emergency program and towards sustainability.

Building upon the historic goal of supporting 6 million on treatment by World AIDS Day 2013, in FY 2014 PEPFAR will focus on serving the sickest individuals, pregnant women, and those with TB/HIV co-infection. PEPFAR will also direct increasing treatment resources to ensure the program successfully reaches those in greatest need of services and achieves the greatest possible level of impact on the epidemic. Countries receiving sustained and robust PEPFAR resources will be supported to achieve treatment efficiencies through increased collaboration with other donors and the overall consolidation of procurement of treatment commodities, including drugs and laboratory equipment and reagents.

Other essential prevention interventions, such as PMTCT, particularly Option B+ which provides continuous ART for HIV-positive pregnant women, and VMMC, are also being expanded in many countries. As new and emerging proven interventions are scientifically validated and implemented, PEPFAR will support broad implementation and uptake to ensure maximum effect on reducing HIV transmission.

Finally, PEPFAR continues to seek efficiencies within programs from a variety of aspects. Declining treatment cost and increasing collaboration with other donors has ensured U.S. government funds are targeted more strategically to programs which have the largest impact on the HIV epidemic. Costing and scenario-based modeling continue to play an important role at both the country level and in headquarters planning.

International Partnerships

PEPFAR's bilateral and multilateral investments are mutually supportive, increasingly integrated, and programmatically interdependent. Together, these investments save lives and build country ownership and capacity to lead and manage national responses over the longer term. The FY 2014 request supports the USG's ongoing work with international partners to leverage taxpayer resources and attract other donors to the international response, mobilize and sustain political will, and establish international policies and standards. To achieve these goals, S/GAC works closely with and through key partners, including the Global Fund, World Health Organization (WHO), and United Nations agencies led by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). In addition, PEPFAR has strong partnerships with non-governmental organizations, including faith- and community-based organizations, other national governments, and the private sector.

The USG continues to use its leverage as a donor and member of the Global Fund and UNAIDS governing bodies to ensure the complementarities of both organizations and the momentum and impact of the international response. More broadly, PEPFAR will continue to expand multilateral engagement with the goal of strengthening these institutions and leveraging the work of multilateral partners to maximize the impact of country programs.

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria: The U.S. Government strongly supports the Global Fund and recognizes the substantial progress the Fund has made in implementing comprehensive reforms in the last two years since the U.S. Call to Action for Reform in October 2010. The United States has welcomed the Global Fund's accomplishments in restructuring its management and core operations, introducing more rigorous fiduciary controls systems, implementing a new strategic funding model, and collaborating more intensively with U.S. bilateral health assistance programs in implementing countries. The USG has helped the Global Fund strengthen its promise as an efficient, long-term channel for funding evidence-based, high-impact interventions. The FY 2014 request of \$1.65 billion encourages other partners to join the United States in meeting this shared responsibility. As always, U.S. Government political and financial support for the Global Fund remains tied to successful implementation of key reforms already underway, resulting in greater impact on the ground.

The Global Fund is a smart investment that allows the United States to save lives and improve health outcomes in multiple ways. Investing through the Global Fund allows the U.S. Government to leverage increased health returns for scarce dollars—every dollar the USG invests in the Global Fund leverages more than two dollars from other donors. The United States' contribution to the Global Fund helps us achieve successful bilateral program which are complementary to and deeply interdependent with Global Fund-financed programs in many countries, reach more people with quality services, leverage contributions from other donors, and promote a shared responsibility among donors and implementers for financing countries' responses to the three diseases. As of December 2012, Global Fund-supported programs in 151 countries were saving an estimated 100,000 lives every month. To date, its resources have provided support for HIV/AIDS treatment for 4.2 million people, PMTCT services for 1.7 million pregnant women, detection and treatment of 9.7 million TB cases, and the distribution of 310 million bed nets to protect families from malaria.

PEPFAR is working to make U.S. programs more efficient and impactful, and is accelerating these gains through increased collaboration with governments, the Global Fund, and other partners to align programs

and target investments. In some countries, PEPFAR and the Global Fund each cover different geographic regions in the delivery of treatment and related services (e.g., the Democratic Republic of Congo), while in others the two work together by supporting different treatment regimens (e.g., Tanzania). The USG will ensure that bilateral and Global Fund resources are invested in a fully coordinated and complementary manner to achieve better health outcomes within the framework of national strategic plans developed by partner countries. USG health programs are institutionalizing joint planning and implementation in countries where both organizations are making investments.

The FY 2014 request will provide critical financial resources for the continuation of high-impact programs and for the full launch of the Global Fund's new funding modality in 2014. Working through diplomatic channels and mechanisms such as the G-20, the United States will encourage nations with emerging economies and natural resource wealth to shoulder an increasing share of domestic HIV financing and to fund international efforts. The USG will continue to work together with the Global Fund Secretariat and Board to target priority donors for new or increased contributions to the Global Fund. U.S. Embassies in targeted countries will raise this issue in diplomatic discussions.

Strong investments in and collaboration between U.S. bilateral health programs and the Global Fund makes sense as the United States increasingly focuses on country ownership and technical cooperation. In order to achieve a durable response to HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria, the U.S. Government needs to increase both donor and recipient countries' political and financial commitment to the effort, build country capacity to lead and manage a national response, and institutionalize the inclusion of diverse stakeholders in funding and policy decisions.

The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS: The U.S. Government plays an active role in the governance and oversight of UNAIDS through its participation as a Member State in UNAIDS Board meetings. In this forum, the USG continues to promote evidence-based policies that ensure effective and efficient use of funds and resources to respond to the global HIV/AIDS epidemic. In 2011, the United States strongly supported UNAIDS' establishment of the Unified Budget Results Accountability Framework (UBRAF) that provides an unprecedented level of transparency and accountability for the work of the UNAIDS program, clearly delineating the roles and responsibilities of the Secretariat and each UN co-sponsor in the achievement of goals set in the UNAIDS Strategy (2011-2015). The UNAIDS Board will review and evaluate the first cycle of the new UBRAF reporting in June 2013, to ensure UNAIDS is effectively implementing its UNAIDS Strategy.

The U.S. Government's investment in UNAIDS continues to support its core competencies in the HIV/AIDS response. The UNAIDS Secretariat coordinates the efforts of UN agencies to deliver as one with common strategies, goals, and objectives; mobilize political and financial resources; advocate for political and policy change; hold donors and other stakeholders accountable for results; and empower agents of change, including civil society, to make available strategic information for planning to ensure that resources are targeted where they deliver the greatest impact. UNAIDS also engages country leadership in support of country-owned responses that integrated with national health and development efforts.

The USG will continue to work alongside UNAIDS. In 2013, efforts will be made to ensure strong coordination at the country level, including a special focus on operationalizing the principles of the investment framework, an important tool that puts informed country ownership and decision making at the forefront of the HIV response. Through this tool, UNAIDS will support countries to further optimize and rationalize the resource allocations of national programs and target their national investments to high-impact programmatic activities to achieve maximum cost-effectiveness and impact.

Technical Support/Strategic Information/Evaluation

The request includes funding for central technical support and programmatic costs, as well as strategic information systems that are used in support of country programs to monitor program performance, track progress, and evaluate the effectiveness of interventions. 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: ART, 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.

S/GAC and WHO continue a collaborative relationship structured around five Shared Strategic Priorities: Antiretroviral Therapy – especially treatment guidelines; TB/HIV integrated Programs; Health Systems Strengthening; Strategic Information; and HIV Prevention – specifically PMTCT, VMMC, and Prevention for Most-At-Risk Populations. The Shared Strategic Priorities are used to guide development of specific objectives as well as WHO and PEPFAR to resources allocations.

Technical support activities will also promote the sustainability of PEPFAR programs, including transitioning HIV care and treatment services from central mechanisms to the leadership and management of local partners.

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 Five-Year Strategy's programmatic priorities. A portion of PEPFAR's technical support funding is used to develop public-private partnerships to leverage the resources and core expertise of international and local companies.

Oversight and Management

Funding is requested to support the operational costs incurred by headquarters offices of USG 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; travel by headquarters staff to provide technical support to the field; 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 2012 Actual	FY 2013 C.R.	FY 2014 Request
HIV/AIDS Bilateral	5,111	*	4,881
<u>State and USAID HIV/AIDS</u>	<u>4,593</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>4,350</u>
USAID GHP HIV/AIDS	350	*	330
State GHP HIV/AIDS	4,243	*	4,020
<u>HHS HIV/AIDS</u>	<u>510</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>531</u>
CDC HIV/AIDS ¹	118	*	132
NIH HIV/AIDS Research	392	*	399
<u>DOD HIV/AIDS</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>-</u>
TB Bilateral	256	*	199
USAID GHP TB	236	*	191
Other USAID TB	20	*	8
Global Fund Multilateral	1,300	*	1,650
HHS NIH	-	-	-
State GHP	1,300	*	1,650
PEPFAR TOTAL	6,667	*	6,730

1/ The FY 2014 CDC HIV/AIDS numbers are not comparable to prior years because of the proposed realignment of Business Services and support activities to programmatic lines.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: PEPFAR, led by S/GAC, conducted several program evaluations and assessments in FY 2011 to evaluate performance and to lay the groundwork for improved program effectiveness and efficiency.

Technical Working Group Reviews: The PEPFAR Technical Working Groups undertook over fifty separate country-level program visits in FY 2012. These visits focused on improving the effectiveness and efficiency of PEPFAR programs and ensuring optimal coordination between PEPFAR teams, national governments, implementing partners, and other major funders such as the Global Fund. For example, a recent review of PEPFAR's Adult Treatment program in Nigeria helped reorganize PEPFAR's partners into regional support and assisted with decreasing the number of different antiretroviral regimens purchased by the USG, thereby increasing efficiency, simplifying the supply chain, and decreasing cost. Similar trips by experts in HIV Testing and Counseling, Orphans and Vulnerable Children, VMMC, PMTCT, and other technical areas provided critical technical assistance and program strengthening.

Annual Program Results: In FY 2012, 33 countries and three regions submitted Annual Program Results (APR) reports to headquarters documenting program results achieved during the fiscal year. Countries reported results on up to 31 programmatic and 6 national indicators, based on the activities funded. In FY 2012, APR results were measured against targets set in the country operational plans, regardless of what fiscal year funds were used to reach those targets.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Costing and scenario-based modeling continues to play an important role at both the country level and in headquarters planning. Building on PEPFAR's efforts to expand unit cost information for ART, PEPFAR has broadened this work to include other program areas such as PMTCT. With the ongoing acceleration of PMTCT service expansion, more detailed cost data will enable more efficient programming at the country level.

PEPFAR has institutionalized its pioneering expenditure tracking and analysis methodology into routine annual reporting. By the end of FY 2014 all PEPFAR country programs will produce annual financial indicators, e.g. U.S. Government unit spent 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. 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.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The FY 2014 request will support PEPFAR's programming focus on high-impact, targeted interventions and supporting the broad implementation and uptake of new and emerging scientifically validated and proven interventions.

Effective prevention interventions, such as PMTCT option B+ which provides continuous ART for HIV-positive pregnant women is an example of an integrated intervention that has the potential to rapidly scale-up the core prevention, treatment, and care interventions, maximizing impact and reducing new HIV infections while also decreasing AIDS-related mortality.

PEPFAR will continue to track program progress with results submitted from countries on a semi-annual basis. Simultaneously, as the expenditure analysis exercise continues to become more widespread across PEPFAR countries in 2013, these new data will also 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.

Special Representatives

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Department of State’s Special Representatives for Global Women’s Issues, Cyber Issues, Civil Society & Emerging Democracies, Global Partnerships, and Muslim Communities promote human dignity, equality, economic growth and international cooperation. Funds requested for these offices will support activities that seek to enhance social dialogue, inclusion, and cooperation between the public and private spheres.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	8,000	*	23,400	15,400
Economic Support Fund	8,000	*	23,400	15,400

Economic Support Fund

Ambassador-at Large for Global Women’s Issues (S/GWI): The S/GWI request of \$20.0 million includes \$15.0 million for the Department of State Full Participation Fund and \$5.0 million to continue the Global Women, Peace, and Security Initiative (GWPS). The purpose of the Full Participation Fund is to advance gender equality and the status of women and girls in all foreign policy objectives. Activities will focus on women’s political and civic participation; women’s economic participation; prevention and response to gender-based violence; and women, peace, and security. The Full Participation Fund will support innovative efforts by bureaus and embassies to integrate gender into foreign assistance initiatives. Results will be evaluated by gender experts across the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development. GWPS funds projects that promote peace and security, protect women and girls from violence, and enable them to participate in the reconciliation and peace process in the selected countries.

Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues (S/CCI): The S/CCI request of \$0.5 million will support activities of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF), such as the participation of civil society from developing countries in its annual global event. The IGF is a multi-stakeholder forum where all participants can express views; find areas for collaboration; exchange expertise and ideas about Internet policy issues; and work to support an open internet that promotes fundamental freedoms and a positive alternative to proposals for centralized government control. The request will support President’s International Strategy for Cyberspace to promote effective and inclusive structures for Internet Governance. Funding also will support participation of civil society from developing countries in workshops on key Internet policy issues of access, diversity, openness, privacy, security, and critical Internet resources that inform global constituents and policy-makers and allow for the exchange of ideas and expertise.

Senior Advisor for Civil Society and Emerging Democracies (S/SACSED): The S/SACSED request in the amount of \$0.5 million supports the participation of developing countries’ civil society leaders in multi-national fora, such as the Community of Democracies (CD) 2015 Ministerial. The CD is an inter-governmental organization whose primary purpose is to support emerging democracies and civil society. Support is provided on issues ranging from democracy education, to women and youth, to regional cooperation on democratic assistance. Attendance at the CD Ministerial and related events will

provide civil society leaders tools and global networking opportunities to advance democracy in their home countries. Funding will ensure participation of developing countries' civil society representatives in workshops on how to effectively engage with governments on issues related to transparency, civic education, youth activism, and advocacy, in countries undergoing democratic transitions.

Special Representative for Global Partnerships (S/GPI): The S/GPI request of \$2.0 million will broaden the scope of current programs: empowering members of diaspora communities to support development in their countries of heritage; enhancing access to clean water; and promoting clean and safe cook stoves; and engaging in communities with significant Muslim populations. S/GPI will continue to fund programs that encourage high-impact investments that help developing countries solve ongoing problems such as sustainable housing. Funding will support startups and entrepreneurs across Africa, the Middle East, and the Mekong Delta region through business development workshops that teach local populations entrepreneurial skills, and how to build networks for information sharing. S/GPI also will support knowledge transfer forums that highlight business opportunities and encourage the sharing of best practices. For example, the office will evaluate the Accelerating Market-driven Partnerships sustainable housing pilot program in Brazil and leverage private sector funds to expand activities into other countries and sectors.

Special Representative to Muslim Communities (S/SRMC): The S/SRMC request in the amount of \$0.4 million will build on four years of activity and engagement to further build respectful and strong relationships between the U.S. Government and communities with significant Muslim populations. Funds will be used to empower civil society in communities with significant Muslim populations around the world by broadening networks of young leaders to positively impact their communities and providing social media training to counter extremism. Funds will be coordinated with and programmed through regional bureaus with guidance from S/SRMC. Approximately half of the funds will be used to strengthen networks and fund follow-on local projects. The remaining funds will be used to provide training and social media skills to empower communities with significant Muslim populations.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: S/GWI grantees must demonstrate monitoring and evaluation procedures are in place before receiving funds. S/GWI requires interim reporting on all funded projects, and tracks project 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. S/GWI collaborates with its colleagues in Washington and in embassies and missions around the world at each stage of the grant cycle. For example, S/GWI will train officers and staff on techniques to support and monitor grantees performance. This will include 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. Once grants for GWPS have been awarded, S/GWI will work closely with embassies to provide support on monitoring projects and ensuring reports are collected in a timely fashion.

S/GPI develops monitoring and evaluation plans for all of its grantees. FY 2012 is the first year S/GPI received foreign assistance funds, therefore, formal evaluation activities will commence later this year. S/GPI plans to hold one or more site visits to Kenya to monitor a grant for developing clean cook stoves. Also in Africa, S/GPI will monitor the usage of online tools, participation, and investments in a partnership to encourage technology entrepreneurship on the continent. The office plans qualitative and quantitative assessments of new programs launched from the S/GPI partner International diaspora Engagement Alliance platform, including business competition programs, science and technology partnerships, and volunteer and philanthropy partnerships.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Once GWPS grants are awarded, S/GWI will use the monitoring and evaluation results to inform its programmatic choices both in focus countries and across other regions. Only projects that yield results will continue to receive funding. In FY 2013, S/GWI plans to conduct evaluations in all regions where GWPS programs will be implemented. S/GWI will conduct a scatter sampling of two to three projects per region to evaluate specific projects. Results of the evaluation will inform decisions of whether or not to expand these programs in the region or replicate them in other regions.

S/GPI program officers will use biannual narrative reports and program closeout documents to assess grant progress towards objectives. Program officers will use mid-term reports to identify problems and highlight successes. Successful activities will be publicized to spur similar programs in other geographic locations or around comparable issues. For example, S/GPI recently awarded funds to a start-up based in Kenya to develop a clean cook stove manufacturing operation that will create jobs and address health and climate issues. Quarterly reports submitted by the grantee will be used by S/GPI and Embassy Nairobi to assess how the grantee's use of funds has affected economic development in the area and where plans may need to change moving forward. The outcome of this grant also will be used to inform whether similar grants will be made in other geographical regions. These evaluations will provide the basis for discussions between the grantee and the program officer should changes or adjustments need to be made.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: S/GPI and S/GWI will take grantee performance, program monitoring and evaluation reports, discussions around program challenges and successes, and lessons learned from FY 2012 and FY 2013 into consideration in developing strategic plans for FY 2014. S/GWI will use the evaluation report from the FY2012 GWPS efforts to inform programmatic decisions for FY 2014, including the priorities to be emphasized in the Request for Application and the final selection of programs.

USAID Asia Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Asia Regional Program (Asia Regional) implements activities and provides technical assistance to strengthen regional and bilateral programs in East Asia and the Pacific, Central Asia, and South Asia. In FY 2014, USAID will guide activities operating throughout this region, and ensure they are implemented effectively based on cutting edge technology and evidence. FY 2014 resources for the Asia Regional Program will fund technical and subject-matter experts who can advise USAID Missions on sectors such as health, education, agriculture, environment, economic growth, and democracy and governance. Asia Regional will also help USAID missions to conduct sector analyses; plan programs; program design and evaluations; draft five-year strategic plans; and comply with regulatory requirements. Asia Regional will assist USAID Missions in the implementation of USAID Forward reforms as well as three Presidential Initiatives: Feed the Future (FTF), Global Health (GHI) and Global Climate Change Initiative (GCC). Programs will strengthen partner governments and civil society with particular attention to youth, gender equality, and women’s empowerment.

In FY 2014, Asia Regional will address U.S. Government (USG) priorities in the region, including trans-boundary issues including regional trade and investment, global climate change, water resource management, and wildlife trafficking. USAID will also aim to strengthen civil society and address key youth and gender issues. In addition, Asia Regional will provide surge capacity in targeted areas, assisting with specific program and technical expertise as needed to the field and delivering support to countries in transition to democracy, such as Burma.

In light of the expanding political, economic, and social opportunities presented by the Asia rebalance, Asia Regional will provide an effective platform for advancing USG policy and program objectives across the region and in target countries.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	-	*	14,673	14,673
Development Assistance	-	*	9,923	9,923
Global Health Programs - USAID	-	*	4,750	4,750

Development Assistance

Peace and Security Programs: Countries in Asia continue to face challenges of extremism that threaten national and regional stability. With a rising youth population, the constructive engagement of youth as full participants in Asian societies is critical. USAID invests in young people so they have the skills, knowledge, and attitudes to succeed in today’s society. In FY 2014, Asia Regional’s efforts will also aim to increase the impact of bilateral and regional strategies and programs in countering violent extremism.

Key interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$2.0 million will support the implementation of USAID’s policy on the *Development Response to Violent Extremism and Insurgency* in focus countries in the region, such as Bangladesh, Indonesia, and Nepal.

- Programs funded from the \$2.0 million will also develop methodologies for U.S. assistance programs to mitigate the appeal of violent extremism, particularly amongst youth.

Democracy and Governance Programs: Asia Regional’s efforts aim to increase the impact of bilateral and regional democracy and governance programs. Issues of democracy and governance are critical to the stability and prosperity of the region. Supporting democracy and better governance positively affects social sectors and bolsters the impact and sustainability of USAID development programming. However, a complex range of democracy and governance issues are undermined by the variance of 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. In FY 2014, countries in Asia experiencing democratic change will be a focus of technical assistance.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$0.9 million will continue to focus on priority countries in Asia undergoing transitions, including analytic support to political reform strategies and programs for priority countries in the region, such as Burma and the Kyrgyz Republic.
- The \$0.9 million will also continue to support analysis, evaluation, exchange of best practices, and strategic design to provide critical 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.

Education: Millions of children in the Asia region lack access to the quality of education needed to succeed in school and work, and to be productive and informed members of society. FY 2014 regional education funds will be used to inform strategies and program designs, and to support USAID’s Education Strategy. The approach supports professional development in basic education, youth and workforce development, and higher education. Asia Regional will place emphasis on early-grade reading, access to education in conflict or post-conflict country environments, and employability skills. USAID technical experts will ensure that USAID field programs have the latest technical information and evidence-based practices to improve their programs’ results.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$1.0 million will develop and improve analytical tools that enable USAID missions to implement effective programs in education.
- U.S.-funded programs will also provide technical expertise to ensure that field programs have the latest technical information and evidence-based practices to improve their programs’ results.
- In Higher Education, the \$1.0 million will guide programming in the region to improve the ability of tertiary and workforce development programs to produce a workforce with relevant skills that support country development.

Economic Growth: In the economic growth sector, USAID focuses on issues of employment creation as it relates to unemployment and underemployment in Asia. Additionally, technical experts provide support to USAID missions on economic growth assessments, program evaluations, and project design, and regional trade development linking Central and South Asia.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$1.5 million 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 USG consultations on strategic planning and programming with policymakers, private sector leaders,

donors, and senior-level officials.

Agriculture: Many countries in Asia face a continuing crisis in agriculture and food security. In South Asia, where 40 percent of the world's poor live and subsist on less than one dollar per day, challenges remain in both improving agriculture productivity of key food staples and alleviating policy roadblocks that impede distribution and trade of agricultural commodities.

Key Interventions:

- Feed the Future: Asia Regional will provide \$1.0 million to support country-based efforts to promote agriculture-sector development needed to alleviate hunger and encourage sustainable, broad-based economic growth.
- USAID will partner with international agriculture research centers and universities on policy analysis and reform, as well as on the use of technologies to increase agricultural productivity, improve water management, and foster food security in Asia.
- FY 2014 funds will support cost-benefit analyses of nutrition and food security investments and assist in the design of nutrition-related programs.

Environment: Pervasive poverty, population growth, and corruption have intensified demands on natural resources, environmental systems, and biodiversity 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. Massive hydropower development on the Mekong River threatens the wellbeing and livelihoods of millions of people. In FY 2014, Asia Regional environmental and water funding will focus on advancing four strategic priorities: strengthening research and adaptation to glacier retreat; improving effective tiger and snow leopard conservation across the region; promoting business models as alternatives to deforestation; and improving trans-boundary water resource management.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$3.0 million will provide analytic support to USAID missions in Asia for environment assessments, evaluations, and project designs.
- U.S. assistance will also strengthen research and adaptation to glacier retreat and advance effective tiger and snow leopard conservation across the region.
- U.S. programs funded from the \$3.0 million will disseminate and adopt best practices from GCC to help Asian countries access sustainable clean energy resources.
- The FY 2014 request will support sustainable institutional capacity development throughout Asia by: 1) building capacity of law enforcement agencies to combat tiger trafficking crimes, strengthening their ability to work with wildlife officials in 13 Asian Countries; and 2) supporting improved science and analysis for decision-making by providing information and tools specifically on the changing hydrology of South and Central Asia due to glacial retreat.

Global Health Programs

Nearly 40 percent of the world's maternal deaths and over half of neonatal deaths occur in Asia; more than 60 percent of the world's malnourished children also live in Asia. While the HIV epidemic remains concentrated, incidence is rising among high-risk groups in many countries across the region. FY 2014 funding will be used both to inform strategies and program designs and to support USAID's approach to ending preventable maternal and child deaths in support of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) principles. The approach supports advancing gender equality programming, policy implementation, and the monitoring and evaluation of activities in the areas of maternal and child health, family planning, and nutrition. Assistance provided through the Global Health Programs-USAID account will support the

goals and principles of GHI to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. USAID technical experts will ensure that U.S. field programs have the latest technical information and evidence-based practices to improve their programs' results.

Key Interventions:

- **Maternal and Child Health:** In FY 2014, Asia Regional will provide approximately \$2.3 million to address health practices and policies that affect maternal and child mortality in the Asia region such as promoting safe delivery and postpartum care, including counseling on proper rest, nutrition, breastfeeding, hygiene, and child spacing. USAID will broaden the evidence base on the effect of integrating gender into scale-up and of prioritizing policy within the service delivery context. In FY 2014, Asia Regional will build the capacity of partner countries to develop, manage, oversee, and implement their health programs; strengthen and leverage other efforts; emphasize data-driven decision-making; and foster research to address key questions related to USAID mission and partner country goals.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** With funds of \$2.5 million, USAID will address health practices affecting the unmet needs for voluntary family planning services and information. The same policy analysis and health system strengthening strategies and program designs in maternal and child health will also apply to FP/RH. The scaling-up of evidence-based best practices will focus on gender equality and youth, while applying women- and girl-centered approaches.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Asia Regional provides extensive support to USAID field missions and strengthens field programs across the region through targeted technical support and research. The Asia Regional Program supports research activities on the science and implications of glacier retreat to assist USAID missions in planning and programming new funding across sectors such as health, water, governance, and civil society to address the impacts of glacier melt in the high mountains of Asia. USAID also supports gender analysis and the integration of strategies to reduce gender-related inequalities and women's empowerment through regional programs directly managed by Washington and by providing technical assistance to USAID missions in the Asia region.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2012 and FY 2013, the program has conducted assessments and established mechanisms that improved program design, implementation, and evaluation across the region. The Asia Regional program also conducts and reviews evaluations that guide program decisions. For example, Asia Regional ensures that gender analyses are completed to identify and address specific barriers and opportunities to men's/boys' and women's/girls' participation in USAID-funded projects. The findings of these analyses inform strategies, activities, and indicators that measure the extent to which Asia Regional and bilateral programs promote gender equality.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 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 for the region. Asia Regional will concentrate on improving program cost-effectiveness and responsiveness to U.S. policy priorities.

Bureau for Food Security

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Approximately 870 million people — more than one eighth of the world — suffer from chronic hunger, while more than 3.5 million children die each year from undernutrition. The Feed the Future (FTF) initiative is the United States' contribution to a collaborative global effort that supports country-owned processes and plans for improving food security. As the lead agency for the President's Feed the Future initiative, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) coordinates the United States' whole-of-government approach to addressing the problems of global hunger and undernutrition. The Bureau for Food Security (BFS) leads the Agency's collaboration on agriculture and nutrition issues, working with a diverse group of private sector and civil society partners, to ensure that resources are aligned and mobilized to achieve these common objectives.

BFS programs focus on increasing economic growth through agriculture development and reducing long-term vulnerability to food insecurity, specifically in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel. BFS works with partner countries to strengthen their capacity to engage in results-based planning and robust stakeholder consultation. In addition, BFS has provided USAID missions with technical support to design and implement the FTF Multi-Year Strategies, scale up whole-of-government U.S. interventions, and implement USAID's procurement reform agenda. The Bureau ensures that nutrition activities, as well as cross-cutting issues such as gender, climate, and natural resource management, are integrated into both country implementation and mission strategic plans. BFS also funds research on high impact interventions that will catalyze agriculture-led economic growth.

This request supports the President's 2012 G-8 commitment to the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (New Alliance), which supports Africa's leadership in promoting effective policies; encourages greater local and international private sector investment in agricultural development; and acts to bring agricultural innovations to scale, support effective finance, mitigate risk, and improve nutrition. Specifically, funding supports key technologies, such as improved seeds, and the preparation and financing of bankable agricultural infrastructure projects through a new Agriculture Fast Track Fund.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	283,900	*	357,435	73,535
Development Assistance	283,900	*	357,435	73,535

Development Assistance

Economic Growth Programs: Feed the Future contributes to broad-based economic growth by accelerating agriculture-led development, raising productivity throughout the farm-to-table value chains, increasing the incomes of poor rural households, and reducing the number of people living in extreme poverty and suffering from hunger and undernutrition. BFS efforts will focus on addressing the underlying causes of poverty, mobilizing the longer-term public and private investments needed to raise value chain productivity, linking farmers to markets, and improving the enabling environment. The goal of these efforts is to ensure that extremely poor rural and urban households have reliable, affordable, and nutritious food supplies.

Key Interventions:

Country Support Program (\$30.0 million): Country Support programs help countries create an enabling environment that encourages increased private investment and higher productivity to assist farmers and agribusinesses to connect to markets. These programs support the strategic importance of expanded local and regional trade, harmonized regulatory standards and practices, and other transnational initiatives for raising agricultural incomes and productivity. Working with national and regional business and trade institutions, farm-based organizations, and local communities, these programs promote expanded access to national and regional markets, and mitigate risks associated with drought, disaster, and disease. They also build long-term institutional and human capacity of national and regional organizations to address regional challenges. Specific activities include:

- Helping to establish common regulatory standards and regional commodity exchanges;
- Supporting market and trade development, and reforming tariff and macroeconomic policy;
- Strengthening agribusiness and farm-based organizations;
- Building and strengthening regional research and private sector networks to promote effective dissemination of new technologies; and
- Supporting cross-border management of natural resources, while promoting and advocating for policy reforms.

Research and Development (R&D) (\$160.4 million): Investments in research, when customized to respond to regional and country-specific priorities, will generate new technologies that can lead to higher levels of productivity and income for small- and medium-scale producers in Feed the Future countries. In FY 2012, these programs resulted in improved technologies or management practices for 1.7 million hectares – an area about the size of Delaware. In addition, these programs disseminated genetically improved African rice varieties that more effectively used nitrogen, fertilizer, and water, resulting in 20-30 percent increases in rice yields, reduced reliance on chemical fertilizers, and improved cultivation on nitrogen-depleted soils. The FY 2014 Budget request will continue to fund research investments that:

- **Advance the productivity frontier:** including the development and promotion of heat- and drought-tolerant varieties of cereals and legumes, as well as new approaches to controlling major livestock diseases;
- **Transform key production systems:** including implementing a Sustainable Intensification research program that integrates component technologies and resource conservation to drive smallholder productivity, resilience, and income generation in priority geographic areas, such as the Ethiopian highlands, East and Southern Africa, the Sudano-Sahelian Zone of Africa, and the Indo-Gangetic plains; and
- **Enhance food safety and nutrition:** through the promotion of diversified, high-quality foods (e.g., fish, dairy, vegetables) and the reduction of post-harvest losses, including through improved food safety (e.g., reduced incidence of aflatoxin contamination).

FY 2014 funding will continue climate-resilient crop research aimed at increasing access to existing technologies (e.g., conservation agriculture and holistic rangeland management) that can help smallholder farmers and herders adapt to more erratic production patterns resulting from climate variability. In particular, FY 2014 funding will support key staple crop research, including cereal crops for climate resilience, disease resistant clonal crops for food security, and grain legume (e.g., soybean, peanuts, and certain pulses) productivity for nutrition. Feed the Future will support the Scaling Seeds and Technologies Partnership to develop a road map of specific public and private sector actions needed to achieve 10-year technology adoption and yield increase targets set by New Alliance countries.

Markets, Partnerships and Innovations (\$47.0 million): For economic growth to be sustainable, the private sector must invest in infrastructure, agriculture, education, and innovation. Collaboration with the private sector will promote inclusive market growth and leverage their resources and expertise toward our common pursuit of food security. In FY 2012, Feed the Future investments in a public private partnership with General Mills, Cargill, and DSM resulted in 178 new processing jobs for local farmers. In Ghana, where Feed the Future helped introduce insurance products in 2011, farmers in the Northern Region received payments through their drought-index insurance in 2012, marking the first time farmers in the country were compensated for drought-related losses by a private sector facility. In line with the New Alliance, FY 2014 funding will support public-private alliances in sustainable agriculture and improved food security and nutrition. Funding also will support new approaches to food security through innovative partnerships that improve market access for food insecure households in focus countries.

Economic Resilience (\$105.0 million): Targeted toward vulnerable rural communities in areas with high concentrations of chronic hunger and undernutrition, economic resilience programs support rural safety nets, livelihood diversification, microfinance and savings, and other programs that build resilience and reduce vulnerability to short-term production, income, and market disruptions. These activities also support relief to development transition efforts. The request also funds the Farmer to Farmer program, which taps the vast experience and good will of the U.S. agriculture community, placing volunteers of various skill backgrounds with organizations assisting farmers overseas – usually at a community level – to provide short-term technical assistance, training, and/or business skills development. In FY 2012, economic resilience funds accelerated USAID’s support to the Horn of Africa Feed the Future investments, resulting in a total of 43,083 hectares of rangeland—over half the size of Virginia’s Shenandoah Valley—under improved management. Routes to water points, which were closed for 13 years in Ethiopia because private enclosures and farms blocked livestock migrations, were re-opened and over 830 hectares of private enclosures were dismantled. Building on these results, FY 2014 funding will:

- directly support community development activities;
- leverage potential of programs, such as the World Food Program’s local and regional procurement of food assistance, to strengthen local markets and increase small holder access to them; and
- sustainably reduce vulnerability, increase social stability and economic growth, and improve nutrition in areas chronically affected by hunger, particularly in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel.

Monitoring and Evaluation (\$15.0 million): The FY 2014 request continues funding for a robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework to ensure that Feed the Future continues to maximize results with the funds invested. Funding will provide the best available empirical evidence to inform policy and investment decisions under the Feed the Future initiative in order to support effective, innovative, and sustainable development practices. This funding will employ program evaluation and, subsequently, performance monitoring, and knowledge sharing to validate and support future Feed the Future program design and investment decisions.

Food Aid Reform: The FY 2014 Food Aid Reform will ensure that the U.S. Government can respond most effectively to humanitarian crises and chronic food insecurity within current budget constraints, while reaching more people in need. It includes a shift of funding previously requested in P.L. 480 Title II to three other assistance accounts: International Disaster Assistance (IDA) for emergency food response; Development Assistance (DA) for the Community Development and Resilience Fund (CDRF) to address chronic food insecurity in areas of recurrent crises; and a new Emergency Food Assistance Contingency Fund. The CDRF will be composed of \$330.0 million, replacing Title II non-emergency resources, including \$80.0 million in DA from the Bureau for Food Security and \$250.0 million in additional DA from P.L. 480 Title II, to be implemented by partners that receive Title II funding. These jointly-funded CDRF programs will be managed by USAID’s Office of Food for Peace and are a critical

component of food security, strengthening the ability to address chronic poverty, build resilience, and help prevent food crises. The goal is to make food aid more timely and cost-effective and to improve program efficiencies and performance by shifting resources to programs that will allow the use of the right tool at the right time for responding to emergencies and chronic food insecurity. The range of tools and programs includes interventions such as local and regional purchase, purchase of U.S. agricultural commodities and products, cash vouchers and transfers, and cash for work programs. The reform will facilitate robust emergency and development programming.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: BFS is strengthening the evidence base needed to effectively tackle hunger and undernutrition. We are holding ourselves and our partners accountable to a Results Framework, baselines and targets, and creating an unparalleled level of transparency in these efforts. Through the Feed the Future Learning Agenda, impact evaluations, Global Learning and Evidence Exchanges, and cost-benefit analyses, our relentless focus on data, measurement, and evidence means we are both tracking our progress and, more important, learning what works so that future efforts deliver even greater impact.

Monitoring and evaluation funds have been used to complete population baseline surveys in Feed the Future countries as well as 20 impact evaluations that will be used to improve implementation through learning by disseminating best practices that have resulted in the greatest impact. In FY 2012, BFS provided support to USAID missions and interagency partners to report against the Feed the Future Results Framework to promote accountability and learning. BFS launched the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) in FY 2012, which measures the roles and extent of women's engagement in the agriculture sector in five domains: (1) production, (2) resources, (3) income, (4) leadership, and (5) time use. It also measures women's empowerment relative to men within their households.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Performance is integrated into all budget and programmatic choices. In making budget allocations, BFS reviews country performance on implementing the country implementation plan, mission performance against the Feed the Future Results Framework, and financial performance in terms of pipeline. In addition, BFS holds annual portfolio reviews of BFS resources, focus and regional missions, as well as key aligned missions. These reviews looked closely at results and help provide the basis for future programmatic and budgetary decisions.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The Feed the Future Results Framework outlines the goals and objectives of the initiative, sets targets, examines the linkages between activities, and establishes a monitoring and evaluation standard that facilitates data collection and tracks progress against targets to measure impact.

Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) brings together wide-ranging technical expertise and global operational capabilities essential to crisis prevention, response, recovery, and transition efforts.

DCHA programs strengthen resilience by helping states and communities prepare for and mitigate the impacts of disasters; consolidate new, effective democratic institutions; and address underlying grievances that cause instability and conflict, in countries vulnerable to disasters and political instability, increased human rights abuses or violent conflict. 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 as appropriate. After a disaster, DCHA promotes a rapid and durable recovery by supporting livelihoods, markets, and the sustainable provision of basic services. In keeping with the objectives of the Relief to Development Transition (R2DT) effort, DCHA will continue to identify areas appropriate for interventions that could address long term development issues and result in a decreased need for humanitarian assistance. DCHA programs also promote peaceful political transitions by strengthening civil society and respect for human rights, facilitate reconciliation, support effective democratic governance, and foster the resumption of basic economic activity, in countries experiencing political crisis or emerging from authoritarianism or conflict.

DCHA's work in these four areas supports humanitarian needs and 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 chronically vulnerable populations' resilience to shocks and crises as well as to empower and protect the most vulnerable and marginalized groups.

Food Aid Reform: The FY 2014 Food Aid Reform will ensure that the U.S. Government can respond most effectively to humanitarian crises and chronic food insecurity within current budget constraints, while reaching more people in need. It includes a shift of funding previously requested in P.L. 480 Title II to three other assistance accounts: International Disaster Assistance (IDA) for emergency food response; Development Assistance (DA) for the Community Development and Resilience Fund (CDRF) to address chronic food insecurity in areas of recurrent crises; and a new Emergency Food Assistance Contingency Fund. The CDRF will be composed of \$330.0 million, replacing Title II non-emergency resources, including \$80.0 million in DA from the Bureau for Food Security and \$250.0 million in DA from Food for Peace, to be implemented by partners that receive Title II funding. These jointly-funded CDRF programs will be managed by USAID's Office of Food for Peace and are a critical component of food security, strengthening the ability to address chronic poverty, build resilience, and help prevent food crises. The goal is to make food aid more timely and cost-effective and to improve program efficiencies and performance by shifting resources to programs that will allow the use of the right tool at the right time for responding to emergencies and chronic food insecurity. The range of tools and programs include interventions such as local and regional purchase, purchase of U.S. agricultural commodities and products, cash vouchers and transfers, and cash for work programs. Provided that the proposed food aid reforms are enacted and all the funding previously requested in P.L. 480 Title II is appropriated as described above, at least fifty-five percent of the requested (and appropriated) IDA funding of \$1.4 billion for emergency food assistance programs administered by USAID's Office of Food for Peace will be used for the purchase and transport of agricultural commodities produced in the United States. The reform will facilitate robust emergency and development programming. (The Budget also shifts \$25.0 million of

the efficiency savings to the Department of Transportation’s Maritime Administration for additional targeted operating subsidies for militarily-useful vessels and incentives to facilitate the retention of mariners.)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	1,304,265	*	2,591,559	1,287,294
Overseas Contingency Operations	353,554	*	-	-353,554
Complex Crises Fund	40,000	*	-	-40,000
International Disaster Assistance	270,000	*	-	-270,000
Transition Initiatives	43,554	*	-	-43,554
Enduring/Core Programs	950,711	*	2,591,559	1,640,848
Complex Crises Fund	10,000	*	40,000	30,000
Democracy Fund	46,770	*	-	-46,770
Development Assistance	102,150	*	360,959	258,809
Economic Support Fund	33,900	*	-	-33,900
Emergency Food Assistance Contingency Fund	-	*	75,000	75,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	15,000	*	13,000	-2,000
International Disaster Assistance	825,000	*	2,045,000	1,220,000
P.L. 480 Title II	-132,250	*	-	132,250
Transition Initiatives	50,141	*	57,600	7,459

Complex Crises Fund

The FY 2014 request of \$40 million for the Complex Crises Fund (CCF), managed by the Office of Policy and Program Management (PPM), will be used to support activities to prevent or respond to emerging or unforeseen crises. CCF was created in FY 2010 to regularize contingency funding previously received through transfers from the Department of Defense under Section 1207. CCF funds target countries or regions that demonstrate a high or escalating risk of conflict, instability, or an unanticipated opportunity for progress in a newly emerging or fragile democracy. Projects will aim to prevent and address root causes of conflict and instability through a whole-of-government approach and will include host government participation, as well as other partner resources, where possible and appropriate. In FY 2014, up to \$7 million may be transferred to the Department of State’s Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations.

Key Interventions:

- CCF has provided critical support for programs in Kenya, Jordan, Burma, Nepal, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. In Jordan, CCF is being used to support a water infrastructure project along border communities where the influx of Syrian refugees has strained local water supplies which, without an intervention, could increase tensions and the likelihood of violence. In Burma, CCF is being used to support a triple transition: from authoritarian military system to democratic governance; from a centrally-directed economy to market-oriented reforms; and from 60 years of conflict to mediated cease-fires brokered in many border areas. In Nepal, CCF is being used to support the newly signed Seven Point Agreement, which represents the most substantial step forward

in the peace process since 2006. In Zimbabwe, CCF is being used to mitigate the potential for violence in an uncertain political environment by enhancing youth engagement through first-time voter campaigns, vocational training, and small enterprise creation in key industries.

Development Assistance

The Center of Excellence on Democracy, Human Rights and Governance (DRG Center): The request of \$59.54 million, to be administered by the DRG Center, will support U.S. National Security Strategy goals to protect human rights and promote democratic governance. In particular, DCHA will complete the strategic transformation of USAID's work in the area of democracy, human rights and governance. The DRG Center was established in early 2012 to elevate and integrate DRG throughout USAID; and to identify the successes and failures of donor programming, thereby contributing to the broader transformation of USAID into an evidence-based development agency. The DRG Center has designed a new programmatic blueprint, undertaken a reorganization, and set a new thematic agenda. The agenda includes supporting the human-rights movement, increasing citizen participation and government accountability in new and emerging democracies, and integrating DRG in the Presidential Initiatives in order to make development gains sustainable across all sectors. The requested funds would ensure that USAID Governing Justly and Democratically programs are implemented according to the best technical knowledge available.

Key Interventions:

- “Grand Challenges for Development” that apply cutting-edge science and technology to urgent DRG problems. Current Grand Challenges includes “Making All Voices Count” (a global collaboration on citizen participation and government accountability and co-sponsored by USAID, UKAID, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, and Omidyar Network). There also are Tech Challenges for Atrocity Prevention; and the Campus Challenge for Counter-Trafficking in Persons.
- Impact Evaluations (conducted with USAID Missions) that use rigorous methods, such as randomized control and treatment groups, throughout the project cycle to test the effectiveness of USAID programs in all major DRG areas.
- Retrospective analyses of DRG programs; current studies are focusing on women's political empowerment, legislative strengthening, and counter-trafficking in persons.
- A Vulnerable-Populations Fund (including the Leahy War Victims Fund and the Victims of Torture Fund) to support the integration of vulnerable populations into the mainstream of development programs. (\$12 million)
- An Elections and Political Processes Fund to support unanticipated elections and political transitions in key countries such as Burma and the countries of the Arab Spring. (\$11 million)
- A Human Rights Fund to support the protection of core human rights, particularly in authoritarian and semi-authoritarian countries. (\$8 million)
- A Global Labor Program to support the promotion of labor rights as a key element of democratic governance and poverty reduction. (\$7 million)

Office of Conflict Management, and Mitigation (CMM): In FY 2014 with a requested funding level of \$3.23 million, CMM will continue its leadership in cutting-edge applied research that assists USAID and its interagency partners to better understand what drives violence in the countries in which USAID works. CMM will continue to produce conflict early warning products, and its strategic partnerships with the most respected minds in conflict studies in universities, think tanks and policy institutes to ensure that USAID capitalizes on the newest thinking and research on how to reduce the impact of violent conflict and save lives. In FY 2014, CMM also will continue its respected training courses. Finally, CMM will utilize staff to execute conflict assessments, program design and strategic facilitation at USAID missions that are adapting their programs to lessen conflict and bolster resiliencies at the country level.

Key Interventions:

- Production of the Alert Lists on Instability and Fragility—CMM’s flagship conflict early warning system with data-driven analysis tailored to the social, political and economic differences of distinct regions. (\$150,000)
- Support to the International Crisis Group to ensure that USAID capitalizes on the newest thinking and research on how to reduce the impact of violent conflict and save lives. (\$300,000)
- Support to international donor activities of the OECD/DAC’s International Network on Conflict and Development, the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding. (\$625,000)
- Continuation of CMM’s training courses, with new curricula in conflict-sensitive project design and monitoring and evaluation for peacebuilding environments as well as specialized modules dealing with atrocities prevention and gender and conflict. (\$500,000)

Office of American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA): With a request of \$12.92 million, ASHA will support the goals of the QDDR and DCHA of promoting resilience activities globally. ASHA supports the resilience agenda by providing funding to hospitals, schools, and libraries abroad. Ultimately, these projects assist local communities to increase their adaptive capacity through access to education, improved health services, and conducting research in vital areas. A focus on health and education is essential to building greater resilience at the household and community levels. The FY 2014 funding level is crucial to the implementation of the ASHA’s mission to demonstrate and advance American ideas and values through support for capital improvements and the provision of advanced scientific equipment in educational, medical, and research facilities globally.

Key Interventions:

- Israel/Jerusalem – Support to hospitals and medical research centers that provide American style medical training to both Israeli and Palestinian physicians and give quality health care to those most at need in the region.
- Nepal – Support of a medical research institution with the goal of Leprosy prevention, treatment and eradication.
- Sub-Saharan Africa – Support of medical institutions, research facilities, and educational institutions that support resilience by providing the quality education and training to give local communities the capabilities to effectively serve the local populations in times of economic strife and natural disasters.

Office of Food for Peace (FFP): With a request of \$250 million for development programs, FFP will support programs improving the long-term food security of vulnerable populations through the Community Development and Resilience Fund (CDRF). This component of the FY 2014 Food Aid Reform request will ensure the U.S. Government can respond most effectively to chronic food insecurity within current budget constraints, while reaching more people in need.

The reform includes a shift of all funding previously requested in P.L. 480 Title II to three other accounts: International Disaster Assistance for emergency food responses; DA to support the CDRF to address chronic food insecurity in areas of recurrent crises; and a new Emergency Food Assistance Contingency Fund to address unanticipated emergency food crises. The shift in funding to DA will facilitate robust emergency and development programming.

Development programs previously funded in P.L. 480 Title II will focus on communities facing chronic poverty and recurrent crises to help them prepare for future shocks and reduce the need for humanitarian assistance in these locations over time. The CDRF will be composed of \$330 million, including \$250 million replacing Title II non-emergency resources and \$80 million in the Bureau for Food Security request. These jointly funded CDRF programs will be managed by FFP and are a critical component of

the U.S. Government's ability to address chronic poverty and build resilience. The goal of the proposed Food Aid Reform is to make food aid more cost-effective and improve program efficiency and performance by shifting resources to programs that will allow the use of the right tool for responding to emergencies and chronic food insecurity. The range of tools and programs include interventions such as local and regional purchase, purchase of U.S. agricultural commodities and products, cash vouchers, and cash for work programs. U.S. agricultural commodities will still play an important role in emergency programs, and we anticipate that U.S. commodities will remain a significant portion of purchases under the new Food Aid Reform for the foreseeable future, particularly for many processed products and in some cases cereals.

Key Interventions:

- In FY 2014, ongoing development food assistance programs will be funded through CDRF. Several country programs that would begin in FY 2014 are currently under consideration for new CDRF programs.
- The use of cash resources to finance food-security related program activities including, but not limited to, sustainable agricultural production and marketing, natural resource management, non-agricultural income generation, nutrition/health, water and sanitation, education, disaster risk reduction, and social safety nets, would replace Title II development programs.
- CDRF resources used for local and regional procurement of food commodities will reduce costs and shipping times, streamlining pipeline management.
- Interventions such as cash transfer and food voucher programs will allow vulnerable families and communities to access locally-available food and services while supporting small-scale community projects that build resilience against future shocks.
- U.S. agricultural commodities will still play an important role in meeting emergency food assistance needs, especially specialized, processed commodities to combat malnutrition.

The Office of Programs, Policy and Management (PPM): In FY 2014, \$3.69 million is requested by PPM to support implementation of the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security. Funds will be used to aid Missions in integrating gender equality and women's empowerment across their portfolios. A particular emphasis will be placed on the empowerment and protection of women and girls in crisis, conflict prevention, response, recovery, and transition activities. Activities will advance women's participation and leadership development, rights, protection from violence and exploitation, and empowerment in countries affected by conflict, violence, and insecurity, including women's meaningful inclusion in peacebuilding processes, political transitions, and efforts to build resilience to recurrent crises.

DCHA also requests \$11 million to be administered by PPM for climate change adaptation programming. This programming will contribute to 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 with the goal of reducing the need for future humanitarian intervention. To meet this goal, DCHA will support programs in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia that further the Agency's understanding of the connection between climate change, disasters, food security, conflict, and instability and how adaptation strategies can be applied to reduce associated risks and build broader social and institutional 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.

Key Interventions:

- Build resilience among the most vulnerable by connecting disaster risk reduction efforts with adaptation planning and good governance programs to create sustainable interventions that take into account not just current conditions but expected future circumstances.
- Empower civil society and local governments in states heavily impacted by climate variability and change to make difficult adaptation decisions in an inclusive, legitimate manner.
- Build the capacity of decision-makers to use globally down-scaled hydro-meteorological data to support climate adaptation measures for the most food insecure.
- Improve the Agency's ability to address climate-related drivers of conflict and strengthen sources of resilience to foster stability.

Emergency Food Assistance Contingency Fund

This account will enable the President to provide \$75 million to address unexpected and urgent emergency food needs worldwide. The account is intended to have the same flexibility as the International Disaster Assistance account to provide timely and cost-effective food emergency responses through interventions such as local and regional procurement, cash transfers or vouchers, or the purchase and shipment of U.S. commodities as appropriate. Following a Presidential determination, funds released from EFAC will be managed by USAID's Office of Food for Peace.

Global Health Programs

\$\$13 million is requested in GHP funds for FY 2014, to be administered by The Center of Excellence on Democracy, Human Rights and Governance, to continue support for the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF). In FY 2014, DCOF programs will focus primarily on children affected by war, children with disabilities, and other disenfranchised or unaccompanied children by providing support to reinforce coping strategies and address family and community structures in the midst of conflict, crisis, or economic stress. DCOF has developed programs to strengthen the economic capacities of vulnerable families to provide for their children's needs. It is also participating in a pioneering effort to develop and strengthen national child protection systems, and is helping build networks of key actors to improve policies and develop state-of-the-art programming to benefit vulnerable children and families.

Key Interventions:

- Strengthening child protection systems.
- Supporting networks of key actors to improve policy and programming to benefit vulnerable children and families

International Disaster Assistance

The Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) will administer \$629 million of the \$2.045 billion request to respond to humanitarian needs resulting from natural disasters, civil strife, global economic downturns, food insecurity, and prolonged displacement of populations. Programs support humanitarian responses to disaster-affected and conflict-affected individuals and internally displaced persons, providing a foundation for recovery and the advancement of development and stability. By reducing the impact of disasters, programs alleviate suffering and save lives. This funding level will allow the United States to maintain a reasonable balance of resources for protracted complex emergencies, disaster risk reduction activities, and responses to new and sudden onset disasters. With International Disaster Assistance (IDA) 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 million annually, funded from IDA. These costs include pre-positioning of emergency relief supplies, full-time staff based in the region to coordinate with government officials in both FSM and RMI, and agreements with disaster assistance implementing partners. These funds are in addition to the \$1 million in Development Assistance provided through USAID's Asia Bureau.

Key Interventions:

- Interventions in response to protracted emergencies will continue to be a priority in FY 2014. OFDA anticipates that there will be continuing complex emergencies in the Middle East and South Asia, in inaccessible and insecure environments that dovetail with major U.S. Government's strategic priorities, such as Syria. Complex emergencies in Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of Congo are likely to persist into FY 2014 as well, and will require a blend of emergency relief, recovery, and transition support. Conflict-related population displacement and deteriorating food security throughout the Sahel are also expected to continue.
- OFDA will continue to undertake activities to enhance the resilience of disaster affected communities. Building resilience to shocks and crises in chronically vulnerable populations results in cost savings over the long term, and effectively leverages and links humanitarian accounts and development investments which also supports R2DT. OFDA will contribute toward the broader USAID pledge across multiple bureaus to build resilience over the next five years among chronically-drought affected populations in the Horn of Africa, with the aim of reducing the emergency caseload in subsequent droughts.
- OFDA will continue to provide protection assistance, including support for prevention and response to gender-based violence, as an integral part of the vital, life-saving humanitarian assistance IDA supports.

USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) will administer \$1.416 billion, of the \$2.045 billion request, to respond to emergency food assistance needs as a key component of Food Aid Reform. The FY 2014 Food Aid Reform request will ensure the U.S. Government can respond most effectively to humanitarian crises and chronic food insecurity within current budget constraints, while reaching more people in need. It includes a shift of all funding previously requested in Food for Peace Title II to three other accounts: International Disaster Assistance for emergency food response; Development Assistance to support the Community Development and Resilience Fund (CDRF) to address chronic food insecurity in areas of recurrent crises; and a new Emergency Food Assistance Contingency Fund.

FFP will use IDA resources to provide grants for interventions such as the local or regional procurement (LRP) of food commodities and the use of cash or vouchers for the purchase of food. LRP and the use of cash and vouchers allow life-saving assistance to be delivered faster and at a lower cost than in-kind food aid, allowing more vulnerable people in emergency situations to be helped more rapidly. These interventions will allow the U.S. Government to be more effective and efficient while relieving the imminent threats of starvation and malnutrition in times of conflict, emergency, and dangerous instability.

At least 55 percent of the requested IDA food assistance will be used for the procurement, delivery, and related costs of U.S.-purchased food especially specialized, processed commodities to combat malnutrition and grains for large scale emergencies.

Key Interventions:

- In FY 2014, no less than 55 percent of IDA food aid funding will be used for the purchase, transport, and related costs of U.S. commodities, particularly specialized, processed commodities to combat malnutrition and grains for large scale emergencies.

- IDA resources will be used for LRP of food commodities, reducing costs and response times for humanitarian interventions.
- Interventions such as cash transfer and food voucher programs will allow vulnerable families and communities to access locally-available food and services while supporting small-scale community projects that build resilience against future shocks.

Transition Initiatives

The FY 2014 request of \$57.6 million will address opportunities and challenges facing conflict-prone countries and those countries making the transition from the initial crisis stage of a complex emergency to sustainable development and democracy. The Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) will use Transition Initiative (TI) funds to support fast, flexible, short-term assistance to advance peace and democracy in countries important to U.S. foreign policy. Examples of assistance include promoting responsiveness of central governments to local needs, civic participation programs, media programs raising awareness of national issues, addressing underlying causes of instability, and conflict resolution measures.

Key Interventions:

- Syria – TI resources will support efforts to enable an inclusive, peaceful, and participatory political transition.
- Mali – Programs will support public inclusion and participation in the democratic process and improve access to reliable information during the lead up to national elections.
- Burma – Programs will address urgent transition needs and foster greater participation in peace and reform processes through support to government, civil society, and other key stakeholders.
- Honduras – Programs will focus on bringing security to high-violence communities and increasing citizen confidence in government institutions.
- Yemen – TI resources will support an inclusive and participatory political transition through targeted assistance to government, civil society, and other key stakeholders.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

Each office within the DCHA bureau has conducted Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) on their programs. Specifically:

- OFDA’s Ethiopian Rapid Response program evaluation in 2012 was performed on an existing cooperative agreement with International Rescue Committee (IRC) and GOAL in Ethiopia. The joint project with IRC and GOAL was to provide immediate water and sanitation response (IRC) and nutrition response (GOAL) to ‘hotspots’ in Ethiopia as they were identified. This was an internal evaluation to see if this model of rapid response was effective and timely; the results were that it was effective and appropriate.
- OFDA recently completed evaluations of three-year Global Food Price Crisis awards in the Horn of Africa. The results informed follow-on awards, and also fed into Mission evaluations, and ultimately a large 5-year and \$40 million development procurement to build on the work OFDA started.
- During FY 2011-2012, five evaluations of OTI country programs were either completed or are underway. OTI also conducted 17 internal performance assessments for country programs in FY 2011 and FY 2012. Additionally, an annual internal Program Performance Review (PPR) is carried out for all OTI country programs that are not undergoing the initial stages of a startup or dealing with the final month of a closeout. This “PPR” process results in recommendations such as program extensions or funding increases, and occasionally serve to decide on early closure or funding decreases. OTI’s external evaluations are also frequently accompanied by budget and programming changes.

- Through its DA activities, FFP has worked to enhance the quality, value, and independence of evaluations of development food assistance programs, in accordance with the USAID Evaluation Policy and based on the findings of the second Food Aid and Food Security Assessment. In FY 2012, FFP updated the standard indicators collected in development programs' baseline surveys and final evaluations. The updated indicators allow FFP to better document and compare development programs' impact, improve FFP's ability to tell its story, and better align with the Feed the Future (FTF) initiative.
- CCF is implemented using best practices for monitoring and evaluation. In addition to complying with Agency policy on evaluation, each CCF program requires a review near the mid-point of implementation to assess the specific interventions undertaken in these complex and fluid environments. These reviews are used to help assess the successes to date and to help shape the future direction of each program.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- CMM utilized the results of its 2012 and 2013 strategic planning exercises, including portfolio reviews, to reduce the number of mechanisms and gain efficiencies in oversight and financial management. For example, CMM decided not to issue an iteration of its Technical Leadership Annual Program Statement (APS) every year as originally envisioned, and in addition decided to issue larger and fewer awards under the APS in order to reduce the management burden and focus on learning and best practices.
- Based on the initial work and evaluations in FY 2012 and FY 2013, OFDA plans to systematically increase the evaluation of select programs and programs which are considered pilots for new methods and technologies. Future evaluation will focus on the disaster risk reduction work and how to determine an accurate benefit cost algorithm for various contexts, such as Sahel, Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, and Latin America as well as sector interventions such as Nutrition, Water and Sanitation, Agriculture and livestock, etc.
- In Libya, as part of the annual program review, OTI agreed to support an extension of the program through December 2014 as well as a programming shift towards supporting local and national transitional processes, local public administration, and conflict mitigation efforts on the regional and ethnic levels.
- In Sri Lanka, as part of the annual program review, OTI supported a program extension through February 2014 for the programming focused on the north but to move ahead with close-out of programming focused in the east.
- In FY 2012, PPM completed a mid-term review of the Somalia CCF-funded program. The results confirmed the key successes such as the program's strong community driven, multi-stakeholder consensus model, but included some programmatic adjustments that will be made, including: a focus on supporting follow-on activities where they see emerging opportunities, and expanding the highly successful trauma and healing program.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans:

- At the proposed FY 2014 budget level, OFDA aims to provide basic inputs for survival, recovery or restoration of productive capacity to more than 45 million people. OFDA aims to train more than 4,000 people in disaster assistance and fund programs that develop 30 hazard risk plans, strategies, policies, or systems.
- As part of USAID's procurement reform, FFP and the Bureau for Food Security are collaborating to increase the efficient use of resources for Title II development food assistance programs whose activities are typically funded in large part through monetization of food commodities. In FY 2012 and FY 2013, USAID programmed \$100 million in DA resources through Community Development Funds (CDF) to fund development food assistance programs in five countries, in replacement of monetizing commodities. The provision of these funds replaced dollar-for-dollar Title II commodity

and freight costs for monetized commodities rather than merely replacing the monetization proceeds generated. By offsetting food aid monetization with these funds, USAID can provide resources for improved capacity building efforts, increasing the sustainability of program impacts in highly vulnerable communities.

- At the height of the 2012 Sahel crisis and throughout the recovery, FFPs use of IDA funds allowed vulnerable families and communities to access locally-available food and services, while supporting small-scale community projects that build resilience against future drought or food shocks. The Food Aid Reform proposal would provide FFP with needed flexibility to effectively respond to future humanitarian crises within current budget constraints.
- Through the annual Alert Lists and support to USAID missions in completing conflict assessments—eight of which were carried out in FY 2012—CMM assists USAID missions to incorporate an analysis of the drivers and mitigators of conflict into future programming
- Based on the priorities stated in the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review, the DRG Center undertook a comprehensive review of the various funds and acquisitions/assistance instruments by which its predecessor office provided support to DRG programs in USAID Missions and U.S. Embassies. Accordingly, the DRG Center has consolidated these funds and instruments, and linked them to its new evaluation agenda that includes impact evaluations, retrospective country case studies, public-opinion survey research, and “grand challenges” that apply technology to the solution of DRG problems. By implementing the results of this comprehensive review, the DRG Center has thereby begun to strengthen the evidence base of future DRG programs for FY 2014 and beyond.

**Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) - Major OFDA Disaster Responses by Country
International Disaster Assistance (IDA) *
Obligations (\$ in Thousands)**

Country	FY 2011	Disaster Type	FY 2012	Disaster Type
Afghanistan	30,524	Complex Emergency	32,505	Complex Emergency
Benin	1,240	Flood	95	Flood
Burkina Faso	1,200	Flood	6,576	Food Security
Burma	300	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon	1,733	Complex Emergency
Cambodia			1,522	Flood
Cameroon			1,000	Food Security
Central African Republic	2,000	Complex Emergency	3,002	Complex Emergency
Chad	8,965	Complex Emergency	10,671	Complex Emergency
Colombia	1,011	Flood		
Cote d'Ivoire	7,961	Complex Emergency	3,978	Complex Emergency
Democratic Republic of Congo	33,511	Complex Emergency	34,694	Complex Emergency
Ethiopia	35,115	Complex Emergency/Drought	34,568	Complex Emergency
Gambia			1,077	Food Security
Haiti	38,842	Earthquake	27	Earthquake
Haiti	40,218	Epidemic/Health Emergency	1,365	Epidemic/Health Emergency
Indonesia	1,661	Volcano	100	Flood
Iraq	23,801	Complex Emergency	134	Complex Emergency
Japan	6,604	Earthquake		
Kenya	26,648	Food Security	24,133	Food Security
Liberia	3,980	Complex Emergency	1,524	Complex Emergency
Libya	13,168	Complex Emergency		
Madagascar	2,000	Infestation	487	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon
New Zealand	3,717	Earthquake		
Mali			14,684	Complex Emergency
Mauritania			4,758	Complex Emergency
Mozambique			2,102	Flood
Niger	13,659	Food Security	16,997	Food Security
Pakistan	114,620	Flood	19,027	Flood
Pakistan			7,787	Complex Emergency
Philippines	1,200	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon	2,249	Storm
Senegal			2,024	Food Security
Somalia	46,620	Complex Emergency	57,233	Complex Emergency
Sri Lanka	4,390	Complex Emergency	3,728	Complex Emergency
Sri Lanka	1,997	Flood		
South Sudan	94,360	Complex Emergency	60,834	Complex Emergency
Sudan	100,922	Complex Emergency	80,542	Complex Emergency
Syria			19,696	Complex Emergency
Thailand	125	Flood	1,130	Flood
Yemen	14,975	Complex Emergency	29,574	Complex Emergency
Zimbabwe	13,023	Complex Emergency		
Other Disaster Responses				
Africa Region	1,445		6,530	
Asia Region	2,451		1,797	
Europe / Middle East Region	1,031		549	
Latin America / Caribbean Region	1,299		1,756	
Preparedness/Mitigation/Planning	103,803		150,828	
Operations / Program Support	64,392		73,746	
Grand Total	862,778		716,762	

* Figures above include USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) obligations of regular International Disaster Assistance (IDA) funds, as well as supplemental IDA funds for Haiti and other urgent humanitarian requirements world-wide, and IDA Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funds. In addition to the IDA funding shown above, OFDA also obligated \$0.7M of DA for global climate change activities in FY 2011.

Economic Growth, Education, and Environment

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau for Economic Growth, Education, and Environment (E3) is the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) technical leadership and support hub for multiple key development objectives. In FY 2014, the bureau will support the implementation of USAID strategies and policies on climate change, gender, biodiversity, urban service delivery, water, and economic growth. E3 will also continue to equip economists with analytical and quantitative skills to evaluate the costs and benefits of USAID programs worldwide, as well as to provide technical leadership for engineering activities globally, supporting quality construction in some of the world's most challenging implementation environments. To increase efficiency, E3 engages early with missions to inform Country Development and Cooperation Strategy processes, works to streamline E3's procurement processes, and is consolidating and centralizing key evaluation and knowledge management activities to reduce expenditures. Finally, the Bureau will provide technical leadership on high-quality, scalable pilot programs, research, and more systematic monitoring and evaluation.

E3 collaborates with both the public and private sectors in efforts to help ensure sustainable land use, protect the environment, reduce the impact of climate change, and leverage major donors' support of quality education. Partners include other U.S. Government (USG) agencies, including the Department of State, Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), United States Trade Representative, NASA, the Department of Education, U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA), and the Department of Energy. In partnership with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), E3 provides leadership on many Threshold Country Programs. E3 also supports the USAID Administrator in his role on the MCC and OPIC boards of directors.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	181,052	*	177,098	-3,954
Development Assistance	165,700	*	162,298	-3,402
Economic Support Fund	15,352	*	14,800	-552

Development Assistance

FY 2014 funding will support key interventions in a wide range of sectors in support of the achievement of USAID's development objectives.

Key Interventions:

- **Broad-Based Economic Growth:** U.S. assistance will continue to promote the use of rigorous economic analysis in project design. Constraints-to-growth diagnostics will be conducted in selected countries to target and address key barriers. E3 will help several USAID missions carry out cost-benefit analyses of specific field projects to ensure they are sustainable and represent the best use of federal funds, and expand such analyses beyond Feed the Future projects to water, energy, and climate change. Requested funds will also support quality design of projects aimed at improving

countries' public financial management, including tax administration, budgeting, and sound macroeconomic planning and policies.

- **Trade and Investment:** FY 2014 funding of \$3.6 million will foster trade and investment by taking advantage of regional and international trade opportunities and by reducing unnecessary and counter-productive trade barriers. For example, E3 will provide \$3.0 million to the I-BEAM project, to help export ready companies and industry clusters in target markets improve access to finance and ability to leverage regional and international trade opportunities, particularly under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. E3 will work with the Federal Trade Commission to enhance competition in developing countries; the USTDA to develop solutions to trade barriers; the International Trade Center to improve export capabilities; and the World Bank and International Finance Corporation to improve business regulation in developing countries. New partnerships will be explored with organizations such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the World Customs Organization.
- **Private Sector Engagement:** Using FY 2014 funding of \$4.6 million, E3 will partner with the private sector to ensure that U.S. development efforts are innovative and sustainable, including building corollary skills and capacity for small and medium enterprises and entrepreneurs, and improving access to financial services, especially for rural areas and small and medium enterprises. USAID's Development Credit Office will expand a strategic transaction fund designed to enhance the agency's ability to be responsive in dynamic environments and to facilitate innovation through Development Credit Authority guarantees.
- **Infrastructure:** Recognizing that power, water and sanitation, roads, and telecommunications networks are key to economic growth, E3 will continue to support access to energy services in conflict and disaster-affected countries such as Afghanistan, Pakistan, Kosovo, and Haiti. Requested funding of \$6.0 million will contribute to resilient infrastructure through investment in urban water and sanitation services, improved urban and local governance, and city-to-city partnerships. The Global Broadband and Innovations (GBI) program will support transparent allocation of public funds for broadband infrastructure to serve schools, health clinics, and small business, particularly in rural areas currently neglected by cellular and data carriers. Through the GBI, E3 will partner with companies such as Cisco, Intel, and Microsoft to test and apply innovative and low-cost technologies to bring voice and data services to predominantly rural areas. In collaboration with the U.S. Federal Communications Commission and others, E3 will also advise national governments on structuring their wireless spectrum rules and regulations.
- **Microenterprise:** Using FY 2014 funding of \$3.6 million, inclusive programs will help millions of poor and marginalized families throughout the developing world make a living through microenterprises, smallholder farms, farm and non-farm labor, and other diversified livelihood strategies. U.S. assistance will focus on improved access to agriculture and value chain finance, strengthened remittance linkages, micro-savings, social protection, and the development of technology-based solutions such as mobile payments systems. Continued emphasis will be placed on knowledge-generation activities to capture, share, and adapt emerging best practices. USAID's results in this area will be collected and disseminated through the Microenterprise Results Report.
- **Global Climate Change:** E3 is the USAID lead on the President's Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative, and in implementing USAID's Climate Change and Development Strategy, including integrating climate change into other development sectors. E3 will play a key leadership role in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emissions Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program in approximately 20 countries to curb greenhouse gas emissions growth while growing economies.

Through the Regional Visualization and Monitoring System (SERVIR), a global network of regional scientific institutions, E3, with NASA and other development partners, will strengthen decision-making through the integration of geospatial, satellite, and ground data to identify climate vulnerabilities and monitor land use changes. Assistance will be provided to up to six regional centers to ensure that host countries benefit from these tools and information. GCC Public-Private Partnerships will spur investments in cost-effective, low-carbon, energy efficient, and sustainable technologies and practices, such as the Tropical Forest Alliance 2020, a major new USG public-private partnership with the Consumer Goods Forum and other partners, to reduce tropical deforestation. A total of \$70.0 million has been requested for GCC programs.

- Adaptation programs in the amount of \$24.0 million will support integrating climate data and knowledge into assistance to strengthen the resilience of fragile, climate-vulnerable states, piloting climate adaptation and climate risk management strategies as part of city development and landscape-driven or “soft” infrastructure approaches to promote climate adaptation. E3 will help found up to four international communities of practice in Adaptation, including the Climate Services Partnership and the High Mountain Glacial Watershed Partnership. The Mountain partnership will take its model of community consultative research and development, first tested in Peru and Nepal, to the Pamir Mountains in Tajikistan in FY 2014, facilitating south-south exchanges between those countries.
- Clean Energy activities in the amount of \$23.0 million will focus on improving, scaling, and evaluating clean energy actions and connecting pioneering countries. Efforts to mobilize private sector investments in clean energy, through the Private Finance Advisory Network and other vehicles, will increase. Activities to evaluate, support, and disseminate innovative clean energy solutions, such as those piloted under the Powering Agriculture Energy Grand Challenge, will promote market-driven approaches to increase clean energy access. E3 will also assist motivated EC-LEDS partner countries pursuing energy sector reforms that are preconditions for sustainable clean energy development. The bureau will support the development of commercial markets for solar water pumping. Through capacity building programs such as the Vocational Training and Education for Clean Energy program, staff from universities and technical institutes will be trained on the installation and maintenance of solar photovoltaic systems.
- Sustainable Landscapes programs, using \$23.0 million of FY 2014 funds, will help promote policy reform, increase capacity, and create financial mechanisms for economic development while reducing emissions from land use change. Through the SilvaCarbon program, E3 will work with USG partners in several EC-LEDS countries to improve forest management by increasing information and analysis of data such as forest cover and deforestation trends. This data will lead to more accurate reporting on efforts to Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+). Support to the Environmental Protection Agency’s Greenhouse Gas Inventory Capacity Building Program for Developing Countries will build capacity in up to 16 EC-LEDS countries to measure and report on their greenhouse gas emissions from land use change. The Forest Carbon, Markets and Communities Program, will help countries to participate in carbon markets.
- Water: The FY 2014 request includes \$7.2 million for water programs. With the launch of USAID’s new Water and Development Strategy in 2013, E3 will guide the implementation of the strategy’s two overarching objectives of improving human health and strengthening food security. To coordinate the achievement of these objectives, approximately \$5.0 million of U.S. assistance will be used to cultivate partnerships; support prioritization of water programming globally; develop knowledge management tools; and promote evaluation, innovation, and research to measure and amplify the development impact of water programs and champion technical excellence.

- **Gender:** Through \$12.0 million in FY 2014 funding, E3 will support USAID's Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy by helping develop field programs to end gender disparities, empower women and girls, and support women's leadership to more fully impact development outcomes. These policies are fundamental for the realization of human rights, and key to sustainable development outcomes. Through the Women's Leadership Initiative, funding will support the development of new ideas and innovations by USAID missions and other partners through a competitive call for proposals. U.S. assistance will support missions in integrating gender equality and women's empowerment into their existing portfolios across a range of technical sectors. Integration efforts will also prioritize preventing and responding to gender-based violence, including child marriage. Women's Leadership funds will be used to evaluate projects and identify approaches for scale-up. E3 will convene an Evidence Summit for donors and partners to discuss evidence-based innovations.
- **Education:** The FY 2014 request includes \$26.6 million to focus on achievement of the three goals of USAID's Education Strategy: improving the reading skills of children in primary grades; improving the ability of higher education and workforce development programs to produce a workforce with skills relevant to a country's development needs; and increasing equitable access to education in crisis and conflict environments. Of the \$26.6 million, up to \$15.0 million will support the work of the Global Partnership for Education, a partnership of developing and donor countries and agencies, civil society organizations, and the private sector. Requested funding will also support the collection and dissemination of evidence-based approaches to effective basic education programming. These funds will also support improvements in knowledge management, impact evaluations, and training and professional development for USAID staff in basic education. To address youth unemployment and underemployment, E3 will research and promote cutting edge measurement approaches to life skills development and workforce readiness; design and develop technical models; and support innovative ways to engage the private sector in workforce development and tertiary education programming.
- **Biodiversity:** Biodiversity is critical to sustainable economic development, human health, and livelihoods. With the FY 2014 request of \$14.1 million, E3 will implement USAID's anticipated new biodiversity policy through improved knowledge, evidence-based programming, and adaptive management using knowledge gained from research and evaluations. The new policy will help further support integrated and sustainable development programs in biodiverse areas globally. There will be a focused effort to address wildlife trafficking, a key development issue that can undermine security, economic development, and ecosystem stability.
- **Land Tenure And Property Rights:** Programs that strengthen the capacity of governing institutions to secure property rights and maximize resource productivity, while maintaining and restoring natural assets, are critical to economic growth, food security, and healthy ecosystems. In FY 2014, E3 will invest in analysis and research to deepen the understanding of the economic and governance drivers that contribute to a healthy environment, resilience to climate shocks, and food security. Requested funding will support assistance to countries interested in implementing the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization's Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests in the Context of National Food Security. U.S. assistance will continue to strengthen community-based natural resource management, improving the ability of communities to withstand both environmental and economic shocks.

Economic Support Fund

FY 2014 funding will promote expanded trade ties between the United States and key developing country partners through support for trade facilitation and standards, and targeted technical assistance to address other trade barriers.

Key Interventions:

- Partnership for Trade Facilitation (PTF): With the requested \$4.5 million, E3 will assist developing countries trade and customs authorities in seven priority areas (advance rulings, internet publication, expedited shipments, penalties, appeals, pre-arrival processing, and transit guarantee systems).
- Standards Alliance: This initiative will provide technical training and financial resources based on international standards and best practices to advance reforms to help businesses participate in the global trading system. It will further build the capacity of developing countries to implement World Trade Organization Agreements, including the Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement. E3 will work with the private sector and associations including the American National Standards Institute to conduct training and technical assistance in this area.
- Assistance under the PTF and Standards Alliance will be conducted in many countries which may include Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Colombia, Ethiopia, Egypt, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Libya, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tunisia, Uzbekistan, West Bank and Gaza, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.
- Fiscal Transparency Innovation Fund: These funds will support improvements in fiscal transparency and fiscal integrity with the goal of enhancing citizens' visibility into state expenditure and revenue programs. Priority will be given to countries that require fiscal transparency waivers and show evidence of a commitment to improving budget transparency. Projects will support host country governments, international organizations, and local civil society organizations.
- U.S. assistance will support knowledge-generation on inclusive market strategies and approaches that assist poor households, and activities to promote legal empowerment of the poor.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: E3 undertook several monitoring and evaluation efforts in FY 2012. For instance, E3 supported seven evaluations, including USAID's Water and Development Alliance with the Coca Cola Company. In FY 2013, E3 plans to initiate more than 20 evaluations in water, energy, education, climate change and economic sectors. The bureau also reengineered and streamlined USAID economic growth and education indicators to advance USAID Forward. E3 identified key knowledge gaps in each of its sectoral strategic goals and framed priority research/evaluation questions. The bureau is developing a three-year evaluation plan and analyzing completed and planned evaluations.

E3 worked with multilateral partners like the Global Partnership for Education to strengthen their monitoring and evaluation related to reading and education in conflict and crisis environments. It also provided assistance to field missions in developing M&E plans, collecting baseline information, and conducting key evaluations of Global Climate Change activities. As the central hub for GCC, E3 assessed GCC performance data submitted by missions, improved performance indicators, and is developing guidance and training that will result in improved monitoring of the initiative. E3 initiated

Measuring Impact, an effort to increase USAID and partner capacity to measure and evaluate biodiversity, forestry, and natural resource management-related program impacts through support for project development, including developing a strong theory of change, evaluations, and technical assistance.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: E3 and USAID field missions were able to draw important conclusions and take targeted action based on the efforts noted above. For example, E3's Economic Policy office helped to develop the evaluation Statement of Work and contributed field support to a mid-term evaluation of the Iraq Financial Development Program. Evaluation findings will be used to revise the scope and targets for the project. In Liberia, an E3-supported evaluation of the Electricity Efficiency, Safety and Loss Reduction Project will be used for the future design of peri-urban electrification programs. Finally, E3's approach to implementing climate change integration pilots evolved as a result of the accompanying evaluation designs to be longer term, to express a clear theory of change, and to more narrowly focus on key results.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: E3 has played a leading role in the development and implementation of USAID strategies in Education, Gender Equality and Female Empowerment, Global Climate Change, and Water, and will lead the monitoring and evaluation of these agency efforts. In Education and Climate Change, E3 is collaborating with USAID's regional bureaus and field missions, and with external partners to develop a rich evaluation agenda. These agendas focus on research questions that will advance USAID's contribution to education and climate change assistance.

E3's cost-benefit analysis work in 10 countries has led to better informed Feed the Future program designs in the field and will form the basis for an impact evaluation agenda to be initiated in FY 2014. Across sectors, E3's expertise with pilot projects and evaluations described above has led directly to changes in field mission program design, as well as to discontinuation of activities inadequately linked to USAID strategy and best practices.

Global Health

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Agency for International Development’s (USAID) Bureau for Global Health (GH) supports a comprehensive and integrated health strategy towards ending preventable child and maternal deaths and achieving an AIDS-free generation through the Administration’s Global Health Initiative (GHI). Improving the health of people in the developing world drives economic growth; supports educational attainment; enables participation in the democratic process; and strengthens families, communities, and countries.

In addition to providing technical assistance, training, and commodity support in developing countries, GH will foster increased coordination of U.S. global health efforts, increase public-private partnerships, and lead the adoption of state-of-the-art programming and alignment with national governments and other donors.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	371,630	*	358,594	-13,036
Global Health Programs - USAID	371,630	*	358,594	-13,036

Global Health Programs

GH’s work improves access and quality of services for maternal and child health, nutrition, voluntary family planning and reproductive health, and prevents and treats HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis (TB). To end preventable child and maternal deaths and achieve an AIDS-free generation, GH assists countries in designing and implementation of state-of-the-art public health approaches that achieve cost-effective program impacts. In addition, GH provides technical assistance for the scale-up of life saving interventions and takes advantage of economies of scale in procurement, technical services, and commodities. To promote sustainability, GH helps expand health systems and the health workforce by adopting and scaling-up proven health interventions across programs and countries. This approach improves health in a manner that fosters sustainable, effective, and efficient country-led public health programs. Finally, to promote a learning agenda, GH funds dissemination of best practices, monitoring and evaluation, expansion of innovative technology and practices, and research on high-impact interventions.

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** In linkage with the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), GH will receive \$80.2 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs and support orphans and vulnerable children. Programs will significantly contribute to meeting the targets established in the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008 by providing global technical leadership in prevention, care, and treatment interventions; monitoring and evaluation; health systems strengthening; central procurement of pharmaceuticals and other products; and HIV-vaccine applied research and development. Bilateral country programs will be supported through the Partnership for Supply Chain Management, a project that ensures constant and cost-effective availability of essential commodities. GH will continue to support public health

evaluations, set the research agenda in the prevention of HIV transmission, provide care for orphans and vulnerable children, and lead in building human capacity in the countries in which USAID works and in meeting the food and nutrition needs of individuals and communities suffering from HIV/AIDS.

- Tuberculosis (TB): \$31.8 million will advance U.S. partnerships with key countries to scale-up and enhance the effectiveness of their TB programs, further supporting the goals and objectives of the Global Plan to Stop TB 2006-2015. Specifically, GH will help improve the detection and treatment of TB for all patients and support the scale-up of prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB) within national TB programs through infection control, routine surveillance, the introduction of new diagnostics, and improved access to second-line treatment. Also, in coordination with the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator, GH will expand coverage of TB/HIV co-infection interventions, including HIV testing of TB patients and effective referral; TB screening of HIV patients; implementation of intensified case finding for TB; Isoniazid Preventive Therapy; and TB infection control. GH will continue to support ongoing research on new anti-TB drugs and TB drug resistance.
- Malaria: \$63.5 million will provide leadership for the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) including technical assistance to countries for the scale-up of cost-effective mechanisms to support malaria prevention and treatment programs, such as indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets, diagnosis and treatment with artemisinin-based combination therapies, and interventions to address malaria in pregnancy. GH will work with countries to improve the quality and effectiveness of medicines - in large part by combating the availability of substandard and counterfeit medicines intended to treat malaria. In South East Asia, GH will work with regional partners to contain the artemisinin-resistant *falciparum* parasite and support additional studies in the region to assess the extent of resistance. GH will provide technical assistance for the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation and impact of malaria control interventions at the country level. In addition, GH will support the development of malaria vaccine candidates, new malaria drugs, new public health insecticides based tools, and other malaria-related research, and promote international malaria partnerships. This includes a broad range of partners, most importantly national governments, as well as multilateral and bilateral institutions and private sector organizations.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): \$69.5 million will improve the health of the most vulnerable populations in developing countries. To reduce mortality, GH in collaboration with its partners will identify and expand the use of key health interventions, such as immunization; prevention and treatment of diarrhea, pneumonia, and newborn infections, particularly at the community level; point-of-use water treatment and other interventions to improve water supply, sanitation, and hygiene; and improved maternal care during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period, including new approaches to the control of postpartum hemorrhage (the leading cause of maternal mortality in the developing world). Fistula prevention and rehabilitation and polio eradication will continue to be a priority. MCH programs will be further integrated across sectors to achieve greater efficiencies and sustainability, with a focus on malaria, nutrition, and family planning. GH will continue to provide technical leadership globally in support of research to test and bring to scale low-cost, high-impact interventions that bring essential services to the communities where they are needed most. Further, USAID 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): \$99.1 million for global leadership and to 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 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 undernutrition through integrated services that provide 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. Investments include expanding the evidence base for nutrition to guide policy reform and better nutrition programs; 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

As a technical center of excellence, GH contributes to the health performance in all countries assisted by USAID health programs, but cannot attribute countries’ performance directly its efforts. GH measures its performance by how much or how well it provides technical assistance and expertise to USAID Missions, promotes research and innovation, and manages implementation mechanisms that support USAID field operations. In FY 2012, 75 countries accessed these GH implementing mechanisms, and Bureau staff spent 4,219 person days providing technical support. In FY 2012, staff supported applied and operational research to establish the evidence base for 69 new interventions that can be introduced or expanded, including tools, technologies, and approaches. Another 96 new technologies are under development.

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: During FY 2012, GH undertook a portfolio review, in addition to 38 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. In FY 2012, GH undertook a major evaluation of the MCH Integrated Program, which has operations in over 30 countries. The evaluation examined both performance and impact, particularly the effectiveness of integrated program design. The findings will be used to inform USAID’s MCH activities in FY 2013 and beyond.

Under the Child Survival and Health Grants Program, the Bureau helped improve the quality of integrated community case management services for diarrhea, pneumonia, and malaria by finalizing a set of standardized indicators and toolkit of program management guidelines to be used by country programs. GH provided strategic leadership for the formation and continuation of several USAID partnerships to promote MCH, including: the work of the United Nations Commission on Life-Saving Commodities for Women and Children to improve the quality, availability and accessibility of 13 key commodities and ensure that they reach all women and children who need them; and the Saving Mothers, Giving Life partnership, which promotes and documents the reduction of maternal and newborn mortality in high mortality countries in Africa. To help improve maternal health, GH funded the development and testing

of innovative technologies, tools and approaches, including an outcome predictor tool that identifies pregnant women who are at high risk for pre-eclampsia/eclampsia and an aerosolized form of oxytocin to prevent and treat postpartum hemorrhage.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: GH will expand operations research, outcome monitoring, and evaluation in continuous efforts to improve performance and program impact in maternal, infant, and child health. Additionally, GH both supports and uses data from the Demographic Health Surveys to track outcomes and impact indicators globally, and to inform recommendations regarding global funding for health. For example, in the 15 original sub-Saharan African countries that are part of PMI, the Bureau is supporting –together with numerous partners– national evaluations to determine whether malaria interventions had an effect on mortality in children under the age of five. Evaluations have been completed and provide strong evidence that malaria interventions have had a positive effect on reducing mortality among children under five in Angola, Malawi, and Tanzania in coordination with the Government of Tanzania, the Roll Back Malaria Partnership, and the World Health Organization.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: As a result of the reviews and evaluations conducted in FY 2012 and FY 2013, GH will focus funding, where appropriate, for technical assistance, training with a focus on community health workers, local capacity, research and development, metrics, monitoring and evaluation, and strengthening of health systems.

International Partnerships

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Agency for International Development’s (USAID) Bureau for Global Health (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 (TB), pandemic influenza and other emerging threats (PIOET), neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), maternal and child health, family planning, and nutrition. 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 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	398,545	*	422,345	23,800
Global Health Programs - USAID	398,545	*	422,345	23,800

Global Health Programs

In FY 2014, funding for international partnerships will significantly contribute to improving health in developing countries. While the GHI emphasizes two key areas where the U.S. Government can make a marked difference—saving lives of mothers and children and creating an AIDS-free generation—U.S. Government efforts will also continue to combat other infectious diseases from which millions of people die or could die each year including TB, NTDs, and pandemic influenza. U.S. contributions to international organizations leverage considerably more from other donors, and give the United States significant leadership in donor programming for health. The specific international partnerships supported through GH include the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI), Microbicides, the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI), the Tuberculosis Global Drug Facility, and Neglected Tropical Diseases. Funding will support USAID’s program in pandemic influenza and other emerging threats by providing technical assistance and other support to developing countries.

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** \$94.0 million for programs which will contribute to the achievement of an AIDS-free generation. Microbicides will support the ongoing three-year confirmatory study of the effectiveness of tenofovir gel in reducing HIV infection in women, complete other studies required for the regulatory approval of tenofovir gel, and prepare for the future introduction of tenofovir gel in prevention programs. Programs will also support preclinical and clinical studies of promising alternative formulations, including rings and tablets that release tenofovir and/or other anti-retroviral drugs. The U.S. contribution to IAVI will support pre-clinical HIV vaccine discovery and design, and will advance up to four 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.

- 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 2006-2015. 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.
- Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats: \$47.0 million for programs that address the continuing spread of avian influenza and other emerging pandemic threats that arise from within the animal population and pose significant human health threats. Program efforts will focus on the identification of pathogens that constitute threats, by establishing appropriate animal and human surveillance systems; building capacity to mitigate the threat of emerging infectious diseases; developing rapid response capability for animal and human outbreaks; ensuring adequate commodity and supply needs; and promoting appropriate communications systems in target countries. Outbreak preparedness efforts will continue to focus on national preparedness planning, simulations, non-governmental organization training, and development of standards and protocols for an all-hazards approach to disaster preparedness. USAID will strengthen outbreak readiness and programs to prevent and control outbreaks among animals, minimize human exposure, and respond to significant health threats that cut across national borders.
- Neglected Tropical Diseases: With \$85.0 million USAID will use an agency-tested and the 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 \$4.0 billion of in-kind contributions to reduce the burden of seven debilitating NTDs, including onchocerciasis (river blindness), trachoma, lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, and three soil-transmitted helminthes. Expanding these programs to national scale will support acceleration of global efforts to eliminate lymphatic filariasis and blinding trachoma globally, and onchocerciasis in the Americas. USAID will continue to work closely with the WHO and global partners to create an international NTD training course, standardized monitoring and evaluation guidelines for NTD programs, and ensure the availability of quality pharmaceuticals. USAID will scale-up NTD treatments in currently supported and additional countries where overlapping NTD burdens are impeding development.
- Maternal and Child Health: With \$175.0 million of assistance, USAID remains on track to meet the Administration's 3-year, \$450.0 million pledge to GAVI. 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, the Alliance's business model influences the market for vaccines. GAVI's business model attracts new vaccine manufacturers, increases competition and, as a result, is driving vaccine prices down. Funding to GAVI will be used for the provision of new vaccines—pneumococcal and rotavirus—to address the two biggest killers of children in the developing world, pneumonia and diarrhea. Modeling shows scale-up of these new vaccines could save millions of lives in the next three years.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health: With \$2.8 million USAID will continue to fund partnerships to strengthen international 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.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: As a result of the reviews and evaluations conducted in FY 2012 and FY 2013, GH will expand operations research, outcome monitoring, and evaluation in a continuous effort to improve performance and program impact.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a result of the performance reports and portfolio reviews, GH intends to increase FY 2014 funding for vaccines, while continuing programs to address NTDs and PIOET. GH will improve metrics; expand monitoring and evaluation; and develop measures to strengthen health systems and assess their efficiency and effectiveness. Finally, GH will continue investments in research and innovation.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The FY 2014 request will:

- Enable GAVI to expand delivery of vaccines and immunization coverage;
- Scale-up NTD treatments in additional countries where overlapping NTD burdens are impeding development;
- Enable the Global Drug Facility to continue to procure critical, life-saving TB drugs;
- Continue ongoing and new clinical trials for AIDS vaccines and microbicides, in coordination with funds leveraged from other donors; and
- Strengthen pandemic readiness and programs to prevent and control outbreaks among animals, minimize human exposure, and respond to significant health threats that cut across national borders.

Office of Innovation and Development Alliances

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Agency for International Development’s (USAID) Office of Innovation and Development Alliances (IDEA) programs advance the USAID Forward goal of modernizing and strengthening the agency, by changing the way USAID does business to leverage outside investments and deliver better results more quickly and at lower cost. IDEA programs drive four priorities: innovation, partnerships, application of mobile technology, and local sustainability. Through IDEA programs, USAID seeks to 1) identify innovative solutions and rigorously test them for the ability to produce large-scale results at low cost; 2) increase the number and focus of USAID’s private sector partnerships for greater impact; 3) leverage the power and reach of mobile technology to provide financial services to some of the world’s poorest, empower citizens, and accelerate global development; and 4) broaden USAID’s partnerships with local civil society organizations, cooperatives, and U.S. Private Volunteer Organizations (PVO) and to strengthen their capacity to advance sustainable development.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	86,418	*	62,203	-24,215
Development Assistance	86,418	*	62,203	-24,215

Development Assistance

Development Innovations Ventures (DIV): Through DIV, USAID will use approximately \$25.0 million to identify new, promising solutions and rigorously evaluate and analyze them to understand which ones work best for fewer taxpayer dollars and at scale. DIV uses a competitive process aimed at large-scale solutions, which can benefit millions and, ideally, proceed without further U.S. Government support once demonstrated at scale. DIV resources create opportunities for entrepreneurs, private companies, academics, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to innovate, promote, test, and refine these solutions for maximum use and benefit. DIV identifies potential projects through a rigorous and competitive review process, and requires thorough evaluations to build a strong evidence base for further investment by other parties.

DIV’S approach and portfolio has leveraged funds from other donors including the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, which is providing \$8.5 million in co-funding for a four-year collaboration to seek solutions in the Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene sector. A second example is the USAID/United Kingdom’s Department for International Development (DFID) Humanitarian Innovation Initiative, which leverages \$4.0 million in funding support from DFID, and will be implemented in collaboration with USAID’s Democracy Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Bureau. These partnerships provide a mechanism for efficient collaboration with various entities. USAID anticipates additional groups will be interested in similar partnerships.

Key Intervention:

- USAID will provide grant funding to a variety of entrepreneurial, private sector, academic or nongovernmental partners in various USAID-supported sectors and countries. Funding supports evaluations of impact, cost-effectiveness considerations, and a plan for scaling if successful; and brings non-traditional partners into the development effort.

Global Partnerships (GP): The United States cannot address global development challenges alone. As such, it is increasingly critical for USAID to collaborate and partner with a diverse set of stakeholders who bring new ideas, resources, and expertise. Through GP programs, USAID will devote approximately \$15.0 million to engage the private sector with more strategic focus. The Global Development Alliances (GDA) program demonstrates that partnerships enable creation and piloting of new business models that leverage significant private sector resources for development. In 2012, USAID raised \$384.0 million through GDA relationships globally. Partnerships create pathways for U.S. assistance to be phased out over time, as the assistance needs are increasingly absorbed by the private sector or the need for assistance ends. GP's cadre of partnership advisors will provide focused technical assistance to multiple Missions; conduct in-person partnership trainings to select Mission staff; sustain support through virtual and phone consultations; and update and develop assets/toolkits for partnerships practitioners.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will nurture ongoing and new global partnerships, which will leverage additional private sector resources. The partnership focal areas are as follows: social enterprise; gender and women's economic empowerment; diaspora engagement; innovative communications and mobile technologies; and human rights for historically disadvantaged groups.
- The United States will fund research to gather evidence on the development and business impact of public-private partnerships.

Mobile Solutions (MS): Through IDEA's Mobile Solutions (MS) Division, USAID will use approximately \$5.0 million to apply the power and reach of mobile technology to accelerate USAID's development goals and build the infrastructure for innovation. Specifically IDEA/MS programs 1) increase access to mobile technology and mobile broadband to provide equal access and improved conditions for broad-based economic growth; 2) scale-up the use of mobile money (referring to the use of a mobile phones to pay bills; transfer, deposit or withdraw funds; or engage in other electronic commerce) to increase the speed of financial inclusion, support good governance practices, and reduce barriers to private sector initiative; and 3) dramatically increase the use of mobile data solutions (i.e., the use of mobile devices to send and collect information) to improve data management, increase evidence-based decision making, and empower citizens.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will fund grants and contracts to support dedicated mobile money work in countries with USAID Missions.
- The United States will fund projects focused on increasing access to mobile technology for the poor and amongst women who are often excluded from technology solutions.
- U.S. assistance will support grants and contracts to accelerate the use of mobile data applications in program design as well as monitoring and evaluation standards within USAID and with USAID partners.

Local Sustainability Division (LS) - Development Grants Program: USAID will provide approximately \$7.4 million through the Development Grants Program (DGP) to support the work of Missions in achieving the USAID Forward goals of fostering meaningful and sustainable locally led development. The DGP will: 1) centrally manage a simplified grant application process that introduces new organizations to USAID; 2) provide funding and technical and/or administrative assistance to local NGOs and U.S. PVOs with limited or no prior direct-grant funding from USAID; and 3) share lessons learned on effective and sustainable technical and administrative assistance experiences. USAID will seek out local

NGOs linked with key indigenous networks that have the leadership potential to generate systemic change and sustainable development, and U.S. PVOs carrying out advanced or innovative work in their field.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will provide grants and cooperative agreements to nascent U.S. PVOs and local NGOs of up to \$2.0 million each to carry out work that aligns with participating Missions' Country Development Cooperation Strategies.
- Activities will enhance administrative and technical skills of local NGOs to implement meaningful, sustainable, locally-owned development.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen administrative capacities of U.S. PVOs to broaden their participation in USAID programs.

Local Sustainability Division (LS) - Cooperative Development Program (CDP): Developing and emerging economy cooperatives and credit unions represent significant existing and potential contributions to the incomes and quality of life of their members. Numbering in the tens of thousands of cooperatives and millions of members, these democratic institutions play critical roles in finance, insurance, agricultural supply and marketing, infrastructure, health, housing, and consumer services. USAID will devote approximately \$2.0 million to CDP in FY 2014.

A recent USAID-financed study found that the agency had invested more than \$3.7 billion in collective action groups to support agricultural programs and projects. That number is dwarfed by the \$112.0 billion in savings by 70 million credit union members in the developing world. While cooperative and credit union achievements are great, the potential is far greater. Through CDP, USAID works with US cooperatives and credit unions to address some of the major obstacles faced in reaching that potential: archaic cooperative law and regulation, governance that reflects the ills of the local political culture, deficits in financial and overall management, achieving scale, and avoiding dependency. Some of these challenges involve educating donors to respect member ownership and to recognize that achieving short-term goals often comes at the cost of long-term organizational strength. The lessons learned from and through CDP are disseminated within the cooperative development community and are made available to donors who support this work.

Key Intervention:

- Through CDP, USAID will encourage policy-based governance and transparent procurement in rural electric cooperatives; promote the extension of internet and telecom access to rural communities; develop member-financed cooperative health services; increase agricultural lending by credit unions; and build of cooperative alliances to achieve reform of cooperative law and regulation.

Local Sustainability Division (LS) - Limited Excess Property Program (LEPP): LEPP allows select private voluntary organizations and USAID Missions to leverage excess government equipment to meet strategic development goals. The competitive LEPP program provides both the U.S. Government and its partners a cost-effective way of using surplus property to achieve real development impact. The funding requested to support the LEPP program offsets the minimal cost of a contract to oversee the day-to-day management of the program. For the cost of approximately \$0.3 million, LEPP transfers approximately \$45.0 million worth of excess property annually. IDEA will release a new request for applications to expand the pool of PVOs and expand its partnerships with the General Services Administration and the Defense Logistics Agency to increase the program partners' access to excess government property.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID sponsored an external performance evaluation of the IDEA/GP Institutional Support Contract (ISC). The objectives of the evaluation were as follows: 1) to assess how productively GP is using its resources, through its ISC, to achieve program objectives; 2) to assess how relevant and valuable the ISC is to GP's core activities; and 3) to assess how GP can increase its effectiveness and efficiency. The evaluation focused on improvements, given the current ISC structure, and provided targeted and actionable steps in moving forward.

DIV was founded in late 2010 and is in the planning phase for an external evaluation of the DIV program writ large. This evaluation will more deeply assess the DIV portfolio, processes and financing mechanisms for the program operations. In the interim, DIV has conducted several self-assessment exercises that have identified many operational efficiencies leading to faster and more transparent customer service as DIV reviews proposals, even as the volume of proposals has increased dramatically and is forecast to increase similarly in FY 2014.

MS was founded in October 2011 and is in the planning phase to evaluate a number of older mobile money and electronic payment programs it has helped start. Each of the activities funded by the MS Division has its own performance and monitoring plan and each implementing partner is responsible for collecting this data. This is part of implementing partner performance and is closely monitored both by Missions and MS. When possible, implementing partners will use mobile devices to collect that data as well. These use indicators built by MS and are part of its larger Performance and Monitoring Plan.

During FY 2013, the CDP will conduct additional mid-term evaluations to determine effectiveness of design flows and program management.

USAID will support an independent evaluation of LEPP to ensure that the program is operating efficiently and in support of overall USAID objectives.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In general, many development pilots never reach scale because they do not sufficiently focus on collecting rigorous evidence of success. The DIV model emphasizes the importance of evidence in the innovation process by using an iterative process of piloting, testing, refining, retesting, and scaling. By gathering evidence on what is working and what is not, efforts to invest in innovation can be disciplined so that projects that miss their targets can be modified or abandoned quickly while potentially transformative approaches can be refined and scaled.

DIV applicants compete in part based on the rigor of the evaluation mechanisms that are built into each solution from the start. Currently, 58 percent of DIV awards include a randomized control trial, the gold-standard in evaluation approaches. These evaluations are typically conducted by top academics and are intended for publication in peer-reviewed academic journals as well as for broader dissemination to share lessons among the broader development community. This puts DIV's portfolio on the cutting edge of measuring development impact, as DIV's model targets programmatic resources towards those solutions with the most evidence of impact. DIV awards are typically Fixed Obligation Grants, where payments within a project are only made after the documented completion of pre-agreed milestones.

The results of GP's ISC evaluation informed GP's decision to continue the use of an ISC through FY13. Based on areas of strengths and weaknesses identified in the evaluation, GP was able to specify the programmatic areas for additional ISC support and programmatic areas for reduced ISC support for GP to be most effective.

Three mid-term evaluations were completed for CDP in FY 2012, and seven additional mid-term evaluations will be completed during FY 2013. Results will be used to identify and correct individual award activities as well as the broad CDP program objectives.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The past performance of GP's ISC, as revealed in its 2012 performance evaluation, has played a determining factor in how the ISC will be incorporated into GP's FY 2014 plans. Most notably, GP will continue to seek research and communications support to advance its strategic objectives. This includes demonstrating the potential of collaboration between the public and private sectors to address develop and business challenges. The ISC will help to strengthen the research and evidence base for partnerships and increase GP's external engagement with a wide set of audiences.

Currently working with 44 Missions, DGP continues to support Missions with on-the-ground implementation of programming that promotes USAID Forward and IPR objectives, and expansion of Mission options for working with and strengthening capacities of local civil society and development partners to ensure sustainable and catalytic development impact.

Based on results of indicators collected from FY 2013, MS will establish baselines and refine/streamline indicator collection processes to assess its level of performance. As MS refines its performance monitoring plan, it will reflect lessons learned from both Mission-based programs and also Washington-based programs.

Office of Science and Technology

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The nature and scope of development challenges around the world are rapidly changing. Many of the threats that undermine security and social economic development are now transnational and more complex. Technological change and the democratization of science offer opportunities for improved effectiveness in dealing with this new development landscape. Through greater use of data and multidisciplinary approaches, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will improve understanding of the nature and scope of development problems, improve global capacity to deal with them effectively, and drive down the unit costs of its own interventions. In 2012, USAID established the independent Office of Science and Technology (OST) in order to respond to these new development challenges and opportunities. OST assumed management of science and technology (S&T) activities previously administered under the Bureau for Policy, Planning and Learning.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	-	*	85,000	85,000
Development Assistance	-	*	85,000	85,000

Development Assistance

Transformational and Collaborative Research: The Partnerships for Enhanced Engagement in Research (PEER) program will share expertise in science and technology. The goal of PEER is to provide developing countries the tools to solve their own problems and develop their next generation of leaders, who will become future trading partners with the United States. USAID's innovative research program brings together U.S. and host-country scientists to seek the scientific and technological breakthroughs needed to change the trajectory of global development. By creating research partnerships between U.S. and developing country scientists, USAID is advancing the understanding of global development challenges, supporting research and analysis, and building long-term partnerships and host-country capacity. Leveraging the enormous U.S. domestic investment in research and development, USAID is using U.S. science and technology in a more strategic, efficient and effective way.

Key Interventions:

- The FY 2014 request includes \$12.0 million to increase the number of research partnerships between U.S. and host-country scientists, engineers, and tech innovators from approximate 100 to more than 500. These funds will leverage eight times that amount from the National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health, and other science agencies.
- USAID will establish digital research libraries in six partner countries, bringing the total to ten. These libraries bring hard-to-access journals and other scientific literature to developing country scientists, providing resources equal to a major U.S. research university.
- U.S. assistance will improve the quality of S&T programs, laboratory work, and curricula being offered in developing country universities.
- Activities will promote regional engagements among scientists and the institutions they represent in order to explore mutual challenges, share lessons learned, and build professional relationships.

- The FY 2014 request will support Open Source Research by creating a space for scientists, engineers, and others engaged in science and technology for development to share, discuss, and potentially collaborate on their various projects. Doing so will help them leverage new and emerging trends in social media, crowd sourcing, and wiki tools, with the goal of creating an environment of transparency, collaboration, and rapid advancement of science.

Creating a Network for Science-Based Global Development Solutions: USAID is leveraging the oft-underutilized intellectual power and passion of faculty, students, and researchers in world-class academic institutions around the globe. This community will work with the agency's development experts and other practitioners to define and solve the most challenging problems faced by developing countries today. With \$40.0 million in FY 2014 funding, USAID will create a network of university-based development laboratories that will improve understanding of development problems and solutions through better data and analytics. These networks will test, evaluate, and catalyze new technologies for development; promote entrepreneurship to sustain and scale these tools and approaches; and harness the enthusiasm and interest of students engaged in development.

Key Interventions:

- The FY 2014 request will expand the number of development laboratories from seven to ten and broaden the scope of themes being analyzed, so that others may benefit from this work.
- U.S. assistance will incubate and create improved development project designs and technologies that can advance the efficacy of development efforts around the globe.
- USAID will evaluate and define the technologies needed to meet the major development challenges.
- Activities will create platforms for university faculty and students to engage with USAID staff, creating opportunities for training and engaging in dialogues on critical development issues.
- USAID will launch a \$7.0 million science and technology fellowship program to reach the best and brightest among American students, giving them the opportunity to share their knowledge and experience in science, technology, and engineering to improve outcomes for those in extreme poverty.

Catalyzing Global Development Progress Through Science and Technology: USAID will continue to expand the Grand Challenges for Development Program, which focuses on clearly identifying a specific problem to be addressed rather than dictating particular solutions. USAID will build on the successes that have been achieved through previous Grand Challenges and strive to find solutions in areas such as: improving local and regional resilience to natural and man-made shocks; combating human trafficking; and countering emerging threats ranging from pandemic disease to water scarcity to protection of arable lands. USAID will expand other prize programs, carried out in partnership with other agencies, nongovernmental organizations, or the private sector, which reward successful performance instead of effort.

Key Interventions:

- FY 2014 funding of \$15.0 million will increase the number of Grand Challenges for Development to eight and continue to support the existing Grand Challenges that have been launched prior to this date.
- USAID will incubate and accelerate the scale-up and application of interventions and technologies identified and tested in the field by previous prize winners and in the development laboratories.
- U.S. assistance will promote procurement reform by enticing new, non-traditional actors to engage with USAID and to generate new solutions not previously identified by USAID's traditional procurement mechanisms.

- Activities will engage the private sector to increase its willingness to incubate and invest in breakthrough technologies, through mechanisms that include leveraging funding and non-monetary forms of support.

Using Data and Analytics to Improve Understanding of Development Problems: The overarching goal of the GeoCenter and Data Analysis Unit is to create the analytic tools and approaches that will help USAID and its development partners identify, capture, and synthesize data from many sources around the world. Using \$5.0 million in U.S. assistance, this data will be used to strategically plan, implement, and evaluate programs more effectively.

Key Interventions:

- The FY 2014 request will improve accessibility of data sources (including satellite imagery, demographic surveys, and information produced by internet and cell phone users) that provide a current and deeper understanding of development challenges.
- USAID will build a data infrastructure platform to encourage collaborative sharing and analysis of standardized data within the agency and with other federal agencies, universities, the private sector, and developing countries, and the American public. This effort will increase transparency of USAID's data and make it available for reuse by others, bringing down data access costs.
- USAID will conduct analyses that incorporate appropriately presented geospatial information as a key element to understanding development problems in all sectors served by USAID.
- FY 2014 funding will build the GeoCenter and Data Analysis unit's internal S&T capacity so that field missions and headquarters can better utilize new data sets and analytical methods to inform strategic program design and budgeting.
- U.S. assistance will leverage the expertise and resources of the broader geospatial and "data for development" communities residing in other U.S. Government scientific agencies, the intergovernmental Group on Earth Observations, academia, and the private sector. By engaging with these diverse actors, USAID will enhance its capacity to apply geospatial tools and analytics for development and simultaneously influence their development investments.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID's S&T programs are just beginning to reach full implementation mode, and monitoring and evaluation plans are being developed for individual activities and for the programs as a whole. USAID is drafting an overarching strategic framework for science and technology programs. The framework will include a wide spectrum of quantitative and qualitative indicators and important milestones that will be used to assess programmatic impact. Once the framework is completed monitoring and evaluation plans will be finalized and timelines developed.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Data from monitoring activities will be used to improve program design and execution as well as funding decisions. Monitoring of the PEER program will examine the degree to which local researchers have institutionalized their research and educational capacity and become sustainable scientific contributors, demonstrating the successful increase in overall scientific capacity of the host country. USAID will regularly monitor the applicability of the PEER research to planning and program design for USAID's bilateral and multilateral programs to determine the degree to which scientists have become valuable USAID partners in development. The performance of the Development Laboratories will be watched closely to ensure alignment with USAID's needs and applicability of the research products. The GeoCenter will continuously look for ways to expand the utilization of geospatial information in the context of the USAID programming cycle and its contributions to USAID and Administration

transparency goals. The results of these efforts will inform program planning and funding decisions across the agency in future years.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: S&T programs initiated in 2010 are just now beginning to reach full implementation mode. Performance data is now becoming available on the first year of activities and Mission partners and other stakeholders are beginning to observe the initial results of the programs that were launched early on after OST was created. With the approval of the new strategic framework and increasing amounts of data being made available in the next few months, new annual implementation plans are being refined based on this new information and guidance.

Policy, Planning and Learning

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Agency for International Development’s (USAID) Bureau for Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL) plays a key role in making USAID more results-oriented by helping the agency incorporate policy, planning, evaluation, and knowledge management activities into assistance programs. PPL actively engages with USAID’s national and global development partners to ensure their input is incorporated into the planning and implementation of assistance. PPL’s offices (Donor Engagement, Policy, Strategic & Program Planning, and Learning Evaluation & Research) are responsible for implementing two of USAID’s main management reform efforts: strengthening USAID’s monitoring and evaluation capabilities; and rebuilding policy and planning capacity within the agency. Program funding for the offices of Learning Evaluation & Research (LER), Donor Engagement (DE) and Policy (P) strengthen the way that USAID uses evidence and evaluates its impact; engages a wide-range of actors in the international development community; and advances analysis, strategic thinking and policy leadership on priority development issues.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	48,000	*	25,917	-22,083
Development Assistance	48,000	*	25,917	-22,083

USAID will advance research and analysis concerning development and stabilization policy alternatives and mobilize key stakeholders such as traditional and emerging donors, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), foundations, and private sector partners to act favorably on important policy issues. This requires active advocacy and relationship-building, as well as strategic use of major multilateral and bilateral meetings and international fora. Strategic dialogues with other bilateral and multilateral donors, along with USAID’s leadership and participation in international dialogues on development effectiveness, help to align donors behind common goals, to promote burden sharing, and to improve the effectiveness and transparency of U.S. foreign assistance. Examples include U.S. participation in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee (OECD DAC) and the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC).

USAID expects to make progress on the following policy issues in FY 2014: development cooperation effectiveness, aid transparency and country system strengthening; support for and leadership on achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and international engagement on the post-2015 development agenda; high-level policy leadership on key U.S. development and foreign policy priorities; continued leadership on the priorities of the OECD DAC and the GPEDC; and targeted, strategic engagement of new and emerging donor partners such as Brazil, India, China, South Africa, Turkey, and key Arab states.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will continue its efforts on behalf of the U.S. Government to improve aid transparency and design and meet the International Aid Transparency Initiative and Busan data standards and formats.

- The United States will review progress and promote further efforts towards implementation of commitments made in Busan. These commitments include increasing development effectiveness and supporting activities that advance the Busan agenda such as building effective institutions and enhancing private sector engagement in development.
- USAID will conduct outreach to key government partners and leading academic institutions and policy institutes in emerging donor countries to identify new and innovative approaches to development cooperation.

To improve USAID's performance as a learning organization that leverages evidence to improve results, the agency will devote the largest share of PPL Development Assistance funds (\$22.9 million) to strengthening monitoring and evaluation of USAID programs. PPL's role is to build the capacity of all USAID staff worldwide, including program-funded staff, to monitor programs, and to design, manage and use the evidence from rigorous program evaluations across the USAID portfolio. During the past two years, PPL has provided training and technical assistance to approximately 944 USAID staff, of which 62 percent are non-direct hires, in evaluation methods and practices. FY 2014 funding will support continued training and technical assistance to USAID missions and their partners, as well as improve the ability of local evaluation organizations in developing countries to do this work. In FY 2014, USAID will fund learning forums which bring together the research and academic communities with development practitioners to review the latest evaluation findings and research and to inform policy and programming decisions. Funding will include support for conducting priority evaluations, agency sharing of evaluation best practices, and undertaking analysis to fill in knowledge gaps. Funding also will be used to report on USAID's program performance and evaluation findings, and to partner with global evaluation leaders.

PPL plays a lead role in rebuilding USAID's policy leadership to become a premier development agency. Over the past two years PPL has developed eight agency policies and strategies to guide programming decisions. FY 2014 funding will be used to develop and further refine USAID policy and strategy guidance for staff and stakeholders, as well as develop and disseminate evidence-based policy products on priority development policy issues.

Opportunities for international policy engagement will be a priority. One such opportunity is the Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 (TFA2020), a robust public-private partnership bringing 450 companies together to end tropical deforestation and build sustainable supply chains by 2020. PPL will support policy and partnership efforts within this Alliance, thereby providing thought leadership on a topic critical to the President's Global Climate Change Initiative. Funding also will support program staff dedicated to advancing development policy leadership priorities inside and outside of USAID.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will conduct four priority evaluations of USAID assistance in a variety of sectors to determine the results and sustainability of USAID interventions.
- U.S. assistance will support deployment of evaluation, performance monitoring, and learning advisors at six regional platforms to provide training and technical assistance for field-based USAID staff.
- USAID will undertake management reforms to strengthen USAID as a learning organization and broaden and deepen the agency's ability to commission, manage, and learn from evaluations.
- PPL will support the development of a searchable database of findings from impact evaluations of USAID and other donors to further evidence-based decision making.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: PPL uses several indicators to annually measure progress in the use of evidence and research in all key agency decisions, and the capacity of USAID staff to carry

out rigorous performance monitoring and evaluation practices. In FY 2012, these performance indicators reinforced the need for USAID to expand and deepen its capacity building activities in performance monitoring, evaluation, and evidence-based learning.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2013, PPL plans to provide classroom training to an additional 500 USAID staff; reach several hundred more staff through in-country and regional workshops, webinars and other internet-based approaches; promote staff participation in evaluations, mentoring, and peer-to-peer learning; and staff six regional platforms with evaluation, monitoring, and learning advisors.

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 an invaluable evaluative tool that assists PPL to continuously improve the quality of its training. As a result of these reviews, PPL has revamped its two evaluation courses to dedicate more instruction time to evaluation design and evaluation scopes of work, and less time to evaluation methods.

In the area of donor engagement, performance information from the respective programs of the United Nations Development Program and the OECD is used on a regular basis to determine subsequent programmatic choices and affects the USAID approach to governing the multilateral platforms that the programs support. In other cases, investments in building relationships with donor and recipient countries directly leads to the ability of the U.S. to play a more credible leadership role in important fora on development internationally. Examples include the OECD DAC and the GPEDC. Similarly, in the TFA2020, USAID will support particular partnerships in order to play a role in climate change and resource management activities globally.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: As a complement to the on-going monitoring of its performance, PPL is funding the first comprehensive, independent evaluation of its capacity-building activities since it was established in FY 2010. The results of the evaluation will inform budget planning and programming, and provide PPL critically important evidence to further refine its policies, guidance, and training activities.

USAID Program Management Initiatives

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	-	*	1,199	1,199
Development Assistance	-	*	1,199	1,199

Development Assistance

FY 2014 program funding is being requested for the Partner Vetting System Pilot Program, Managing for Efficiency and Effectiveness, and Ocean Freight Reimbursement Program.

Key Interventions:

- Funding for the Partner Vetting System Pilot Program will provide the salary and benefit costs of personnel (in-country personnel, Foreign Service National or Personal Service Contractor, and contractor support) who will provide program oversight of the vetting process in support of the portfolio of the technical offices in each mission.
- Funding for the Ocean Freight Reimbursement program will allow USAID to pay eligible transportation charges for shipments of privately donated goods and U.S. excess property for registered private voluntary organizations.
- Funding for Managing for Efficiency and Capacity Building will strengthen USAID's ability to support long-term development outcomes, establish rigorous standards for metrics and data quality, and to promote a process for transparent monitoring and reporting on the delivery of foreign assistance. Additionally, the FY 2014 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.

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Biodiversity

Summary

Biodiversity and healthy ecosystems provide an essential component of development. Local people and national economies depend on natural areas for clean water, income from ecotourism, forest products for livelihoods, and grasslands for livestock pasture. In rural areas, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) invests in local tenure and access rights, natural resources management, and nature-based enterprises to improve livelihoods, enhance human health, and strengthen governance of land and people. USAID programs also work in urban centers to reduce demand for illegal and unsustainable products, curb or better manage trade in timber and wildlife, and build constituencies and support for policies which favor conservation. Determining where and how to focus conservation efforts begins with an analysis of threats to biodiversity, as well as prioritization based on biological significance, and the partners or opportunities available to address threats.

Two programs illustrate USAID's response to the sudden increase in wildlife poaching and trafficking, a major biodiversity threat. USAID's Asia Regional Response to Endangered Species Trafficking (ARREST) project strengthens wildlife law enforcement and promotes regional and inter-agency coordination in combating wildlife trafficking, which threatens security and human health as well as traded species. In FY 2012, ARREST activities resulted in many arrests and convictions, including arrests of corrupt officials and targets in criminal networks. For example, one campaign resulted in the arrest of over 40 criminals in several Asian countries, with 200 cases still pending. Additionally, media campaigns in Thailand, China and Vietnam are reducing demand for elephant ivory, rhino horn, tiger body parts, and other luxury products. In FY 2014, USAID will build on the success of this program and bring the lessons to other programs.

USAID also invests in wildlife conservation by empowering local communities to manage wildlife resources. For example, in Kenya, a local conservancy brings together pastoralist communities with land owners and the government to promote long-term conservation of wildlife in Kenya. One recent study showed the success of the program through both livelihood gains and biodiversity conservation in one USAID-assisted conservancy. While the livestock humans depend upon doubled, wildlife numbers, such as antelope, increased by 15 percent. These programs are indicative of USAID's work in 55 countries throughout Africa, Asia, Europe, and Latin America, where field programs are coupled with policy engagement to maximize conservation impact.

Biodiversity Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF
TOTAL	119,369	107,419	11,950
Africa	51,719	42,219	9,500
Ghana	1,000	1,000	-
Kenya	5,000	5,000	-
Liberia	4,000	-	4,000
Mozambique	3,017	3,017	-
Senegal	700	700	-
South Sudan	5,500	-	5,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF
Tanzania	7,000	7,000	-
Uganda	4,000	4,000	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	2,000	2,000	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	12,712	12,712	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	1,000	1,000	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	2,040	2,040	-
USAID West Africa Regional	2,750	2,750	-
East Asia and Pacific	14,600	14,600	-
Indonesia	14,600	14,600	-
South and Central Asia	1,750	-	1,750
Nepal	1,500	-	1,500
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	250	-	250
Western Hemisphere	24,500	24,500	-
Bolivia	3,000	3,000	-
Ecuador	5,000	5,000	-
Guatemala	3,500	3,500	-
Peru	4,000	4,000	-
USAID Central America Regional	500	500	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	2,000	2,000	-
USAID South America Regional	6,500	6,500	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	14,100	14,100	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	700	-	700
Office of Science and Technology	12,000	12,000	-

Countering Violent Extremism

Summary

Countering violent extremism (CVE) is a pillar of the strategic approach to counterterrorism (CT). Development and anti-crime programs may also address CVE objectives. CVE programming seeks to: 1) provide positive alternatives to those most at-risk of radicalization and recruitment into violent extremism; 2) counter the narratives of al-Qa'ida (AQ), its affiliates, adherents, and other violent extremist groups that incite and support violent activities and rhetoric; and 3) increase partner-nation, civil-society and government CVE capacities. The first objective addresses push factors: drivers that make an individual, community or demographic group susceptible to radicalization and recruitment; drivers can be social, political or economic, but are demonstrably linked to driving violent extremism. The second objective addresses pull factors: what makes a violent extremist narrative attractive to a susceptible audience. CVE-specific measures of effectiveness distinguish such programming from broader development or public diplomacy efforts. CVE programming might include activities to empower at-risk youth, promote terrorism victims' voices, support community-oriented policing in at-risk communities, and encourage prison disengagement.

Providing Positive Alternatives

Because many youth who have sought to fight on al-Qa'ida's behalf have stated that they long for social bonds and a sense of purpose, a significant CVE objective is to create non-violent alternatives that will satisfy these needs among youth most at risk of radicalization and recruitment. This objective also encompasses activities that offer positive alternatives to communities as a whole, with the aim of drawing in marginalized individuals who may otherwise turn to violent extremism.

Countering Terrorist Narratives

Discrediting or offering alternative, positive narratives to the narratives or worldview that terrorists propagate is an important tool in reducing the appeal of violent extremism. This sub-objective includes activities which offer and propagate the message that violent extremism is destructive and harmful. There is a particular focus on strengthening and amplifying indigenous CVE figures, voices and experiences.

Building Capacity to Counter Violent Extremism

This sub-objective includes engagement with and support for CVE-relevant, host-country government institutions and civil society groups to develop, support, implement and evaluate counter-radicalization efforts. Activities must demonstrably improve the capabilities of partners, both government and nongovernmental, to counter violent extremism beyond U.S. involvement and support.

Countering Violent Extremism Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF	INCLE	NADR CVE
TOTAL	104,150	16,300	65,265	19,585	3,000
Africa	23,760	15,700	5,500	2,560	-
Ethiopia	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Mali	3,500	3,500	-	-	-
Nigeria	1,050	1,050	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF	INCLE	NADR CVE
Tanzania	90	-	-	90	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	7,970	-	5,500	2,470	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	750	750	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,400	1,400	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	200	-	-	200	-
Philippines	200	-	-	200	-
Near East	7,775	-	7,400	375	-
Morocco	6,175	-	5,800	375	-
Tunisia	1,600	-	1,600	-	-
South and Central Asia	44,100	-	27,900	16,200	-
Afghanistan	29,000	-	15,000	14,000	-
Bangladesh	2,000	-	-	2,000	-
Maldives	100	-	-	100	-
Pakistan	12,900	-	12,900	-	-
Sri Lanka	100	-	-	100	-
Western Hemisphere	6,465	-	6,465	-	-
Colombia	2,800	-	2,800	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	3,665	-	3,665	-	-
Counterterrorism	15,000	-	12,000	-	3,000
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	500	500	-	-	-
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	6,000	-	6,000	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	250	-	-	250	-
USAID Asia Regional	100	100	-	-	-

Basic Education

Summary

Education is foundational to human development and critical to broad-based economic growth. Few societies have achieved high and sustained rates of growth or significantly reduced poverty without first investing in education. The U.S. Government's basic education programs promote equitable, accountable, and sustainable-education systems. This is reflected in the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) Education Strategy, which is focused on the achievement of two goals in basic education by 2015: improved reading skills for 100 million children in primary grades, and increased equitable access to education in crisis and conflict environments for 15 million learners. These goals reflect dire education needs in terms of both quality and access. Around 61 million children of primary school age are out of school without access to basic educational opportunities. More than half of this group lives in conflict and crisis-affected countries. To compound matters, recent studies show that for many students in low-income countries, very little learning actually occurs in the classrooms. In addition, literacy assessments indicate that low-income countries are performing at the bottom fifth percentile in the world.

This request supports the implementation of USAID basic education programs aimed at measurably improving student learning outcomes and promoting access and equity. Priority is placed on relevance to national development, systemic reform, accountability for results, enhanced selectivity, and innovation. Innovative technological solutions will be integrated into more comprehensive education programs, as appropriate. USAID will continue to work collaboratively with host countries, donors, civil society groups, and the private sector in support of these goals.

Basic Education Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P	MENA IF
TOTAL	501,355	236,584	263,351	880	540
Africa	227,458	153,054	74,404	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	500	-	500	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	11,904	-	11,904	-	-
Djibouti	1,384	1,384	-	-	-
Ethiopia	20,900	20,900	-	-	-
Ghana	26,000	26,000	-	-	-
Kenya	11,000	11,000	-	-	-
Liberia	26,000	-	26,000	-	-
Malawi	8,500	8,500	-	-	-
Mali	15,210	15,210	-	-	-
Mozambique	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
Nigeria	16,000	16,000	-	-	-
Rwanda	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Senegal	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
Somalia	6,000	-	6,000	-	-
South Africa	4,000	4,000	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P	MENA IF
South Sudan	30,000	-	30,000	-	-
Tanzania	15,000	15,000	-	-	-
Uganda	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
Zambia	3,060	3,060	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	16,506	14,700	1,806	-	-
Burma	1,806	-	1,806	-	-
Indonesia	10,200	10,200	-	-	-
Philippines	4,500	4,500	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	2,968	-	2,968	-	-
Georgia	2,968	-	2,968	-	-
Near East	80,913	-	80,373	-	540
Egypt	10,486	-	10,486	-	-
Jordan	45,000	-	45,000	-	-
Lebanon	9,687	-	9,687	-	-
Morocco	4,500	-	4,500	-	-
Tunisia	200	-	200	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	5,500	-	5,500	-	-
Yemen	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	540	-	-	-	540
South and Central Asia	97,800	4,000	93,800	-	-
Afghanistan	55,000	-	55,000	-	-
Bangladesh	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	3,000	-	3,000	-	-
Pakistan	32,000	-	32,000	-	-
Tajikistan	3,800	-	3,800	-	-
Western Hemisphere	48,700	38,700	10,000	-	-
El Salvador	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Guatemala	9,000	9,000	-	-	-
Haiti	10,000	-	10,000	-	-
Honduras	10,700	10,700	-	-	-
Jamaica	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Nicaragua	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
Peru	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	880	880	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	25,250	25,250	-	-	-
International Organizations	880	-	-	880	-
IO - UNESCO/ICSECA International Contributions for Scientific, Educational, and Cultural Activities	880	-	-	880	-

Higher Education

Summary

The 21st century knowledge-driven global economy underscores the need for higher levels of education, as well as cognitive skills beyond primary education. However, as globalization creates increasing demand for higher-level skills, a growing number of young people find themselves without the relevant information and experience to fully participate in and contribute to economic development. For these reasons, U.S. foreign assistance for higher education fosters and improves the quality, contributions and accessibility of higher education in developing countries to support the competencies required to address demand-driven development goals.

The FY 2014 request supports programming under the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) Education Strategy, which focuses on a singular goal in tertiary education: improving the ability of university and workforce development programs to generate workforce skills relevant to country development goals. This is done through strengthening the institutional capacities of public and private higher education facilities to teach; train; promote technological innovation and research; provide community service; contribute to development; and to promote professional development opportunities, institutional linkages, and exchange programs. These investments help people, businesses, and governments develop the knowledge, skills, and institutional capacity needed to support economic growth, promote just and democratic governance, and foster healthy, well-educated citizens.

The request also reflects a more focused strategy to engage universities in development. Support to the Higher Education Solutions Network will harness the intellectual power of American and international academic institutions and catalyze the development and application of new science, technology, and engineering approaches and tools that will allow the U.S. Government and its development partners to make more strategic planning, budgeting, and implementation decisions.

Higher Education Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF	MENA IF
TOTAL	221,906	78,402	143,144	360
Africa	6,700	1,000	5,700	-
Liberia	3,000	-	3,000	-
South Africa	1,000	1,000	-	-
South Sudan	2,500	-	2,500	-
African Union	200	-	200	-
East Asia and Pacific	46,198	45,518	680	-
Burma	500	-	500	-
China	180	-	180	-
Indonesia	33,843	33,843	-	-
Philippines	8,730	8,730	-	-
Vietnam	2,945	2,945	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	1,656	-	1,656	-
Belarus	376	-	376	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF	MENA IF
Kosovo	1,280	-	1,280	-
Near East	66,801	-	66,441	360
Egypt	52,414	-	52,414	-
Lebanon	8,627	-	8,627	-
Tunisia	1,400	-	1,400	-
West Bank and Gaza	4,000	-	4,000	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	360	-	-	360
South and Central Asia	68,167	-	68,167	-
Afghanistan	45,000	-	45,000	-
Kyrgyz Republic	500	-	500	-
Pakistan	21,000	-	21,000	-
Tajikistan	180	-	180	-
Turkmenistan	937	-	937	-
Central Asia Regional	550	-	550	-
Western Hemisphere	9,000	9,000	-	-
El Salvador	5,000	5,000	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	4,000	4,000	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	140	140	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	6,460	6,460	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	1,384	1,384	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	500	-	500	-
Office of Science and Technology	14,900	14,900	-	-

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/or inform decisions about current and future programming. Evaluation is distinct from assessment, which may be designed to examine country or sector context to inform project design, or an informal review of projects. The Department of State and USAID have made major progress in the collection and analysis of country and program performance information in order to feed evidence-based analysis, including evaluations. The evaluations are used to determine what is working and what is not, and in turn provide evidence for programmatic and budgetary decisions.

Consistent with findings and recommendations from the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR), the Department is in the process of significantly modifying its approach to the annual planning, budgeting and performance management cycle. This new framework links the various aspects of planning, budgeting, program management, and monitoring and evaluation to maximize the impact of Department of State and USAID resources. A stronger emphasis on evidence is incorporated throughout the different processes that make up this framework.

Sub-categories for Evaluation include the following:

- **Performance Evaluations** comprise the majority of foreign assistance evaluations and focus on descriptive and normative questions pertinent to program design, management and operational decision making: what a particular project or program has achieved (either at an intermediate point in execution or at the conclusion of an implementation period); how it is being implemented; how it is perceived and valued; whether expected results are occurring; and other questions. Performance evaluations often incorporate before-after comparisons, but generally lack a rigorously defined counterfactual.
- **Impact Evaluations** measure the change in a development outcome that is attributable to a defined intervention; impact evaluations are based on models of cause and effect and require a credible and rigorously defined counterfactual to control for factors other than the intervention that might account for the observed change.

Key Components

The Evaluation attribution in the FY 2014 request is \$387 million, managed for the most part within country programs.

USAID released an updated program Evaluation Policy in January 2011 as part of its *USAID Forward* agenda, and as part of the QDDR implementation plan the Department released its first ever Department-wide program and operations evaluation policy in February 2012. While these and other changes are in the early phases of implementation, progress to date has been positive. In addition to agency-specific efforts, the two agencies are collaborating on activities to promote and sustain evaluation as a management tool. Steps both the Department and USAID are taking to strengthen evaluation standards and practices include:

- Integrating evaluation planning into policy, strategy, program and project design;
- Promoting the use of evaluation findings to support evidence-based decision-making;
- Establishing guidelines to minimize bias in evaluations;

- Emphasizing methodological rigor in evaluations;
 - Building agency-wide capacity to support effective management of evaluations; and
- Using evaluation information to generate knowledge and inform strategic planning and budgetary processes.

Evaluation Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	CCF	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	GHP- STATE	GHP- USAID	IMET	INCLE	MENA IF	NADR
TOTAL	386,976	2,000	63,104	27,944	48,223	185,087	50,031	1,200	7,830	700	857
Impact Evaluations	110,653	-	22,709	7,165	11,562	49,800	16,067	-	2,450	150	750
Africa	16,130	-	8,671	-	2,439	-	5,020	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	200	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	239	-	-	-	239	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	1,100	-	700	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-
Ghana	4,130	-	2,850	-	-	-	1,280	-	-	-	-
Kenya	50	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	1,200	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	621	-	521	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Mali	1,140	-	350	-	-	-	790	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	1,150	-	850	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	3,650	-	1,850	-	-	-	1,800	-	-	-	-
Zambia	450	-	300	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	200	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	2,943	-	1,413	-	-	-	1,430	-	-	-	100
Cambodia	1,743	-	563	-	-	-	1,180	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	1,100	-	750	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	100
Philippines	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	1,123	-	-	-	1,123	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	123	-	-	-	123	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	CCF	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	GHP- STATE	GHP- USAID	IMET	INCLE	MENA IF	NADR
Near East	500	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	-	150	-
Jordan	250	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-
South and Central Asia	14,070	-	2,025	7,165	4,380	-	500	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan	10,445	-	-	7,165	3,280	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	2,485	-	1,985	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	40	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	750	-	-	-	750	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	250	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	7,000	-	1,750	-	2,770	-	605	-	1,875	-	-
Colombia	1,260	-	-	-	1,260	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	200	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	105	-	-	-	-	-	105	-	-	-	-
Haiti	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	550	-	550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	2,010	-	-	-	510	-	-	-	1,500	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	500	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	875	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	375	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	4,200	-	4,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	8,512	-	-	-	-	-	8,512	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	575	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	575	-	-
International Security and Nonproliferation	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
Office of Innovation and Development Alliances	800	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Science and Technology	1,850	-	1,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	49,800	-	-	-	-	49,800	-	-	-	-	-
Political-Military Affairs	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	CCF	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	GHP- STATE	GHP- USAID	IMET	INCLE	MENA IF	NADR
Performance Evaluations	276,323	2,000	40,395	20,779	36,661	135,287	33,964	1,200	5,380	550	107
Africa	166,313	-	19,023	-	4,115	125,826	17,284	-	65	-	-
Angola	2,313	-	-	-	-	313	2,000	-	-	-	-
Benin	650	-	-	-	-	-	650	-	-	-	-
Botswana	2,044	-	-	-	-	2,044	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	200	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-
Burundi	598	-	-	-	-	198	400	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	226	-	-	-	-	226	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	4,678	-	-	-	-	4,678	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4,202	-	-	-	962	1,441	1,774	-	25	-	-
Ethiopia	8,678	-	2,452	-	-	5,926	300	-	-	-	-
Ghana	5,455	-	5,030	-	-	425	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	200	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-
Kenya	15,013	-	140	-	-	14,873	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	800	-	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	985	-	-	-	400	-	585	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	850	-	-	-	-	-	850	-	-	-	-
Malawi	4,150	-	494	-	-	2,051	1,605	-	-	-	-
Mali	2,310	-	790	-	-	-	1,520	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	8,974	-	500	-	-	8,174	300	-	-	-	-
Namibia	2,952	-	-	-	-	2,952	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	16,810	-	873	-	-	15,437	500	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	2,734	-	-	-	-	2,734	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	1,100	-	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	21,960	-	260	-	-	21,550	150	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	2,237	-	-	-	1,800	397	-	-	40	-	-
Sudan	373	-	-	-	373	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	1,825	-	-	-	-	1,825	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	18,109	-	2,897	-	-	13,687	1,525	-	-	-	-
Uganda	14,090	-	1,300	-	-	11,390	1,400	-	-	-	-
Zambia	12,414	-	550	-	-	11,214	650	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	5,686	-	-	-	280	3,491	1,915	-	-	-	-
African Union	50	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	250	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	300	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	835	-	600	-	-	-	235	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	CCF	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	GHP- STATE	GHP- USAID	IMET	INCLE	MENA IF	NADR
USAID Southern Africa Regional	385	-	360	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	1,877	-	1,377	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	8,867	-	1,808	-	370	2,679	2,710	1,200	-	-	100
Burma	550	-	-	-	370	-	180	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	1,572	-	208	-	-	434	930	-	-	-	-
China	64	-	-	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	1,308	-	-	-	-	8	-	1,200	-	-	100
Philippines	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-
Thailand	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	300	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	2,661	-	500	-	-	2,161	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	812	-	700	-	-	12	100	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	5,193	-	-	-	4,449	475	250	-	19	-	-
Albania	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	380	-	-	-	380	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	110	-	-	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	865	-	-	-	865	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-
Moldova	540	-	-	-	540	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	1,725	-	-	-	1,000	475	250	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	554	-	-	-	554	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	2,610	-	-	-	2,060	-	-	-	-	550	-
Egypt	1,200	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	800	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	60	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-
South and Central Asia	47,237	-	3,593	20,779	19,633	463	2,769	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan	33,379	-	-	20,179	13,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	4,268	-	3,068	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	-
India	1,866	-	400	-	200	116	1,150	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	CCF	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	GHP- STATE	GHP- USAID	IMET	INCLE	MENA IF	NADR
Kazakhstan	250	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	1,352	-	-	-	933	-	419	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	5,200	-	-	600	4,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	105	-	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	50	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	347	-	-	-	-	347	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	17,209	-	4,791	-	3,684	5,844	1,015	-	1,875	-	-
Brazil	300	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	2,940	-	-	-	2,940	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	1,126	-	500	-	-	376	250	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	375	-	375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	768	-	453	-	-	-	315	-	-	-	-
Guyana	311	-	-	-	-	311	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	5,242	-	-	-	500	4,742	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	835	-	835	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	250	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	1,844	-	100	-	244	-	-	-	1,500	-	-
Paraguay	150	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	1,328	-	1,328	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	365	-	-	-	-	365	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	375	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	100	-	-	-	-	50	50	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	250	-	100	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	550	-	300	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	3,950	2,000	1,700	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	680	-	680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	9,686	-	-	-	-	-	9,686	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	3,421	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,421	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	CCF	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	GHP- STATE	GHP- USAID	IMET	INCLE	MENA IF	NADR
International Security and Nonproliferation	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	700	-	-	-	700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Innovation and Development Alliances	300	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Science and Technology	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	7,500	-	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	650	-	-	-	650	-	-	-	-	-	-

Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Summary

Annually, 53 million women experience unintended pregnancies and 25 million women obtain abortions. 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.

U.S. Government programs will exercise global leadership, and the U.S. Agency for International Development will provide missions with technical and commodity support in voluntary family planning and reproductive health programs, to expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning and reproductive health and information services. Specifically, funding will support development of tools and models needed to share best practices related to the key elements of successful voluntary FP programs, including commodity supply and logistics; service delivery; effective client counseling and behavior change communication; policy analysis and planning; biomedical, social science, and program research; knowledge management; and monitoring and evaluation.

Priority areas include: FP/maternal and child health and FP/HIV integration; contraceptive security; community-based approaches for voluntary family planning and other health services; access to long-acting and permanent contraceptive methods, especially implants and intra-uterine devices; healthy birth spacing; and crosscutting issues of gender, youth, and equity.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF	IO&P	MENA IF
TOTAL	635,356	534,000	63,356	37,000	1,000
Africa	317,800	317,800	-	-	-
Angola	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Benin	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Burundi	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	17,000	17,000	-	-	-
Ethiopia	32,000	32,000	-	-	-
Ghana	13,000	13,000	-	-	-
Guinea	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Kenya	27,400	27,400	-	-	-
Liberia	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
Madagascar	14,000	14,000	-	-	-
Malawi	12,700	12,700	-	-	-
Mali	11,000	11,000	-	-	-
Mozambique	13,000	13,000	-	-	-
Nigeria	35,200	35,200	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF	IO&P	MENA IF
Rwanda	13,000	13,000	-	-	-
Senegal	15,400	15,400	-	-	-
South Sudan	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
Tanzania	26,800	26,800	-	-	-
Uganda	27,900	27,900	-	-	-
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 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	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	1,200	1,200	-	-	-
Ukraine	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	200	200	-	-	-
Near East	29,556	3,500	25,056	-	1,000
Egypt	4,056	-	4,056	-	-
Jordan	21,000	-	21,000	-	-
Yemen	3,500	3,500	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
South and Central Asia	99,900	61,600	38,300	-	-
Afghanistan	18,000	-	18,000	-	-
Bangladesh	28,000	28,000	-	-	-
India	19,000	19,000	-	-	-
Nepal	14,600	14,600	-	-	-
Pakistan	20,300	-	20,300	-	-
Western Hemisphere	21,500	21,500	-	-	-
Bolivia	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Guatemala	6,500	6,500	-	-	-
Haiti	9,000	9,000	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
Global Health	99,100	99,100	-	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	2,800	2,800	-	-	-
GH/IP – New Partners Fund	2,800	2,800	-	-	-
International Organizations	37,000	-	-	37,000	-
IO - UNFPA UN Population Fund	37,000	-	-	37,000	-

HIV/AIDS

Summary

Global HIV/AIDS programs through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) support a comprehensive, multi-sectoral approach that expands access to prevention, care, and treatment to reduce the transmission of the virus and impact of the epidemic on individuals, communities, and nations and to create an AIDS-free generation. Prevention activities, including voluntary medical male circumcision and the prevention of mother-to-child transmission, particularly Option B+ which provides continuous antiretroviral (ARV) treatment for HIV-positive pregnant women, and condom distribution comprise a combination of evidence-based, mutually reinforcing biomedical, behavioral, and structural interventions aligned with epidemiology to maximize impact. Care activities support programs for orphans and vulnerable children, treatment for HIV-tuberculosis co-infected individuals, and pre-treatment services to people living with HIV, as well as basic health care and support.

Treatment activities support the distribution of ARV drugs, ARV services, and support for country treatment structures, including laboratory infrastructure. HIV/AIDS funding also supports crosscutting activities around gender and health systems strengthening, including human resources for health, strategic information, capacity-building, and administration and oversight. PEPFAR proactively confronts the changing demographics of the HIV/AIDS epidemic by integrating gender throughout prevention, care, and treatment activities, supporting special initiatives—including those aimed at addressing gender-based violence – and implementing Global Health Initiative (GHI) principles that highlight the importance of women, girls, and gender equality. PEPFAR emphasizes strengthening of health systems and promoting country ownership of programs to build a long-term, sustainable response to the epidemic and to help achieve the prevention, care, and treatment goals. PEPFAR addresses HIV/AIDS within a broader health and development context; increases efficiencies in programming; and continues the transition from an emergency response to sustainable programs that are country-owned.

In addition, PEPFAR supports international partnerships with the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, and contributions to the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS, the World Health Organization, and the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative. These international partnerships save lives and build country ownership and capacity to lead and manage national responses over the longer term. PEPFAR is led by the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator at the U.S. Department of State, and is implemented by the U.S. Agency for International Development; the Department of Health and Human Services, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; the Department of Defense; Peace Corps; and the Department of Labor, and works through local and international nongovernmental organizations, faith- and community-based organizations, private sector entities, and partner governments.

HIV/AIDS Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF
TOTAL	6,000,250	330,000	5,670,000	250
Africa	3,293,566	87,910	3,205,656	-
Angola	15,338	4,400	10,938	-
Botswana	49,711	-	49,711	-
Burundi	18,399	3,500	14,899	-
Cameroon	24,607	1,500	23,107	-
Cote d'Ivoire	121,390	-	121,390	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	47,532	9,200	38,332	-
Djibouti	1,800	-	1,800	-
Ethiopia	190,336	-	190,336	-
Ghana	9,542	5,500	4,042	-
Kenya	382,141	-	382,141	-
Lesotho	25,558	6,400	19,158	-
Liberia	3,500	2,700	800	-
Malawi	71,748	15,500	56,248	-
Mali	4,349	3,000	1,349	-
Mozambique	249,180	-	249,180	-
Namibia	60,675	-	60,675	-
Nigeria	441,225	-	441,225	-
Rwanda	74,202	-	74,202	-
Senegal	4,535	3,000	1,535	-
Sierra Leone	500	-	500	-
South Africa	414,636	-	414,636	-
South Sudan	15,914	2,010	13,904	-
Swaziland	41,965	6,900	35,065	-
Tanzania	330,038	-	330,038	-
Uganda	306,195	-	306,195	-
Zambia	292,175	-	292,175	-
Zimbabwe	86,175	16,500	69,675	-
USAID East Africa Regional	3,600	2,800	800	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	3,600	2,000	1,600	-
USAID West Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	98,367	25,250	73,117	-
Burma	9,245	1,000	8,245	-
Cambodia	13,588	9,000	4,588	-
China	2,398	-	2,398	-
Indonesia	8,000	7,750	250	-
Papua New Guinea	4,780	2,500	2,280	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF
Vietnam	53,173	-	53,173	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	7,183	5,000	2,183	-
Europe and Eurasia	23,704	2,500	21,204	-
Ukraine	23,704	2,500	21,204	-
South and Central Asia	37,540	19,000	18,290	250
Afghanistan	250	-	-	250
India	23,386	15,000	8,386	-
Nepal	3,000	3,000	-	-
Central Asia Regional	10,904	1,000	9,904	-
Western Hemisphere	183,893	21,091	162,802	-
Brazil	1,078	-	1,078	-
Dominican Republic	12,644	5,750	6,894	-
Guyana	5,945	-	5,945	-
Haiti	122,896	-	122,896	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	21,058	6,950	14,108	-
USAID Central America Regional	20,272	8,391	11,881	-
Global Health	80,204	80,204	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	94,045	94,045	-	-
GH/IP - Commodity Fund	20,335	20,335	-	-
GH/IP - International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	28,710	-	-
GH/IP - Microbicides	45,000	45,000	-	-
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	2,188,931	-	2,188,931	-
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	227,057	-	227,057	-
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,695,000	-	1,695,000	-
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	186,874	-	186,874	-
S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	80,000	-	80,000	-

Malaria

Summary

Last year, an estimated 0.7 million people died of malaria and about 219 million people suffered from acute malarial illnesses. Ninety 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 24 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 combines 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 diagnostics capacity for all diseases.

Malaria Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	GHP-USAID
TOTAL	670,000	670,000
Africa	588,500	588,500
Angola	29,000	29,000
Benin	17,000	17,000
Burkina Faso	9,000	9,000
Burundi	8,000	8,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	50,000	50,000
Ethiopia	45,000	45,000
Ghana	28,000	28,000
Guinea	10,000	10,000
Kenya	35,000	35,000
Liberia	12,000	12,000
Madagascar	26,000	26,000
Malawi	24,000	24,000
Mali	25,000	25,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	GHP-USAID
Mozambique	29,000	29,000
Nigeria	75,000	75,000
Rwanda	17,000	17,000
Senegal	24,000	24,000
South Sudan	6,000	6,000
Tanzania	46,000	46,000
Uganda	33,000	33,000
Zambia	24,000	24,000
Zimbabwe	14,000	14,000
USAID Africa Regional	2,500	2,500
East Asia and Pacific	14,000	14,000
Burma	6,500	6,500
Cambodia	4,500	4,500
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	3,000	3,000
Western Hemisphere	4,000	4,000
USAID South America Regional	4,000	4,000
Global Health	63,500	63,500

Maternal and Child Health

Summary

Every year throughout the world, nearly 0.3 million women die from largely preventable complications related to pregnancy or childbirth, and there are 6.9 million child deaths, 43 percent of which occur in the first month of life, a proportion which has consistently increased over time. Approximately three-quarters of child and maternal deaths are preventable with currently available interventions. In June 2012, the U.S. Government led the charge to renew the global effort to end preventable child deaths. Co-convened with the Governments of Ethiopia and India, and in coordination with the United Nations Children's Fund, the two-day Call to Action brought the global community together to commit to accelerating reductions in child mortality in both the short- and long-term. Together with over 700 global leaders, the United States proposed a target that would represent an end to preventable child deaths, with all countries having fewer than 20 deaths per 1,000 live births, the current approximate upper limit of child mortality in OECD countries, by 2035. Achieving this rate will save an additional five million children's lives every year. An analogous effort to define a globally recognized target for "ending preventable maternal deaths" is underway.

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) programs focus on working with country and global partners to increase the availability and use of proven life-saving interventions, and to strengthen the delivery platforms to ensure long-term sustainability and local ownership of these efforts. USAID programs will extend coverage of proven high-impact interventions, such as introduction and scale-up of new vaccines for children, treatment of life-threatening child illness, conditions, and prevention and treatment of postpartum hemorrhage, for the most vulnerable populations in high-burden countries. These interventions will accelerate the reduction of child and maternal mortality.

Working with the Global Alliance for Vaccinations and Immunization, USAID will support the introduction of new vaccines, especially pneumococcal and rotavirus vaccines that have the greatest potential impact on child survival. USAID will also work with host countries to strengthen routine vaccination systems in order to sustain support for these vaccines. 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.

In addition to supporting programs to strengthen obstetric care and address the top maternal killers, including postpartum hemorrhage, pre-eclampsia/eclampsia and sepsis, the maternal health program will provide support for essential and long-term health system improvements, including support for midwives, improved measurement of maternal mortality, availability of essential medicines, and financing.

The maternal survival program will further enhance its impact through special attention to care during labor, delivery, and the vital first 24 hours postpartum, a particularly vulnerable time for women and their infants. Using new technologies and approaches, resources will combat maternal mortality with expanded coverage of preventive and life-saving interventions, with simultaneous investments in building the capability required to provide functioning referral systems and comprehensive maternity care. The MCH program will also work to integrate investments with other health programs, particularly family planning, nutrition, and infectious diseases.

Maternal and Child Health Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF	IO&P	MENA IF
TOTAL	952,936	680,000	147,436	125,000	500
Africa	300,360	300,360	-	-	-
Angola	1,300	1,300	-	-	-
Benin	3,500	3,500	-	-	-
Burundi	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	34,000	34,000	-	-	-
Ethiopia	39,000	39,000	-	-	-
Ghana	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
Guinea	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
Kenya	12,000	12,000	-	-	-
Liberia	9,000	9,000	-	-	-
Madagascar	9,000	9,000	-	-	-
Malawi	14,500	14,500	-	-	-
Mali	13,650	13,650	-	-	-
Mozambique	16,000	16,000	-	-	-
Nigeria	48,000	48,000	-	-	-
Rwanda	10,000	10,000	-	-	-
Senegal	8,500	8,500	-	-	-
South Sudan	18,000	18,000	-	-	-
Tanzania	13,135	13,135	-	-	-
Uganda	13,000	13,000	-	-	-
Zambia	12,275	12,275	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	36,500	36,500	-	-	-
Burma	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
Cambodia	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
Indonesia	20,000	20,000	-	-	-
Philippines	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	900	900	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	900	900	-	-	-
Near East	26,486	6,000	19,986	-	500
Egypt	4,986	-	4,986	-	-
Jordan	15,000	-	15,000	-	-
Yemen	6,000	6,000	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF	IO&P	MENA IF
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	500	-	-	-	500
South and Central Asia	193,450	66,000	127,450	-	-
Afghanistan	89,750	-	89,750	-	-
Bangladesh	30,000	30,000	-	-	-
India	18,500	18,500	-	-	-
Nepal	15,500	15,500	-	-	-
Pakistan	37,700	-	37,700	-	-
Tajikistan	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	23,500	23,500	-	-	-
Bolivia	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
Guatemala	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Haiti	14,000	14,000	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	2,250	2,250	-	-	-
Global Health	69,490	69,490	-	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	175,000	175,000	-	-	-
GH/IP - Global Alliance for Vaccine Immunization (GAVI)	175,000	175,000	-	-	-
International Organizations	125,000	-	-	125,000	-
IO - UNICEF UN Children's Fund	125,000	-	-	125,000	-

Neglected Tropical Diseases

Summary

More than one billion people worldwide suffer from one or more painful, debilitating tropical diseases which 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 helminthes. 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/procurement coordination, decreased costs, and improved efficiencies.

USAID obtains the vast majority of required drugs through public-private partnerships with several pharmaceutical companies. Over \$4.2 billion of drugs for NTD control have been donated by the pharmaceutical industry to the countries where USAID supported mass drug administration. Expanding the NTD program and drug donation programs will support 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 to ensure the availability of quality pharmaceuticals.

Neglected Tropical Diseases Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	ESF
TOTAL	115,364	6,460	85,000	23,904
Near East	16,404	-	-	16,404
Egypt	3,404	-	-	3,404
West Bank and Gaza	13,000	-	-	13,000
South and Central Asia	7,500	-	-	7,500
Afghanistan	7,500	-	-	7,500
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	6,460	6,460	-	-
DCHA/ASHA	6,460	6,460	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	85,000	-	85,000	-
GH/IP - Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	85,000	-	85,000	-

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 approximately one-third of child deaths and leads to long term health consequences, 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 primarily on the prevention of undernutrition during the first 1,000 days (from pregnancy through a child's second birthday) through comprehensive programs integrated across 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 aim to improve the nutritional status of women and children and end preventable deaths. Nutrition activities aim to prevent and treat undernutrition through a variety of integrated services, such as nutrition education to improve maternal diets; nutrition during pregnancy; exclusive breastfeeding; and 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.

Nutrition Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF
TOTAL	99,554	95,000	4,554
Africa	58,900	58,900	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,000	2,000	-
Ethiopia	7,900	7,900	-
Ghana	7,000	7,000	-
Kenya	3,000	3,000	-
Malawi	4,200	4,200	-
Mali	4,200	4,200	-
Mozambique	5,100	5,100	-
Rwanda	3,000	3,000	-
Senegal	4,500	4,500	-
Tanzania	7,200	7,200	-
Uganda	7,200	7,200	-
Zambia	3,600	3,600	-
East Asia and Pacific	1,000	1,000	-
Cambodia	1,000	1,000	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF
Near East	2,554	-	2,554
Egypt	2,554	-	2,554
South and Central Asia	14,900	12,900	2,000
Afghanistan	2,000	-	2,000
Bangladesh	5,300	5,300	-
Nepal	6,600	6,600	-
Tajikistan	1,000	1,000	-
Western Hemisphere	5,700	5,700	-
Guatemala	3,500	3,500	-
Haiti	2,200	2,200	-
Global Health	14,500	14,500	-
GH - International Partnerships	2,000	2,000	-
GH/IP - Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,000	2,000	-

Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats

Summary

The U.S. Agency for International Development’s (USAID’s) Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats program focuses on mitigating the possibility that a highly virulent virus such as H5N1 (“Avian Flu”), H1N1, or another pathogen variant could develop into a pandemic. 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 will continue to support surveillance and response capacities in order to maintain vigilance against the current threat posed by H5N1 avian influenza. In addition, USAID will continue to adapt the early warning and response programs built for H5N1 avian flu and H1N1 to be able to address the broader dynamic that has given rise to a stream of new and increasingly deadly diseases. This global early warning system for Emergent Pandemic Threats includes four main lines of work: 1) expanding current H5N1 monitoring of wild birds to more broadly characterize the role played by wildlife, poultry, and swine in facilitating the emergence and spread of other new pathogens; 2) enhancing support for field epidemiology training of relevant animal and human health teams beyond HPAI and H1N1 to more broadly address the threat posed by other newly emergent zoonotic diseases; 3) enhancing support for animal- and public-health diagnostic laboratories to increase the ability of countries to detect normative diseases and report them according to international requirements; and 4) broadening ongoing behavior change and communications efforts to prevent H5N1 transmission from poultry to humans to include potential transmission of other emergent wildlife and domestic animal pathogens. The Agency’s focus is on delivering this package in geographic “hotspots” for the emergence of new infectious disease threats originating from animals (e.g., the Amazon region, the Congo Basin, the Gangetic Plain, and Southeast Asia). These efforts will ultimately minimize the risk of the emergence and spread of new pandemic disease threats.

Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF
TOTAL	47,150	47,000	150
GH - International Partnerships	47,000	47,000	-
GH/IP - Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats	47,000	47,000	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	150	-	150
OES/OESP OES Partnerships	150	-	150

Polio

Summary

Major 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 approximately 0.4 million in 1988 to less than 250 cases in 2012. The number of endemic countries has decreased from over 125 in 1988 to just three – Afghanistan, Nigeria and Pakistan. Since 1988, about ten million children who would otherwise have been paralyzed are walking because of the Global Polio Eradication Initiative.

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) polio programs, which are a subset of Maternal and Child Health programs, are undertaken in close collaboration with host-countries, and 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, and 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 2014 Total	ESF	GHP- USAID
TOTAL	35,590	3,500	32,090
Africa	14,290	-	14,290
Angola	1,300	-	1,300
Benin	100	-	100
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,000	-	3,000
Ethiopia	1,900	-	1,900
Guinea	180	-	180
Kenya	80	-	80
Liberia	150	-	150
Mali	60	-	60
Mozambique	100	-	100
Nigeria	3,000	-	3,000
Rwanda	50	-	50
South Sudan	2,000	-	2,000
Uganda	70	-	70
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	1,700	-	1,700
USAID West Africa Regional	600	-	600
East Asia and Pacific	800	-	800
Indonesia	800	-	800

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	ESF	GHP- USAID
South and Central Asia	10,500	3,500	7,000
Afghanistan	1,000	1,000	-
India	6,000	-	6,000
Nepal	1,000	-	1,000
Pakistan	2,500	2,500	-
Global Health	10,000	-	10,000

Tuberculosis

Summary

Tuberculosis (TB) is a leading cause of death and debilitating illness for adults throughout much of the developing world. Each year, approximately 1.4 million people die from TB and about 8.7 million people are newly diagnosed with TB. An estimated 0.6 million cases are multi-drug resistant (MDR), which makes them especially 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 – both to cure individuals and prevent transmission to others. Funding priority will be given to those countries that have the greatest burden of TB and MDR-TB and poorest TB outcomes. Country-level expansion and strengthening of the Stop TB Strategy will continue to be the focal point of USAID’s TB program, including accelerated detection and treatment of TB in all populations including the private sector and communities; scaling-up prevention and treatment of MDR-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 millions of lives by detecting and treating all TB cases.

In addition, 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 (USG) partners to integrate and strengthen TB control services at the country level and leverage investments across the USG, including the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator, other USG 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.

Tuberculosis Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF
TOTAL	198,500	191,000	7,500
Africa	75,500	75,500	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	10,500	10,500	-
Ethiopia	12,000	12,000	-
Kenya	4,000	4,000	-
Malawi	1,500	1,500	-
Mozambique	5,000	5,000	-
Nigeria	11,000	11,000	-
South Africa	10,000	10,000	-
South Sudan	1,500	1,500	-
Tanzania	4,000	4,000	-
Uganda	5,000	5,000	-
Zambia	4,000	4,000	-
Zimbabwe	5,000	5,000	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	1,000	1,000	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	-
East Asia and Pacific	30,500	30,500	-
Burma	1,500	1,500	-
Cambodia	5,000	5,000	-
Indonesia	12,000	12,000	-
Philippines	11,000	11,000	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	1,000	1,000	-
Europe and Eurasia	5,200	5,200	-
Ukraine	4,000	4,000	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,200	1,200	-
South and Central Asia	39,000	31,500	7,500
Afghanistan	7,500	-	7,500
Bangladesh	12,000	12,000	-
India	9,000	9,000	-
Kyrgyz Republic	3,750	3,750	-
Tajikistan	3,750	3,750	-
Uzbekistan	3,000	3,000	-
Global Health	31,800	31,800	-
GH - International Partnerships	16,500	16,500	-
GH/IP - TB Drug Facility	13,500	13,500	-
GH/IP – MDR Financing	3,000	3,000	-

Microenterprise

Summary

Microenterprise and microfinance development are cross-cutting issues, but are mostly found under the Economic Growth Program Area, “Economic Opportunity.” Throughout the developing world, millions of poor and marginalized families make a living through microenterprises, smallholder farms, farm and non-farm labor, and other diversified livelihood strategies. U.S. assistance supports inclusive market strategies that assist the poor (especially youth and women) in contributing to and benefiting from economic growth. To this end, the U.S. Government 1) links microenterprises and smallholder farmers to expanding value chains; 2) increases the ability of financial institutions and other financial intermediaries to reach the very poor with appropriate products and services; and 3) supports vulnerable households in stabilizing income and meeting minimum consumption needs so they can take better advantage of market opportunities. In FY 2014, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will foster new approaches to financial inclusion, particularly in rural areas, through investments in agriculture and value-chain finance, remittance linkages, micro-savings, and technology-based solutions such as emerging payment systems. USAID will also fund the Congressionally-mandated Microenterprise Results Report and the Poverty Assessment Tools.

Microenterprise Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	GHP- USAID
TOTAL	173,025	72,459	2,100	96,716	1,750
Africa	62,625	42,175	-	18,700	1,750
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,500	-	-	2,500	-
Kenya	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Liberia	9,200	-	-	9,200	-
Mali	500	500	-	-	-
Mozambique	12,425	12,425	-	-	-
Rwanda	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
South Sudan	7,000	-	-	7,000	-
Tanzania	12,000	12,000	-	-	-
Uganda	7,000	5,250	-	-	1,750
Zambia	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	6,816	-	-	6,816	-
Azerbaijan	300	-	-	300	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,000	-	-	2,000	-
Georgia	1,000	-	-	1,000	-
Kosovo	400	-	-	400	-
Moldova	1,150	-	-	1,150	-
Ukraine	466	-	-	466	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,500	-	-	1,500	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	GHP- USAID
Near East	2,700	-	-	2,700	-
Jordan	500	-	-	500	-
Lebanon	2,000	-	-	2,000	-
Tunisia	200	-	-	200	-
South and Central Asia	47,450	-	2,100	45,350	-
Afghanistan	25,000	-	-	25,000	-
Kazakhstan	350	-	-	350	-
Kyrgyz Republic	5,000	-	-	5,000	-
Nepal	500	-	-	500	-
Pakistan	16,600	-	2,100	14,500	-
Western Hemisphere	29,550	8,400	-	21,150	-
Colombia	12,000	-	-	12,000	-
Haiti	8,350	-	-	8,350	-
Peru	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	400	400	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	800	-	-	800	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	3,584	3,584	-	-	-
Office of Innovation and Development Alliances	1,800	1,800	-	-	-
Office of Science and Technology	16,500	16,500	-	-	-
Special Representatives	2,000	-	-	2,000	-

Science, Technology and Innovation

Summary

The United States is committed to tapping its global leadership in science and technology in order to help developing countries overcome a range of development challenges. Cutting-edge science and technology offer the potential to leapfrog historical development paths that may no longer be economically or environmentally viable. To maximize this potential, it is critical to find creative and innovative solutions to each country's specific conditions and needs, and to help countries build the capacity to both generate and utilize science and technology.

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 2014, a core group of science, technology, and innovation (STI) programs will focus on strengthening and extending the contribution that STI makes to the effectiveness and sustainability of U.S. foreign assistance. For example, under the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Forward initiative, USAID expands its collaboration with a range of federal science agencies in order to leverage the billions of dollars the U.S. Government spends annually on science research and apply it to the solution of critical development challenges. USAID's newly-established Office of Science and Technology will promote pioneering scientific, technological and research-motivated approaches to traditional development challenges. In partnership with other donors, philanthropic organizations, and the private sector, USAID supports prize type competitions that stimulate new approaches to address critical development constraints, leverage resources and partnerships, and reward bold and innovative solutions, and will support efforts to scale up the results. The Development Innovation Ventures (DIV) program will borrow from the private venture-capital model to invest resources in nurturing and scaling up game-changing development innovations.

Under the Feed the Future and Global Climate Change Initiatives, the United States will increase support for U.S. and international research on critical food security issues, and expand developing countries' access to and ability to utilize sophisticated U.S. climate information systems. Disaster risk management programs will exploit the power of modern satellite imagery and communications technologies to identify early signs of drought or other natural disasters, helping developing country partners mobilize timely and effective responses. In support of the Global Health Initiative, USAID helps to develop, introduce, and scale-up new and existing tools, technologies, and approaches for improving the availability, affordability and quality of health and nutrition services.

In addition, science, technology, and innovation are integrated into a wide range of other U.S. foreign assistance programs. For example, education and workforce development programs around the world build on information, communication, and technology systems to improve the quality of education outcomes and job skills. 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. Funding for the science, technology, and innovation components of these integrated programs is based on country-driven strategies and plans developed through broad consultation with development partners and stakeholders.

Science, Technology and Innovation Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	GHP- STATE	GHP- USAID	INCLE	MENA IF
TOTAL	564,403	288,758	400	89,679	49,914	124,552	10,100	1,000
Science, Technology & Innovation - Focused	325,510	169,178	-	36,448	49,800	70,084	-	-
Africa	28,888	17,750	-	1,000	-	10,138	-	-
Ghana	2,600	2,500	-	-	-	100	-	-
Kenya	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
Malawi	8,888	250	-	-	-	8,638	-	-
Mali	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	2,900	1,500	-	-	-	1,400	-	-
Tanzania	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	3,098	3,000	-	98	-	-	-	-
Philippines	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	98	-	-	98	-	-	-	-
Near East	14,500	-	-	14,500	-	-	-	-
Egypt	12,500	-	-	12,500	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	51,050	19,400	-	17,850	-	13,800	-	-
Bangladesh	32,200	19,100	-	-	-	13,100	-	-
Maldives	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	2,300	-	-	1,600	-	700	-	-
Pakistan	16,000	-	-	16,000	-	-	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	250	-	-	250	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	9,500	6,500	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
Colombia	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	5,500	5,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	46,146	-	-	-	-	46,146	-	-
Office of Innovation and Development Alliances	31,528	31,528	-	-	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	GHP- STATE	GHP- USAID	INCLE	MENA IF
Office of Science and Technology	85,000	85,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	49,800	-	-	-	49,800	-	-	-
Science, Technology & Innovation - Indirect	238,893	119,580	400	53,231	114	54,468	10,100	1,000
Africa	60,564	35,821	-	7,850	-	16,893	-	-
Benin	550	-	-	-	-	550	-	-
Burundi	800	-	-	-	-	800	-	-
Ethiopia	2,201	2,201	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	4,000	2,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-
Kenya	9,800	9,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
Malawi	3,653	-	-	-	-	3,653	-	-
Mali	2,800	-	-	-	-	2,800	-	-
Mozambique	600	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	750	750	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	4,750	-	-	4,750	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	5,000	3,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-
Zambia	5,810	3,070	-	-	-	2,740	-	-
Zimbabwe	1,450	-	-	-	-	1,450	-	-
African Union	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	400	-	-	-	-	400	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	6,400	5,400	-	-	-	1,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	52,586	31,774	-	6,598	114	14,100	-	-
Burma	8,500	-	-	4,500	-	4,000	-	-
Cambodia	6,650	1,650	-	-	-	5,000	-	-
Indonesia	13,106	11,106	-	-	-	2,000	-	-
Papua New Guinea	114	-	-	-	114	-	-	-
Philippines	14,912	11,812	-	-	-	3,100	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	98	-	-	98	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	9,206	7,206	-	2,000	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	GHP- STATE	GHP- USAID	INCLE	MENA IF
Europe and Eurasia	2,225	-	-	2,075	-	-	150	-
Albania	700	-	-	600	-	-	100	-
Armenia	350	-	-	300	-	-	50	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	750	-	-	750	-	-	-	-
Georgia	250	-	-	250	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	175	-	-	175	-	-	-	-
Near East	16,085	-	-	15,085	-	-	-	1,000
Egypt	7,250	-	-	7,250	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	5,900	-	-	5,900	-	-	-	-
Morocco	435	-	-	435	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	500	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
South and Central Asia	41,073	11,250	400	8,723	-	20,200	500	-
Afghanistan	1,000	-	400	600	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	33,200	10,000	-	3,000	-	20,200	-	-
Kazakhstan	250	-	-	250	-	-	-	-
Maldives	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	3,250	-	-	2,750	-	-	500	-
Tajikistan	1,700	-	-	1,700	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	423	-	-	423	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	23,410	9,535	-	5,100	-	775	8,000	-
Brazil	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	400	-	-	400	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	3,350	3,350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	4,700	-	-	4,700	-	-	-	-
Honduras	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	600	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	600	-	-	-	-	600	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	-
USAID Central America Regional	2,225	2,225	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	560	560	-	-	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	GHP- STATE	GHP- USAID	INCLE	MENA IF
USAID South America Regional	175	-	-	-	-	175	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	10,000	7,500	-	-	-	2,500	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	23,700	23,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	1,450	-	-	-	-	-	1,450	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	5,800	-	-	5,800	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-

Trafficking in Persons

Summary

Trafficking in persons deprives victims of their human rights and is a multi-dimensional threat to nation-states. The common denominator of trafficking scenarios is the use of force, fraud, or coercion to exploit a person for profit, whether for purposes of commercial sexual exploitation or forced labor. Human trafficking, modern-day slavery, promotes social breakdown, fuels organized crime, deprives countries of human capital, raises public health costs, and leads to a breakdown of the rule of law. The U.S. Government's anti-trafficking approach—prosecution of traffickers, protection of victims, and prevention, together with rescue, rehabilitation, and reintegration—is comprehensive and effective, but requires multiple levels of international engagement. The U.S. Government aligns its foreign assistance with the findings of the Department of State's annual *Trafficking in Persons Report* (TIP Report), targeting priority countries, particularly those on Tier 3, Tier 2 Watch List, and Tier 2, where there is a demonstrable need for resources and where there is political will to address the problems and deficiencies identified in the TIP Report. The FY 2014 levels projected for this area represent the best current estimate.

Trafficking in Persons Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	INCLE
TOTAL	43,679	7,722	5,000	7,142	23,815
Africa	1,100	-	-	1,100	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	200	-	-	200	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	900	-	-	900	-
East Asia and Pacific	5,110	3,872	-	788	450
Burma	500	-	-	500	-
Cambodia	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Indonesia	100	-	-	-	100
Malaysia	50	-	-	-	50
Philippines	600	600	-	-	-
Thailand	450	450	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	588	-	-	288	300
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	822	822	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	3,509	-	-	1,254	2,255
Albania	120	-	-	-	120
Armenia	300	-	-	-	300
Azerbaijan	376	-	-	-	376
Belarus	424	-	-	424	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	163	-	-	80	83
Georgia	170	-	-	-	170

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	INCLE
Kosovo	336	-	-	-	336
Macedonia	415	-	-	-	415
Moldova	250	-	-	50	200
Montenegro	10	-	-	10	-
Ukraine	909	-	-	654	255
Europe and Eurasia Regional	36	-	-	36	-
Near East	1,675	-	-	1,425	250
Egypt	800	-	-	800	-
Yemen	875	-	-	625	250
South and Central Asia	10,350	1,100	5,000	2,575	1,675
Afghanistan	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
Bangladesh	1,900	1,100	-	-	800
Kazakhstan	370	-	-	250	120
Kyrgyz Republic	350	-	-	350	-
Maldives	100	-	-	-	100
Nepal	1,700	-	-	1,500	200
Sri Lanka	100	-	-	-	100
Tajikistan	235	-	-	-	235
Turkmenistan	120	-	-	-	120
Uzbekistan	475	-	-	475	-
Western Hemisphere	750	750	-	-	-
Guatemala	750	750	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	465	-	-	-	465
Office of Science and Technology	500	500	-	-	-
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	18,720	-	-	-	18,720

Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)

Summary

The Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) is a multifaceted, multi-year strategy implemented jointly by the Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and the Department of Defense to assist partners in West and North Africa increase their immediate and long-term capabilities to address terrorist threats. It builds long-term capacities to contain and marginalize terrorist organizations and facilitation networks; disrupts efforts to recruit, train, and provision terrorists and extremists; counters efforts to establish safe havens for terrorist organizations; and frustrates extremist attempts to influence populations potentially vulnerable to radicalization. Partner countries include Algeria, Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, and Tunisia. In addition to training and equipping security forces to more effectively combat terrorist threats, TSCTP targets groups in isolated or neglected regions who are most vulnerable to extremist ideologies by supporting youth employment, strengthening local governance capacity to provide development infrastructure, and improving health and educational services.

Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF	INCLE	NADR	PKO
TOTAL	45,042	11,250	3,500	2,470	11,722	16,100
Africa	26,442	11,250	3,500	1,470	10,222	-
Mali	2,500	2,500				
State Africa Regional	15,192		3,500	1,470	10,222	
USAID Africa Regional		750				
USAID West Africa Regional	8,000	8,000				
Near East	2,500	-	-	1,000	1,500	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership	2,500			1,000	1,500	
Political-Military Affairs	16,100	-	-	-	-	16,100
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership	16,100					16,100

Water

Summary

Water is a crosscutting issue in foreign assistance, defined by a global demand that is doubling every 20 years. By 2025, it is estimated that more than 2.8 billion people will live in either water-scarce or water-stressed regions. Beginning in FY 2014, the U.S. Agency for International Development's water sector programming will support goals, indicators and targets in select priority countries as identified through the Agency's new Water and Development Strategy. The goal of the strategy is to save lives and support development through improvements in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) within the context of sound water resources management and improve the management and use of water for food security. The FY 2014 request will support the WASH objective of the strategy, and continue to fund water activities that contribute directly to protecting human health; promoting broad-based economic growth; enhancing environmental and national security; and developing public participatory processes that improve transparency and accountability in providing a resource essential to people's lives and livelihoods.

To coordinate the achievement of the strategy's goal and support new field initiatives, the Agency will catalyze and leverage partnerships; develop knowledge management tools; promote evaluation, innovation, and research to measure and amplify the development impact of water programs; and champion technical excellence. New water sector activities will be closely tracking the three Presidential Initiatives: water and sanitation for the Global Health Initiative; increasing water efficiency in food production for Feed the Future; and adaptation for Global Climate Change.

Water Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF	GHP- STATE	GHP- USAID	MENA IF
TOTAL	230,739	82,297	115,040	3,929	23,473	6,000
Africa	83,827	49,560	17,000	3,894	13,373	-
Benin	200	-	-	-	200	-
Burundi	49	-	-	49	-	-
Cameroon	30	-	-	30	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	454	-	-	454	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-
Ethiopia	8,310	4,590	-	220	3,500	-
Ghana	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-
Kenya	10,369	6,300	-	96	3,973	-
Liberia	6,000	-	6,000	-	-	-
Malawi	35	-	-	35	-	-
Mali	2,640	2,640	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	2,154	1,660	-	494	-	-
Namibia	3	-	-	3	-	-
Nigeria	3,420	3,360	-	60	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF	GHP- STATE	GHP- USAID	MENA IF
Rwanda	2,047	1,000	-	347	700	-
Senegal	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
South Africa	660	-	-	660	-	-
South Sudan	11,000	-	11,000	-	-	-
Tanzania	5,126	4,500	-	626	-	-
Uganda	3,220	1,000	-	720	1,500	-
Zambia	4,088	2,000	-	88	2,000	-
Zimbabwe	12	-	-	12	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	4,880	4,880	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	500	500	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	4,600	4,600	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	1,530	1,530	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	12,839	12,238	-	1	600	-
Cambodia	1,001	400	-	1	600	-
Indonesia	8,338	8,338	-	-	-	-
Philippines	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	-
Near East	79,227	-	73,227	-	-	6,000
Egypt	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-
Jordan	19,000	-	19,000	-	-	-
Lebanon	11,427	-	11,427	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	40,000	-	40,000	-	-	-
Yemen	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	800	-	800	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	6,000	-	-	-	-	6,000
South and Central Asia	18,250	-	15,250	-	3,000	-
Afghanistan	15,000	-	15,000	-	-	-
India	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-
Nepal	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	250	-	250	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	10,397	800	8,563	34	1,000	-
Bolivia	300	300	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	500	500	-	-	-	-
Guyana	34	-	-	34	-	-
Haiti	9,563	-	8,563	-	1,000	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF	GHP- STATE	GHP- USAID	MENA IF
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	7,199	7,199	-	-	-	-
Global Health	5,500	-	-	-	5,500	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-
Office of Innovation and Development Alliances	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-
Office of Science and Technology	9,500	9,500	-	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	500	500	-	-	-	-

Adaptation

Summary

Adaptation programs help countries adapt to the impacts of climate change, maintain hard-won development gains, and contribute to stability and sustainable economic growth. The numbers of people affected and material damages resulting from extreme weather events such as drought, floods, and storms are growing. Climate change is expected to impact key sectors. For example, in Africa, by 2020, between 75 and 250 million people are projected to be exposed to increased water stress; yields from rain-fed agriculture could be reduced by up to 50 percent in some regions; and agricultural production, including access to food, may be severely compromised. Targeted efforts can increase the resilience of developing countries to these threats, to the benefit of those countries and the United States.

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Adaptation programming will help countries that are most vulnerable to climate change address the needs of economic growth sectors most affected by a changing climate, including infrastructure, agricultural systems, urban planning, natural resource management, and tourism. USAID will focus on three adaptation goals: 1) improving access to science and analysis for decision making; 2) establishing effective governance systems; and 3) identifying and taking actions that increase climate resilience. USAID prioritizes work with vulnerable countries, including those most exposed to the physical impacts of climate change and those that for economic or other reasons are less able to cope with the physical impacts of climate change.

Department of State adaptation programming will continue to leverage support from other donors for the most vulnerable countries through support to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change's Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund.

Adaptation Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
TOTAL	186,000	139,000	40,000	7,000
Africa	42,000	42,000	-	-
Ethiopia	4,000	4,000	-	-
Kenya	3,000	3,000	-	-
Malawi	3,000	3,000	-	-
Mali	3,000	3,000	-	-
Mozambique	4,000	4,000	-	-
Rwanda	2,000	2,000	-	-
Senegal	2,000	2,000	-	-
Tanzania	3,000	3,000	-	-
Uganda	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	4,000	4,000	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	4,000	4,000	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	4,000	4,000	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
East Asia and Pacific	28,500	28,500	-	-
Cambodia	4,000	4,000	-	-
Indonesia	3,000	3,000	-	-
Philippines	10,500	10,500	-	-
Timor-Leste	2,000	2,000	-	-
Vietnam	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	6,000	6,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	10,000	8,000	2,000	-
Bangladesh	4,000	4,000	-	-
India	2,000	2,000	-	-
Maldives	2,000	2,000	-	-
Nepal	2,000	-	2,000	-
Western Hemisphere	25,500	21,500	4,000	-
Colombia	3,000	-	3,000	-
Dominican Republic	2,000	2,000	-	-
Guatemala	2,000	2,000	-	-
Honduras	3,000	3,000	-	-
Jamaica	2,000	2,000	-	-
Peru	3,000	3,000	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	5,500	5,500	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	1,000	-	1,000	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
USAID South America Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	11,000	11,000	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	24,000	24,000	-	-
International Organizations	7,000	-	-	7,000
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	7,000	-	-	7,000
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	34,000	-	34,000	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	1,000	1,000	-	-

Clean Energy

Summary

Clean Energy programs reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and other climate-warming pollutants from energy generation and energy use in four priority areas: 1) energy efficiency; 2) low-carbon energy generation; 3) clean transport; and 4) energy sector reforms that are preconditions for sustainable clean energy development, including the preparation of necessary conditions to attract private investment. Emissions reductions will follow from policy and sector reforms that can produce transformative results for low emission economic growth. One of the major development challenges of the twenty-first century is to manage global energy resources in ways that support sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction; promote secure, diversified, and cost-effective energy supplies; and address the threat of climate change.

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) clean energy funds will strengthen countries' ability to use indigenous or regional clean energy resources at both small and large scales, including wind, solar, biomass, geothermal, and hydropower; and will support improvements in efficiency of buildings, appliances, and industrial applications, all of which can reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector. Requested funds will support a small group of target countries, selected based on emissions reduction potential, renewable energy potential, progress in implementing the key reforms that are known to be preconditions for successful clean energy development, ability to demonstrate regional leadership on clean energy issues, and participation in Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) work with the United States.

Department of State clean energy funds will support programs to accelerate clean energy deployment; reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants (e.g., black carbon, methane, and many hydrofluorocarbons); mobilize private investment in clean energy; and enhance cooperation on low emission development.

Clean Energy Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
TOTAL	171,500	72,500	67,500	31,500
Africa	18,000	18,000	-	-
Kenya	3,000	3,000	-	-
South Africa	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	13,000	13,000	-	-
Indonesia	3,000	3,000	-	-
Philippines	4,000	4,000	-	-
Vietnam	2,500	2,500	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	3,500	3,500	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	12,500	-	12,500	-
Georgia	3,000	-	3,000	-
Ukraine	5,000	-	5,000	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	4,500	-	4,500	-
South and Central Asia	10,500	8,000	2,500	-
Bangladesh	5,000	5,000	-	-
India	3,000	3,000	-	-
Kazakhstan	2,500	-	2,500	-
Western Hemisphere	16,500	10,500	6,000	-
Colombia	4,000	-	4,000	-
Mexico	5,000	5,000	-	-
Peru	2,500	2,500	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	2,000	-	2,000	-
USAID Central America Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	23,000	23,000	-	-
International Organizations	31,500	-	-	31,500
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	6,000	-	-	6,000
Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	25,500	-	-	25,500
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	46,500	-	46,500	-

Sustainable Landscapes

Summary

Sustainable Landscapes programs reduce greenhouse gas emissions from land use and improve economic development through better land use and natural resource management decisions. These programs work to change economic signals and regulations that currently drive deforestation and other land use change. Deforestation and degradation of other landscapes result in significant costs to economic activities and assets that depend on healthy ecosystems. Deforestation, other land use change, and agriculture together are the second largest source of greenhouse gas emissions from human activity and often account for over 50 percent of greenhouse gas emissions in developing countries. Targeting these emissions, including through restoring productivity of degraded lands and better managing forests, mangroves, and other productive landscapes, can change emissions trends and sustain economic growth over the long term.

Programs address the drivers of international deforestation: unsustainable forest clearing for agriculture, illegal logging, poor governance, and a failure to share the economic benefits of sustainable forest and land management with local communities. These investments will also support 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.

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) sustainable landscapes programming focuses on reducing emissions from deforestation, limiting the drivers of deforestation, and increasing carbon sequestration, while supporting better economic growth. Investments will target a small number of countries and regions with high priority forest landscapes (such as the Amazon, Southeast Asian forests such as those in Indonesia, and the Congo basins), high “demonstration value” activities, or monitoring, reporting, and verification systems for forest emissions and market readiness. Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) partner countries will be a particular focus of USAID Sustainable Landscapes investments through bilateral, regional, and central programs.

Department of State sustainable landscape funds will support developing countries’ efforts on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) by continuing to work on multilateral and bilateral initiatives to address the drivers of deforestation, including agriculture, and generate additional capacity in REDD+ developing countries to fully implement strategies that reduce emissions from deforestation and land use change.

Sustainable Landscapes Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF
TOTAL	123,500	105,500	18,000
Africa	19,400	19,400	-
Malawi	5,000	5,000	-
Zambia	5,000	5,000	-
USAID Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	5,400	5,400	-
USAID West Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-
East Asia and Pacific	28,000	28,000	-
Cambodia	3,500	3,500	-
Indonesia	8,000	8,000	-
Philippines	3,000	3,000	-
Vietnam	2,500	2,500	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	11,000	11,000	-
South and Central Asia	9,000	6,000	3,000
Bangladesh	3,000	3,000	-
India	3,000	3,000	-
Nepal	3,000	-	3,000
Western Hemisphere	34,100	29,100	5,000
Colombia	5,000	-	5,000
Ecuador	3,000	3,000	-
Guatemala	3,000	3,000	-
Mexico	5,000	5,000	-
Peru	6,600	6,600	-
USAID Central America Regional	4,000	4,000	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	3,000	3,000	-
USAID South America Regional	4,500	4,500	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	23,000	23,000	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	10,000	-	10,000

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FOREIGN OPERATIONS

FY 2012 Performance Report

FY 2014 Performance Plan

Introduction

This section of the Fiscal Year 2014 Congressional Budget Justification (CBJ) contains the Foreign Operations Annual Performance Plan for FY 2014 and the Annual Performance Report for FY 2012 (APP/APR). The APP/APR presents a description of the work conducted by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Department of State to achieve foreign assistance goals, as well as a sample of key performance indicators that show agency-level progress towards these goals. In addition to the agency-level performance information presented in the APP/APR, the CBJ contains summaries detailing country-specific achievements and the use of performance data to inform and support budget requests. The APP/APR is organized by the joint State-USAID Strategic Goals and the Foreign Assistance Standardized Program Structure (SPS). The SPS is the hierarchy of objectives, program areas, elements, and sub-elements used to allocate foreign assistance budgets and categorize foreign assistance programs.

The Cuts, Consolidations, and Savings (CCS) volume of the President's Budget identifies the lower-priority program activities under the GPRA Modernization Act, 31 U.S.C. 1115(b)(10). The public can access the volume at: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget>.

Agency and Mission Information

Department of State

The Department of State is the lead U.S. foreign affairs agency within the Executive Branch and the lead institution for the conduct of American diplomacy. Established by Congress in 1789, the Department is the oldest and most senior executive agency of the U.S. Government. The head of the Department, the Secretary of State, is the President's principal foreign policy advisor. The Secretary carries out the President's foreign policies through the State Department and its employees. Headquartered in Washington, D.C., the Department of State implements U.S. foreign policy worldwide. The Department's mission is to: Advance freedom for the benefit of the American people and the international community by helping to build and sustain a more democratic, secure, and prosperous world composed of well-governed states that respond to the needs of their people, reduce widespread poverty, and act responsibly within the international system.

The Department has a Civil Service corps of over 10,700 employees that provides continuity and expertise in performing all aspects of the Department's mission. The Department operates in more than 270 embassies, consulates, and other posts worldwide staffed by Locally Employed (LE) Staff and more than 13,700 Foreign Service officers. In each Embassy, the Chief of Mission (usually an Ambassador) is responsible for executing U.S. foreign policy goals and for coordinating and managing all U.S. Government functions in the host country. Increasingly, our ambassadors are taking the role akin to a Chief Executive Officer (CEO) to manage the multi-agency mission that falls under their leadership. The President appoints each Ambassador, who is then confirmed by the Senate. Chiefs of Mission report directly to the President through the Secretary. The U.S. Mission is also the primary U.S. Government point of contact for Americans overseas and foreign nationals of the host country. The Mission serves the needs of Americans traveling, working, and studying abroad, and supports presidential and congressional delegations visiting the country.

United States Agency for International Development

In 1961, the United States Congress passed the Foreign Assistance Act to administer long-range economic and humanitarian assistance to developing countries. Two months after passage of the act, President John F. Kennedy established the U.S. Agency for International Development. USAID unified pre-existing

U.S. Government assistance programs and served as the U.S. Government's lead international development and humanitarian assistance agency. USAID's mission is to advance broad-based economic growth, democracy, and human progress in developing countries. USAID is an independent federal agency that receives overall foreign policy guidance from the Secretary of State. With an official presence in 87 countries and programs in several other non-presence countries, the Agency accelerates human progress in developing countries by reducing poverty, advancing democracy, empowering women, building market economies, promoting security, responding to crises, and improving the quality of life through investments in health and education. USAID is headed by an Administrator and Deputy Administrator, both appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. USAID plans its development and assistance programs in close coordination with the Department of State, and collaborates with a variety of other U.S. Government agencies, multilateral and bilateral organizations, private companies, academic institutions, and non-governmental organizations (NGO).

To transform USAID into a modern development enterprise, the Agency continues to implement *USAID Forward* reforms initiated in 2010. *USAID Forward* is an initiative which will transform the Agency into a modern development enterprise and elevate the role of development in achieving national security objectives. Since its creation, USAID has helped reduce poverty for millions of people and put developing countries on the path to prosperity. Today, the Agency is building on its legacy as one of the world's premier development agencies by undertaking significant foundational changes essential to strengthening the Agency's core competencies. The *USAID Forward* initiative encompasses seven reforms:

- Procurement Reform
- Talent Management
- Rebuilding Policy Capacity
- Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation
- Rebuilding Budget Management
- Innovation
- Science and Technology

These reforms are being implemented alongside a set of operating principles that guide all of the Agency's development efforts. Gender equality and female empowerment, selectivity and focus, sustainability, integrated approaches, leveraging "solution holders," and partnering strategically are being systematically applied to increase the effectiveness of USAID in helping to build a safer, more prosperous world for the benefit of the United States and people everywhere.

USAID Forward included a strengthening of the Agency's overseas workforce in key technical areas. In 2012, the Agency's mission was supported by 3,658 permanent and non-permanent direct hire employees including 2,136 in the Foreign Service and 1,522 in the Civil Service. Additional support came from 4,390 Foreign Service Nationals, and approximately 1,231 other non-direct hire employees (not counting institutional support contractors). Of these employees, 2,682 are based in Washington and 6,597 are deployed overseas. More information on the organizational structure of the Department of State and USAID can be found at <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/rls/dos/99494.htm> and <http://www.usaid.gov/who-we-are/organization>, respectively.

The Joint Mission of the Department of State and USAID is *to shape and sustain a peaceful, prosperous, just, and democratic world and foster conditions for stability and progress for the benefit of the American people and people everywhere*. To achieve this overall mission, President Obama and Secretary Clinton have emphasized a number of strategic goals that respond to key U.S. foreign policy and national security priorities. Building upon the Secretary's vision, State and USAID have identified the following Joint Strategic Goals: 1) Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian

security around the world; 2) Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states; 3) Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being; 4) Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation; 5) Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy; 6) Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world; and 7) Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. Government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. Government presence internationally.

Our Approach to Strategic Planning and Performance Management

Strategic planning and performance management are guided in the Department of State and at USAID by the National Security Strategy; the Presidential Policy Directive (PPD) on Global Development, which defines the Administration's development policy priorities and strategies for achieving development progress; the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR), which supports the PPD by laying out the initial steps the Department and USAID will need in order to transform development and deliver results; and the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010.

The first Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review, conducted in December 2010, provided a blueprint for elevating American civilian power to advance our national interests and improve the efficiency, effectiveness, and overall accountability of the Department of State and USAID. The QDDR outlined a number of concrete actions both the Department and USAID must take to maximize impact and improve the way each does business. Country and bureau-level planning, program management, and budgeting processes are being refocused to allow for longer-term strategic planning that aligns priorities and resources and focuses on delivering measurable and attributable results.

As a result of QDDR recommendations, the Department and USAID modified their approaches to the planning, budgeting, and the performance management cycle to improve the flow and use of information and make more effective and efficient use of resources. This reform effort is depicted in the “Managing for Results” Framework image to the right.

While the Department and USAID have Strategic Goals and the foreign assistance SPS to align and track resources in support of the strategic goals, the Department and USAID have not yet developed robust and measurable joint strategic objectives that meet the standards set forth by OMB. Per the GPRA Modernization Act, the Department and USAID will develop the next agency strategic plan to cover the period from FY 2014 through FY 2017 and deliver it to Congress in conjunction with the Congressional Budget Justification in February 2014.



Strategic Planning

The QDDR outlined a number of concrete actions both the Department and USAID must undertake to maximize impact and improve the way each does business. One fundamental change component was to strengthen planning by separating it from the budget process and making it more long term. This year, the Department and USAID developed and initiated new strategic planning and budgeting processes with a phased rollout to be completed by FY 2014, which include:

- The Joint Regional Strategy (JRS) – a process that brings together corresponding regional bureaus from State and USAID to develop a combined three-year strategy, with two regions participating in the first phase during late 2011 and early 2012, and with remaining regions completing the JRS in the Fall of 2012 and 2013;
- The Functional Bureau Strategy (FBS) – a parallel process for non-regional State bureaus to create three year strategies, which was rolled out to nine bureaus/offices in the first phase in 2011/2012, with the remaining bureaus to complete the FBS in the Fall of 2012 and 2013;
- The Integrated County Strategy – a process through which USG missions develop multi-year strategies with a whole-of-government focus, with a roll-out in three phases between 2012 and 2014. Each USAID mission’s Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) is fully nested in the Integrated Country Strategy.

The Department also launched a Diplopedia website with information, guidance, and tools for bureaus and missions on the new planning and budgeting processes. Additionally, the Department is revising existing trainings to incorporate the new planning, budgeting and performance management efforts.

Performance Management

Foreign Assistance performance indicators are a mix of annual measures directly attributable to U.S. activities and longer-term contextual measures that reflect the combined investments of donors, multilateral organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and host governments. While a number of factors contribute to the overall success of foreign assistance programs, analysis and use of performance data are critical components of managing for results.

Building on the major foreign assistance indicator re-engineering effort that the Department and USAID undertook in 2011, in the spring of 2012, as part of the ongoing process to maintain a suite of indicators that can be used to represent performance for foreign assistance programs, the Master Indicator List (MIL) Change Request process was established as a systematic way to gain regular updates to standard foreign assistance indicators from both State and USAID bureaus, such as definition clarifications, the addition of new or improved metrics, and deactivation of unnecessary indicators. Bureaus took this opportunity to request updates to the MIL in an effort to continually improve the suite of indicators and the overall quality and relevance of performance reporting through the annual Performance Plan and Report (PPR). Through this annual process, the MIL now includes more outcome-based indicators that will measure our progress in areas such as public-private partnerships; that target gender-related issues; and that cover more broadly initiatives such as Feed the Future and the President’s Malaria Initiative.

This past year, as part of its ongoing effort to reinforce the linkages between agency policies and strategies, country-level strategic planning, project design and implementation, and performance monitoring and evaluation, USAID introduced the Program Cycle as the foundational framework for evidence-based development.



A strengthened and integrated Program Cycle will enable more effective interventions and maximize development impacts. It will allow the Agency to provide analysis and data on what is working, determine strategic opportunities and tradeoffs, evaluate projects, and feed knowledge back into programming and future policy development. The Program Cycle provides a more strategic and evidence-based approach to justifying resources and serves as the basis for a more integrated budget cycle, ensuring that resource decisions are built around strategic plans and priorities and performance and evaluation data.

In addition, USAID continues to establish new policies and guidance for the implementation of the Cycle's component parts. Building on the policies governing the CDCS and evaluation that were introduced in 2011, the Agency drafted new guidance for project design and performance monitoring this past year, including development of a new analytical tool for sustainable project results. The new guidance on performance monitoring provides clarity on monitoring, reporting results, and adapting programs based on evidence, and streamlines procedures.

Foreign Assistance Evaluations and Aid Effectiveness

The Department of State and USAID have been making strides in the collection and use of performance information, including evaluations, to determine what is working and what is not, and to use that information to build evidence for our programmatic and budgetary decisions. Evaluations are an essential component to implementing foreign assistance programs and conveying to the public the effectiveness of these programs. Evaluations also allow project managers to better understand their programs and give policy makers a tool to assess the capacity of a particular program or sector.

Issued in 2011, the USAID Evaluation Policy has been called a “model for other Federal agencies” by the American Evaluation Association. The policy recognizes that evaluation is the means through which the Agency can obtain systematic, meaningful feedback about the successes and shortcomings of its efforts. Evaluation provides the information and analysis to inform strategic and programmatic decisions and increases that prevents mistakes from being repeated, and increases the chance that future investments will yield even more benefits than past investments. While evaluation must be embedded within a context that permits evidence-based decision-making and rewards learning and candor more than anecdotal success stories, the practice of evaluation is fundamental to both State's and USAID's future strength.

In February 2012, the Department of State issued a new evaluation policy, including guidance and training that aligns with the USAID Evaluation Policy and requires the Department to conduct program evaluations and provide transparent results. Since its implementation, the Department has aggressively moved forward on efforts to build a foundation for the use of evaluation findings to inform: a) the establishment or revision of the Agency's strategic objectives; b) budgetary and programmatic decisions; and c) strategies that support the use of evaluations and performance data to improve Agency decision-making.

In FY 2012, the Department focused implementation of the evaluation policy within bureaus based in Washington, D.C., with a roll-out for posts to occur in 2013. Progress was made in FY 2012 on three major fronts: capacity building; supporting rigorous, high-quality evaluations of programs, projects, initiatives, approaches, etc.; and development of two-year Bureau Evaluation Plans (BEPs) tied to bureaus' strategic objectives.

Capacity Building. The Department developed and provided interim evaluation training to regional, functional and management bureau staff to strengthen their understanding of evaluations and capacity to plan and budget for evaluations. The interim training served as a precursor to professionally developed training courses that will be available in FY 2013 under the auspices of the Department's Foreign Service Institute (FSI). In addition, a Department of State Evaluation Community of Practice (CoP), representing over 30 State bureaus as well as USAID staff, meets monthly to share standards and best practices and serves as a forum for working through complex evaluation issues.

Supporting High-Quality Evaluations. The Department awarded five Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) contracts to facilitate contractual services for the evaluation of the Agency's diplomatic and development efforts. While emphasizing the importance of independently conducted evaluations, an objective of the IDIQ (as well of capacity building efforts) is to help bureaus determine the most rigorous study designs appropriate for their programs/projects/efforts given their size, stage of development and other factors. In addition, the Department issued comprehensive evaluation guidelines on the planning, managing, and conduct of evaluations. Both the evaluation policy and evaluation guidelines stress rigor and independence of performance and impact evaluations—the two principal types of evaluations carried out by State bureaus.

Bureau Evaluation Plans (BEPs). The Department's evaluation policy requires all bureaus to put in place BEPs that describe two to four evaluations to be completed by FY 2014. Bureaus submitted BEPs in spring 2012 to the Directors of Budget and Planning (BP) and the Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources (F) proposing 100 evaluations to be completed. These 100 evaluations represent a 500% increase over FY 2011 and include evaluations for economic statecraft, PEPFAR, security initiatives, domestic passport workload management, conflict stabilization operations, and rule of law programs, among others. BEPs are informed by the bureau strategic objectives as outlined in the Joint Regional Strategy (for regional bureaus) and the Functional Bureau Strategy (for functional and management bureaus).

The evaluations underway, combined with ongoing implementation of the evaluation policy, are instilling a culture of evaluation as envisioned by the QDDR. Further implementation efforts in FY 2013 include the roll-out of comprehensive ongoing training with two FSI courses: "Managing Evaluations" and "Evaluation Designs and Data Collection Methods." Second, the Department is launching a public web site to disseminate evaluation reports, assure transparency, and share evaluation results. Third, the Department of State Evaluation CoP will help guide implementation of a study in FY 2013 on the evaluation of "diplomacy" (defined as the art and practice of conducting negotiations between nations). Fourth, the CoP will work with the Directors of F and BP on development of evaluation policy for posts. Preliminary work on the evaluation policy for posts was initiated in FY 2012.

These and other implementation strategies are positioning the Department to more effectively plan and budget for, implement, and make active use of evaluations for Agency decision-making. It is the Department's intent to begin reporting findings from Agency-funded evaluations effective FY 2015 in Agency reports and budget documents. The Department of State's Evaluation Policy is located at <http://www.state.gov/s/d/rm/rls/evaluation/2012/184556.htm>; USAID's Evaluation Policy can be found at <http://www.usaid.gov/evaluation>.

Furthermore, to ensure that evaluation is conducted systematically and that evaluation findings are used to

improve programmatic performance and policies, it is important for program and policy decision-makers to understand what is being evaluated, the purposes for the evaluation, and how evaluation findings are being applied. To this end, the Evaluation Registry was created to track the evaluations completed or ongoing in a given fiscal year as well as those planned for up to three fiscal years in the future. The Evaluation Registry is updated annually in the Performance Plan and Report and collects data on both two types of evaluations – performance and impact evaluations. For each evaluation, the system collects information on what programs or activities are being evaluated, the level of funding, how evaluation results were used, other organizations partnering with USAID and State on the evaluation, and how the evaluation links to overall mission objectives.

International Aid Effectiveness

In December 2011, the United States played a central role in the development of the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation Principles which were endorsed by 150 countries. These principles, commitments, and benchmarks are an effort to move from aid to development cooperation effectiveness and from process to results. In addition to reaffirming the principles of the Paris Declaration, the Busan Partnership addressed the importance of South-to-South cooperation, civil society organizations, and the private sector in development efforts.

The Busan Outcome Document, which details the agreed-upon Principles, called for the establishment of a new, more inclusive and representative Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC). In 2012, USAID took an active role in representing the USG on the Post-Busan Interim Group (PBIG), a 21-member global committee charged with developing the governance structure and process for nominating members, identifying the mandate and core functions, and developing an agreed-upon monitoring framework for the GPEDC. USAID coordinated USG inter-agency positions and responses and actively participated in formal and informal PBIG meetings. USAID will continue to be actively engaged and will staff the U.S. representative (USAID Deputy Administrator) on the GPEDC Steering Committee through 2014.

The Department of State and USAID have worked closely together to begin the process of implementation of the Busan Principles. The United States is aggressively working on a Busan follow-up. This includes the United States being elected to the steering group and participating in efforts to develop indicators to systematically monitor progress in fulfilling the Busan commitments.

USAID chairs an interagency group working on the implementation of the Busan Principles. In addition to Department of State and USAID, the working group includes: Millennium Challenge Corporation, the Departments of Treasury, Labor and Agriculture. For more information on the Busan Principles, please see: http://www.aideffectiveness.org/busanhlf4/images/stories/hlf4/OUTCOME_DOCUMENT_FINAL_EN.pdf

Presidential Initiatives

President Obama announced a series of major initiatives designed to address several long-term global challenges, including hunger, poverty, disease, and climate change.

Feed the Future

Feed the Future (FTF) is the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative through which the United States works with host governments, development partners, the private sector, and other stakeholders to address the root causes of global poverty and hunger in a sustainable manner. In priority countries, FTF will support progress towards the first Millennium Development Goal (MDG-1) of reducing

the number of people living in extreme poverty and suffering from hunger and undernutrition. At the G-8 Summit in L'Aquila, Italy, in July 2009, President Obama and his counterparts committed to a common approach to achieving global food security goals. The principles of this approach, known as the Rome Principles, are the guiding principles for Feed the Future:

- Invest in country-owned plans;
- Strengthen strategic coordination;
- Ensure a comprehensive approach;
- Leverage the benefits of multilateral institutions; and
- Deliver on sustained and accountable commitments.

More recently, at the G8 Camp David Summit in May 2012, President Obama announced the birth of the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (“New Alliance”) which has the goal of lifting 50 million people out of poverty over the next decade by leveraging private sector actors in both the U.S. and internationally and aligning their support against the commitments of G8 donors and African governments. The New Alliance will build upon and help realize the promise of L'Aquila.

The Office of the Director of U.S. Foreign Assistance tracks FTF indicators through its annual Performance Plan and Report (PPR). Additionally, the APR has an FTF indicator in the Program Area Agriculture. For more information on the Initiative, see the FTF Guide: <http://www.feedthefuture.gov/resource/feed-future-guide>.

Global Health Initiative

The Global Health Initiative (GHI) is a business model that builds on the United States’ successful record in global health, and takes those remarkable achievements to the next level by further accelerating progress and investing in sustainable health delivery systems for the future. Achieving major improvements in health outcomes is the paramount objective of the Initiative. This is being accomplished by focusing resources to help partner countries improve health outcomes through strengthened health systems—with a particular focus on bolstering the health of women, newborns, and children by combating infectious diseases and providing quality health services. GHI aims to maximize the sustainable health impact the United States achieves for every dollar invested.

The principles underlying the foundation of GHI are:

- Implementing a woman- and girl-centered approach;
- Increasing impact through strategic coordination and integration;
- Strengthening and leveraging key multilateral organizations, global health partnerships, and private sector engagement;
- Encouraging country ownership and investing in country-led plans;
- Building sustainability through health systems strengthening;
- Improving metrics, monitoring, and evaluation; and
- Promoting research and innovation.

For more information on the Initiative, please see the GHI website: <http://www.ghi.gov>.

Global Climate Change

Through the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCI) and other climate-related U.S. Government programs, the United States will integrate climate change considerations into relevant foreign assistance through the full range of bilateral, multilateral, and private mechanisms to foster low-carbon growth, promote sustainable and resilient societies, and reduce emissions from deforestation and land degradation. Funding for GCCI activities will advance global development and U.S. interests, address the threat of global climate change, leverage global action and resources through U.S. leadership in clean energy and other technologies, and support the American economy through clean technology exports and scientific exchange. The Administration is working to make U.S. climate financing efficient, effective, and innovative; based on country-owned plans; and focused on achieving measurable results.

Addressing climate change means assisting countries both to adapt to anticipated climate changes and to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions. This is essential because developing countries play a crucial role in addressing climate change. The International Energy Agency estimates that more than 90 percent of carbon dioxide emissions growth from now until 2030 will come from the developing world. Additionally, global climate change presents serious structural risks for developing countries due to its broad impact on all sectors of an economy. In particular, the poorest countries with limited institutional capacity and resilience face the most difficult challenges.

The Department of State and USAID's GCCI funding is divided into three pillars that address these challenges:

- **Adaptation:** Enhancing the prospects for sustainable development in vulnerable societies and communities, protecting national and global security by helping to reduce climate change's destabilizing impacts, and climate-proofing other development activities to secure U.S. investments against future effects of climate change.
- **Clean Energy:** Driving economic growth at home – by promoting U.S. clean technology exports – and abroad – by improving reliable access to clean energy while reducing emissions in emerging markets, thereby improving quality of life for millions of people and promoting the security of global energy supply and energy price stability.
- **Sustainable Landscapes:** Supporting the United Nations process for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+), as well as reducing emissions from degraded lands, mangroves, and agricultural lands, by improving forest and land use management, increasing efforts to slow or halt deforestation, and preserving vital ecosystems with some of the world's largest repositories of biodiversity.
<http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/environment/climate/policies_prog/sustainable_landscapes.htm>

For more information on the Global Climate Change Initiative, please visit <<http://www.usaid.gov/climate>>.

Overview of FY 2012 - FY 2014 Foreign Assistance Budget

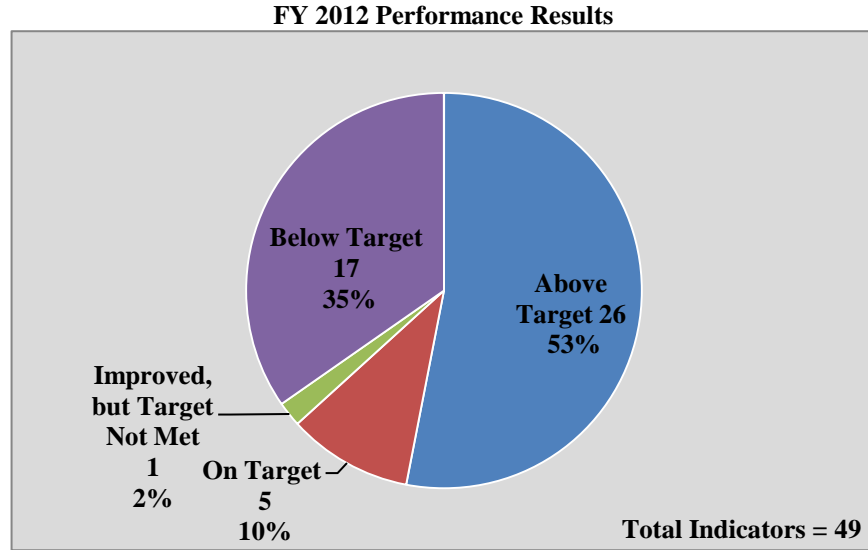
The Department of State and USAID budgeted over \$33.9 billion in FY 2012 to achieve U.S. foreign assistance goals. Table 1 depicts how foreign assistance dollars are spread among the Program Areas.

Table 1: Foreign Assistance by Fiscal Year, Objective, and Program Area

	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (\$ in thousands)	33,917,586	—	31,844,195
Peace and Security	10,021,988	—	8,403,919
Counter-Terrorism	524,565	—	253,241
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	330,620	—	290,134
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,846,709	—	6,908,960
Counter-Narcotics	672,417	—	611,880
Transnational Crime	91,523	—	83,499
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	556,154	—	256,205
Governing Justly and Democratically	2,826,308	—	2,879,055
Rule of Law and Human Rights	939,677	—	912,636
Good Governance	1,036,838	—	1,220,396
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	246,531	—	212,580
Civil Society	603,262	—	533,443
Investing in People	10,463,769	—	9,943,512
Health	8,999,578	—	8,880,634
Education	1,062,160	—	723,261
Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	402,031	—	339,617
Economic Growth	4,720,594	—	4,076,338
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	688,821	—	295,133
Trade and Investment	163,149	—	171,651
Financial Sector	143,678	—	108,604
Infrastructure	838,000	—	797,509
Agriculture	1,413,595	—	1,286,595
Private Sector Competitiveness	456,093	—	571,758
Economic Opportunity	148,687	—	169,125
Environment	868,571	—	675,963
Humanitarian Assistance	4,286,804	—	4,484,094
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,135,705	—	4,306,831
Disaster Readiness	104,755	—	139,763
Migration Management	46,344	—	37,500
Program Support	1,598,123	—	2,057,277
Program Design and Learning	58,705	—	477,737
Administration and Oversight	1,539,418	—	1,579,540

Summary of Performance Ratings for Fiscal Year 2012

For FY 2012, the Department of State and USAID have 49 representative indicators that highlight progress toward meeting their joint Strategic Goals. Of the seven joint Strategic Goals, foreign assistance performance indicators were developed for Goals 1, 3-4, as well as three cross-cutting indicators. A discussion of performance for Goals 2, 5-7 is highlighted in the State Operations Annual Performance Report. The FY 2012 results for each indicator were reviewed against previously established targets to determine performance rating (i.e., On Target, Above Target, Improved but Target Not Met, and Below Target), which are highlighted in the graph below.



¹Performance ratings are calculated from performance data provided at the time of publication. Ratings are not available for indicators that are new or for which current year data are not yet available.

Summary of APR/APP Foreign Assistance Performance Indicators and Trends

Performance Indicator	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
Strategic Goal One: Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world									
Number of Students Trained in Anti-Terrorism Topics and Skills through the Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) Program	4,908	4,700	10,591	8,504	7,799	9,869	Above Target	7,921	5,714
Aggregate Bilateral Country Rating Assessment Tool Score Demonstrating the Status of an Effective and Institutionalized Export Control System that Meets International Standards Across all Program Countries	N/A	4	4	4	4	4	On Target	4	4
Number of Activities Carried Out to Improve Pathogen Security, Laboratory Biosafety, and Biosecurity	89	157	165	175	180	226	Above Target	197	191

Performance Indicator	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
The Existence of Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) in Host Country	108	116	120	127	130	131	Above Target	N/A	N/A
Number of New Groups or Initiatives Created through USG Funding with a Mission Related to Resolving the Conflict or the Drivers of the Conflict	N/A	N/A	N/A	440	925	17,148	Above Target	12,752	14,296
Strategic Goal Three: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being									
Performance Indicator	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
Number of USG-Assisted Courts with Improved Case Management Systems	567	337	573	742	723	702	Below Target	708	729
Number of Domestic NGOs Engaged in Monitoring or Advocacy Work on Human Rights Receiving USG Support	3,988	3,484	4,679	4,662	1,396	818	Below Target	449	265
Number of Human Rights Defenders Trained and Supported	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,345	3,405	15,426	Above Target	12,322	10,041
Number of Executive Oversight Actions Taken by Legislature Receiving USG Assistance	15,144	3,949	3,971	317	424	279	Below Target	116	75
Number of Training Days Provided to Executive Branch Personnel with USG Assistance	N/A	N/A	N/A	315	666	5,394	Above Target	6,121	5,860
Number of Individuals Receiving Voter and Civic Education through USG-Assisted Programs	N/A	N/A	N/A	19,108,679	29,480,135	58,020,113	Above Target	59,878,338	13,601,710
Number of Civil Society Organizations Receiving USG Assistance Engaged in Advocacy Interventions	1,753	1,772	2,629	4,362	4,084	11,247	Above Target	23,937	19,254
Number of Non-State News Outlets Assisted by USG	1,488	1,761	1,769	1,507	1,891	2,791	Above Target	1,361	990
Number of Adults and Children with Advanced HIV Infection Receiving Antiretroviral Therapy (ART)	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.9M	5.0M	5.1M	Above Target	6.0	Not Available
Number of Eligible Adults and Children Provided with a Minimum of One Care Service	N/A	N/A	N/A	12.9M	15.1M	15.0M	Improved, but Target Not Met	16.5M	Not Available
Percent of Registered New Smear Positive Pulmonary TB Cases That Were Cured and Completed Treatment	N/A	N/A	N/A	86%	86%	86%	On Target	87%	88%

Performance Indicator	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
Under DOTS Nationally (Treatment Success Rate)									
Case Notification Rate in New Sputum Smear Positive Pulmonary TB Cases per 100,000 Population Nationally	N/A	N/A	N/A	115/100,000	117/100,000	120/100,000	Above Target	122/100,000	125/100,000
Number of People Protected against Malaria with a Prevention Measure (Insecticide Treated Nets or Indoor Residual Spraying)	25M	30M	40M	58M	67M	50M	Below Target	60M	60M
Number of Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD) Treatments Delivered through USG-funded Programs	58.0M	130.6M	160.7M	186.7M	164.0M	103.8M	Below Target	150.0M	168.0M
Percent of Births Attended by a Skilled Doctor, Nurse or Midwife	46.7%	47.8%	48.9%	50.0%	50.0%	51.1%	Above Target	52.2%	53.3%
Percent of Children who Receive DPT3 Vaccine by 12 Months of Age	57.3%	58.9%	59.0%	59.9%	59.9%	60.8%	Above Target	61.6%	62.3%
MCPR: Modern Method Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	26.4%	27.3%	28.4%	29.8%	30.8%	30.9%	Above Target	31.9%	32.8%
First Birth under 18	23.8%	23.9%	24.4%	24.0%	23.6%	23.3%	Above Target	23%	22.7%
Percent of Households Using an Improved Drinking Water Source	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.5%	Data Not Available	38.48%	39.46%
Percent of Households Using an Improved Sanitation Facility	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.0%	12.6%	Below Target	14.46%	16.46%
Prevalence of Anemia among Women of Reproductive Age	N/A	46.0%	N/A	41.4%	41.4%	40.9%	Above Target	40.4%	39.9%
Prevalence of Underweight Children under Five Years of Age	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.9%	22.9%	22%	Above Target	21.3%	20.6%
Primary Net Enrollment Rate (NER)	78.6%	78.9%	85.2%	81.8%	83.0%	82%	Below Target	77%	77%
Number of People Benefiting from USG-Supported Social Assistance Programming	3,535,001	3,485,079	4,148,088	3,064,461	2,787,848	3,343,284	Above Target	2,167,794	1,788,929
Three-Year Average in the Fiscal Deficit as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	72.2%	72.2%	66.7%	50%	66.7%	N/A	Data Not Available	50%	60%
Inflation Rate, Consumer Prices, Annual	51.7%	0.0%	86.7%	53.1%	60.0%	50%	Below Target	55%	60%
Tax Administration and Compliance Improved (% Increase in Tax Collections) as a Result of USG	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.0%	72%	Above Target	25%	11%

Performance Indicator	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
Assistance									
Time to Export/Import (Days)	77 days	74 days	72 days	72 days	70 days	70 days	On Target	69 days	68 days
Number of Documents Required to Export Goods Across Borders Decreased	8 docs	8 docs	8 docs	7 docs	6 docs	7 docs	Above Target	6 docs	6 docs
Domestic Credit to the Private Sector as a Percent of GDP	80.5%	66.7%	73.7%	64.9%	75.0%	65.8%	Below Target	70%	75%
Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Improved Infrastructure Services Due to USG Assistance	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,820,641	1,118,605	225,725	Below Target	765,227	4,880,019
Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Improved Transport Services Due to USG Assistance	864,799	2,341,526	2,863,566	3,227,825	2,121,874	2,041,800	Below Target	162,481	296,859
Number of Farmers or Others who have Applied New Technologies or Management Practices as a Result of USG Assistance	96,069	659,384	1,506,187	5,271,629	6,139,997	7,375,877	Above Target	8,528,161	8,847,036
Value of Incremental Sales (Collected at Farm-Level) Attributed to FTF Implementation	N/A	N/A	927,778	86,789,146	414,186,954	262,876,569	Below Target	289,123,509	405,214,536
Global Competitiveness Index	N/A	41.2%	69.1%	73.2%	75.0%	53.6%	Below Target	70%	75%
Commercial Bank Accounts per 1,000 Adults	N/A	N/A	697	653	675	N/A	Data Not Available	N/A	N/A
Quantity of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions, Measured in Metric Tons of CO ₂ e, Reduced or Sequestered as a Result of USG Assistance	142,000,000	120,000,000	120,000,000	200,000,000	100,000,000	165,057,815	Above Target	129,757,454	141,511,374
Number of Hectares of Biological Significance and/or Natural Resources under Improved Natural Resource Management as a Result of USG Assistance	129,580,863	104,557,205	92,700,352	101,800,000	103,500,000	99,737,668	Below Target	73,274,945	65,146,789

Strategic Goal Four: Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation									
Performance Indicator	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
Percentage of Refugees Admitted to the U.S. Against the Regional Ceilings Established by Presidential Determination	86.0%	99.5%	98.0%	73	100	80.0%	Below Target	100.0%	100.0%
Percentage of NGO or Other International Organization Projects that include Dedicated Activities to Prevent and/or Respond to Gender-Based Violence	27.5%	28.3%	30.0%	38.0%	35.0%	45%	Above Target	35%	35%
Percentage of USG-Funded NGO or Other International Organization Projects that include Activities or Services Designed to Reduce Specific Risks or Harm to Vulnerable Populations	N/A	N/A	N/A	37%	40%	40%	On Target	N/A	N/A
Percent of Planned Emergency Food Aid Beneficiaries Reached with USG Assistance	92.0%	93.0%	93.0%	93.0%	93.0%	93%	On Target	93%	93%
Percentage of Surveyed Refugee Camps in Protracted Situations where Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) does not exceed 10 Percent	N/A	N/A	N/A	98%	70%	50%	Below Target	73%	75%
Number of Internally Displaced and Host Population Beneficiaries Provided with Basic Inputs for Survival, Recovery or Restoration of Productive Capacity as a Result of USG Assistance	N/A	N/A	N/A	59,007,997	45,760,000	48,989,676	Above Target	45,000,000	46,462,565
Percentage of Host Country and Regional Teams and/or Other Stakeholder Groups Implementing Risk-Reducing Practices/Actions to Improve Resilience to Natural Disasters as a Result of USG Assistance within the Previous 5 Years	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0%	7.0%	17%	Above Target	20%	20%
Number of People Trained in Disaster Preparedness as a Result of USG Assistance	224,519	10,004	18,030	12,396	11,952	26,768	Above Target	18,857	16,805

Cross-Cutting Indicators									
Performance Indicator	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
Proportion of Target Population Reporting Increased Agreement with the Concept that Males and Females should have Equal Access to Social, Economic, and Political Opportunities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A*	Data Not Available	N/A*	N/A*
Number of People Reached by a USG Funded Intervention Providing GBV Services (e.g., Health, Legal, Psycho-Social Counseling, Shelters, Hotlines, Other)	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,757,601	2,115,759	1,886,460	Below Target	765,284	782,967
Percent of Major UN Organizations Funded by the IO&P Account that have Overall Accountability Ratings of at least 3 out of 5 on the United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative Phase II (UNTAI II) Annual Assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	100% (Est.)	Data Not Available	100%	100%

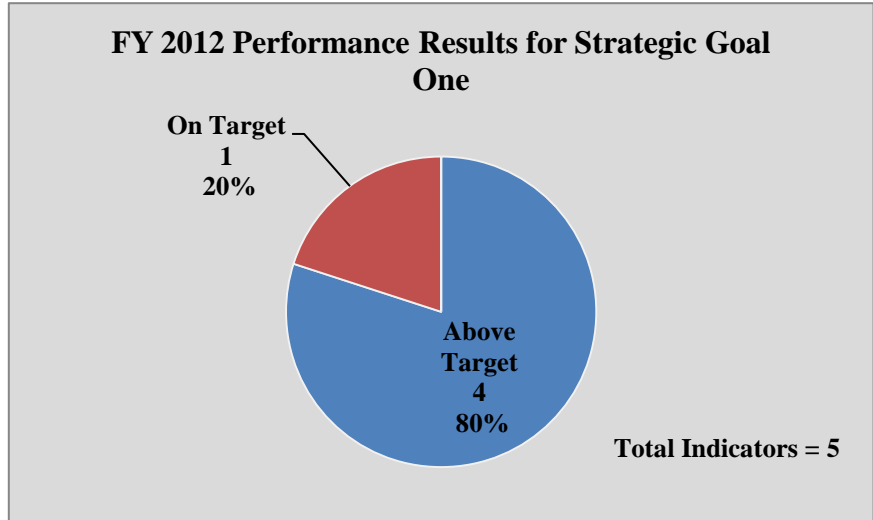
STRATEGIC GOAL ONE

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world

- **Prevent proliferation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their delivery systems.** Preventing the spread or use of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, reducing the number of nuclear weapons, and increasing the security of nuclear materials are top priorities for the Administration. Our efforts will stop nuclear proliferation by Iran, North Korea, and other countries; secure nuclear stockpiles, other WMD and nuclear materials; and prevent nuclear weapons and other WMD from falling into the hands of terrorists. We will continue to support and promote arms control and nonproliferation agreements that protect America and our allies. And we will strengthen the international nonproliferation regime, including implementation of key treaties and U.N. Security Council Resolutions.
- **Disrupt, dismantle, and defeat al-Qa'ida, its affiliates and other terrorist organizations and violent extremists.** Al-Qa'ida (AQ), its worldwide affiliates and adherents, and other terrorist organizations including Al-Qa'ida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), Al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), and Hizballah, continue to threaten the United States and our allies. While we have reduced the size of AQ's principal safe haven in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border area, AQ's global network and affiliates have expanded their operations threatening other regions including East Africa/Arabian Peninsula and the Maghreb/Sahel. To dismantle and defeat AQ we will continue to counter violent extremism, including efforts to provide positive alternatives to at-risk youth, counter the AQ narrative, and increase partner capacity to stem terrorist recruitment and financial support of terrorist organizations. We will continue to help partner nations build their capacity to detect, disrupt, and defeat terrorists, both bilaterally and through multilateral and regional institutions.
- **Prevent and respond to crisis, conflict and instability.** Conflict and instability within states foments global insecurity, impedes, halts and reverses development progress, and takes an immeasurable toll on human life and well-being. The United States will endeavor to support governments' abilities to meet their basic responsibilities to their own people and the international system. These basic responsibilities include effective control over their territories, the provision of security and welfare for their people, and protection of basic rights. Our conflict prevention efforts will support the emergence of effective, legitimate governments; expand the capacity and reach of such governments to provide for basic security and public goods; and strengthen civil society to hold governments accountable. Where governments cannot or will not fulfill these basic responsibilities, and/or where conflict has not been prevented, we will work bilaterally and/or through international cooperation mechanisms such as peacekeeping missions, sanctions regimes, and other measures as appropriate to respond with tailored interventions, policies and programs that lead to sustainable peace. The protection of women and children in conflict, and women's engagement in securing enduring peace, will be a special focus of our efforts.
- **Support security and justice sector reform.** We support local efforts to build effective and accountable security and justice institutions capable of maintaining law and order, providing a safe, secure environment for citizens, and administering justice. Our assistance will be integrated to develop effective, sustainable and accountable military, internal security, judiciary, and corrections institutions, legal frameworks, and public administration, and the civil society necessary to ensure accountability. This will require an integrated approach that builds connections among police, prosecutors, courts, prisons, and oversight mechanisms; supports the development of militaries and

police forces that respect human rights and civilian leadership; links security and justice initiatives to governance and development approaches; and fosters host-nation ownership.

In FY 2012, the United States committed over \$10.3 billion in funding on Program Areas within Strategic Goal One, representing approximately 30 percent of the Department of State and USAID’s foreign assistance budget. A sample of programs and related performance indicators are presented in the following chapter to help describe the broad range of U.S. efforts to counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world. Analysis of performance data is included for important contextual information and to examine the reasons underlying reported performance. In Strategic Goal One of the five indicators with performance data for FY 2012, four indicators were above target and one was on target.



Program Area: Counterterrorism

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Counterterrorism (\$ in thousands)	524,565	–	253,241

Terrorism is the greatest challenge to U.S. national security. Combating it will continue to be the focus of development, diplomatic, and defense efforts as long as the proponents of violent extremist ideologies find safe havens and support in unstable and failing states. The U.S. Government aims to expand foreign partnerships and to build global capabilities to prevent terrorists from acquiring or using resources for terrorism.

U.S. programming to combat terrorism is multifaceted and flexible to allow for the best response to the evolving threats. Consistent with our National Counterterrorism Strategy, our approach to address this challenge in the coming years will focus on Countering Violent Extremism and building stronger relationships with foreign partners bilaterally and multilaterally. This will include strengthening the counterterrorism capacities of law enforcement agencies in partner nations, and providing them with the technology to identify and interdict suspected terrorists attempting to transit air, land, or sea ports of entry. The United States also delivers technical assistance and training to improve the ability of host governments to investigate and interdict the flow of money to terrorist groups, and supports activities that de-radicalize youth and support moderate leaders.

The United States is working to increase the capacity, skills, and abilities of host country governments, as well as to strengthen their commitment to work with the U.S. Government to combat terrorism, while respecting human rights. One way the United States monitors the success of initiatives to increase capacity and commitment to counterterrorism efforts is by tracking the number of people trained to aid in them. Training allies to thwart terrorism is a smart and efficient way to extend a protective net beyond the U.S. borders that ensures terrorism is thwarted before it reaches the United States, while at the same time

strengthening U.S. partnerships. A critical mass of trained individuals in key countries is vital to this effort.

Counterterrorism Training

To truly defeat a terror network, there needs to be effective international partners in government and civil society who can extend the counterterrorism effort to all the places where terrorists operate. This indicator is important because it shows the concrete contributions that the Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) training makes to this need for global counterterrorism capacity building. Out-year targets are set by projecting the number of courses that will be offered in each partner nation in a given fiscal year based on the trajectory outlined in current Country Assistance Plans (CAPs) and based on the funding expected or estimated to be available to obligate in a particular partner nation during the fiscal year in question. The total number of courses to be offered is then multiplied by the average number of students trained per ATA course based on past records. For this indicator, the ATA program exceeded its FY 2012 target of training 7,799 foreign law enforcement officials in counterterrorism skills by 26.5%. The FY 2012 result differs from the FY 2012 target because limited baseline data exists with which to set accurate targets. FY 2013 and FY 2014 targets have been adjusted in light of the results from both FY 2011 and FY 2012. The downward trend of out-year targets reflects corresponding decreases in out-year funding.

STRATEGIC GOAL ONE								
Program Area: Counterterrorism								
Performance Indicator: Number of Students Trained in Anti-Terrorism Topics and Skills through the Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) Program								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
4,908	4,700	10,591	8,504	7,799	9,869	Above Target	7,921	5,714
Data Source: To determine the results, we added up the actual number of students trained in each course delivered in each partner nation within that fiscal year.								
Data Quality: To determine the indicator, the number of students trained, we examine data from the respective posts, ATA Training Management Division (TMD) records, Training Delivery Division (TDD) records, and After Action Reviews provided after each course to ATA's Training Curriculum Division. The number of students trained is reflected in the After Action Reviews and is uploaded into TDD and TMD records. This number is drawn from the class roster graduates of each course, which is created by the instructors or ATA support personnel at post.								

Program Area: Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (\$ in thousands)	330,620	-	290,134

The proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) to states of concern, non-state actors, and terrorists is an urgent threat to the security of the United States and the international community. To combat this threat, the United States works to prevent the spread of WMD - whether nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological - and their delivery systems, as well as the acquisition or development of such weapons capabilities by states of concern and terrorists. Foreign assistance funding is vital to this effort. These programs are used to strengthen foreign government and international capabilities to deny access to WMD and related materials, expertise, and technologies; destroy WMD and WMD-related materials; prevent nuclear smuggling; strengthen strategic trade and border controls worldwide; and counter terrorist acquisition or use of materials of mass destruction.

Export Control Systems

Strong strategic trade and border control systems are at the forefront of U.S. efforts to prevent the proliferation of WMD. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program assists foreign governments with improving their legal and regulatory frameworks, licensing processes, and enforcement capabilities to stem illicit trade and trafficking in, and irresponsible transfers of, WMD-related components and advanced conventional weapons. In FY 2012, the EXBS program assisted over 50 partner countries to bolster their capacities to interdict unlawful transfers of strategic items as well as to recognize and reject transfer requests that would contribute to proliferation.

Program-wide assessment data provides a basis to evaluate overall EXBS program effectiveness across all partner countries. Assessments are conducted using the Rating Assessment Tool (RAT), with methodology centered on 419 data points examining a given country's licensing, enforcement, industry outreach, and international cooperation and nonproliferation regime adherence structures. EXBS funds independent third parties to conduct baseline assessments and periodic assessment updates, with internal updates otherwise conducted annually. All country-specific RAT scores are averaged to calculate a program-wide score, using this score to track EXBS performance on a year-to-year basis. Using this metric since FY 2009, EXBS strives for a 4 percent annual increase to its program-wide score.

STRATEGIC GOAL ONE								
Program Area: Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction								
Performance Indicator: Aggregate Bilateral Country Rating Assessment Tool Score Demonstrating the Status of an Effective and Institutionalized Export Control System that Meets International Standards Across all Program Countries								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	4	4	4	4	4	On Target	4	4
<p>Data Source: Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) annually assesses the status of strategic trade control systems in all countries where EXBS assistance is provided. Assessments are conducted using methodology originally developed by the University of Georgia's Center for International Trade and Security (UGA/CITS). EXBS funds UGA/CITS and others to conduct baseline assessments and periodic re-assessments while otherwise reassessing each partner country annually through internal progress reporting</p> <p>Data Quality: Assessment methodology is centered on a 419-data point Rating Assessment Tool. This tool is applied to all EXBS partner countries annually to derive country-specific numeric scores. Scores are then averaged across all countries to provide an overall EXBS program score for the given fiscal year. The above indicator strives for a 4% annual increase to the overall EXBS program score.</p>								

Biological Threat

The biological weapon (BW) threat is of particular concern because biological agents are widespread and commonly used or needed for medical, agricultural, and other legitimate purposes; the expertise and equipment necessary for developing and disseminating BW is increasingly available; and the consequences of a bioterrorism attack could be devastating. A key objective of the President's National Strategy for Countering Biological Threats is mitigating the potential for misuse of the life sciences in a manner that does not stifle innovation or scientific advances. The State Department's Biosecurity Engagement Program (BEP) was launched in 2006 to reduce the likelihood that terrorists and proliferant states could access BW-applicable knowledge, expertise, and/or materials. BEP advances its mission by enhancing security at laboratories that house dangerous pathogens like anthrax; boosting BW detection capabilities in the public health, veterinary, and law enforcement sectors; and institutionalizing biorisk management practices. BEP utilizes an indicator of program success that tracks the number of activities to improve

biosecurity and laboratory biosafety that BEP can organize and fund in priority countries and regions.

Activities in FY 2012 focused on enhancing biosecurity in high threat countries of South Asia, the Middle East, and North Africa, and improving physical security and biorisk management practices at priority laboratories in Yemen, Iraq, Afghanistan, Indonesia, and Kenya, among others. BEP sponsored scientists, technicians, and engineers from 43 countries throughout the Middle East, South and Southeast Asia, North Africa, and other regions to participate in 226 trainings, conferences, projects, and grants to further nonproliferation objectives and improve pathogen security, laboratory biosafety, and the capacity of countries to control outbreaks of especially dangerous diseases. The increase in the number of activities reported under this Indicator is due to collaborative efforts between BEP and implementing partners to maximize the impact of BEP's financial support for biosecurity projects. As an example of BEP's activities in FY 2012, BEP collaborated with Yemen's Central Public Health Laboratory and Central Veterinary Laboratory to perform risk assessments of these laboratories which house dangerous pathogens and complete plans to enhance physical security at both facilities. These plans have laid the groundwork for critical facility security upgrades at these laboratories in FY 2013.

STRATEGIC GOAL ONE								
Program Area: Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction								
Performance Indicator: Number of Activities Carried Out to Improve Pathogen Security, Laboratory Biosafety, and Biosecurity								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
89	157	165	175	180	226	Above Target	197	191
Data Source: The Department of State's Bureau of International Security. Reports of trainings and other activities that took place in countries throughout Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America.								
Data Quality: Once a project is undertaken, data is obtained in a timely manner and thoroughly reviewed by expert consultants, Global Threat Reduction (GTR) Program Managers, and the relevant Contracting Officer's Representative. Data must meet five quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness. For details, refer to Department of State's Data Quality Assessment reference guide - http://spp.rm.state.gov/references.cfm .								

Program Area: Transnational Crime

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Transnational Crime (\$ in thousands)	91,523	-	83,499

The principal transnational criminal threats to U.S. homeland security and to the U.S. economy are weak international financial controls and emerging challenges posed by cybercrime, intellectual property theft and insecure critical infrastructure, trafficking in persons, and migrant smuggling. These criminal activities not only threaten our national security by financing terrorist activities, but also place a significant burden on U.S. businesses and American citizens. Cybercrimes and intellectual property theft in today's open internet society demand international commitment and cooperation if we are to protect individual rights and maintain the basis for a free enterprise system.

U.S. assistance efforts to mitigate the effects of transnational crime on the United States and its partners incorporate two main strategies to achieve optimal impact. The first is building the capacity of foreign law enforcement agencies to combat complex transnational crimes such as money laundering, cyber crime, corruption, criminal gangs, trafficking-in-persons and migrant smuggling so that they are able to assist in multinational efforts to disrupt the global networks of transnational criminal organizations. The second is

engaging foreign governments in the effort to improve procedural security at key access points into the United States. Transnational crime programs support efforts focused on countering corruption and transnational crimes, including intellectual property and cyber crimes; anti-money laundering and financial crimes; enhance border security efforts and anti-alien smuggling; international organized crime; and anti-corruption and anti-kleptocracy programs.

U.S. programs target cross-border crimes that threaten the stability of countries, particularly in the developing world and in countries with fragile transitional economies. Transnational criminal threats include financial crimes and money laundering, intellectual property theft, and organized and gang-related crime. These criminal activities not only threaten U.S. national security by facilitating terrorist acts, but also harm U.S. businesses and American citizens. Beyond the damage the transnational criminal organizations and their crimes cause in the United States, they impede partner country efforts to maximize their political, economic, and social development.

Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU)

Combating money laundering and financial crimes is an approach for disrupting the actions of organized crime syndicates, but it has proved to be an important tool in combating various revenue-generating crimes including organized crime and corruption as well as the financing of terrorism. The United States is among the global leaders in the effectiveness of our anti-money laundering/counterterrorism financing (AML/CFT) regime and our foreign assistance includes technical, financial, and logistical support for foreign efforts to combat money laundering by increasing their ability to trace assets and for law enforcement capacity to use this information operationally. Partnerships with the U.S. interagency, the donor/provider community, and multilateral organizations promote implementation of Financial Action Task Force (FATF) standards to counter money laundering and terrorist financing. The United States supports and coordinates training and capacity building related to regulatory, law enforcement, financial intelligence units (FIUs), prosecution and asset forfeiture, with training courses and long-term mentors. On the multilateral side, the United States contributes to the work of the FATF-style regional bodies (FSRBs) by funding assessments, training, and advanced exercises to explore specific transnational money laundering and terrorist financing threats, and by working with them bilaterally and through the FATF to improve their efficacy for their members.

The following indicator focuses on one aspect of anti-money laundering and financial crimes activity: the number of countries with Financial Intelligence Units (FIU). An FIU is a central, national agency responsible for receiving, analyzing and disseminating information to the component authorities of financial information concerning suspected proceeds of crime and potential financing of terrorism, or required by national legislation or regulation, in order to counter money laundering and terrorism financing. This indicator asks for number specific to extant FIUs; however, any country can have their version of a FIU and that FIU does not need to comply with the international standard. The Egmont Group is the national standard-setting body for FIUs, which works by members sharing and requesting financial intelligence information on short notice, secretly and expediently via an encrypted IT platform. Any FIU that believes it is in compliance with the Egmont Group criteria is eligible to apply to become an Egmont member FIU. Egmont members can then serve as the sponsor for membership in Egmont, take on the vetting and work with other FIUs to ensure they meet the requisite standards.

The number of countries with FIUs recognized by the Egmont group has been steadily increasing, strengthening the global network of information sharing in areas of particular strategic and regional significance. In 2010, four countries joined the Egmont group. In 2011, seven countries joined the Egmont group. This was the largest group of new members that had been admitted for several years. In 2012, four countries – Gabon, Jordan, Tajikistan, and Tunisia – were endorsed as new members of the Egmont Group. This brings the current total number of members to 131, which exceeded the 2012 target

of 130.

However, the pace has slowed down in the number of countries joining the Egmont group due to member FIUs' resource constraints and significant challenges faced by nonmember FIUs. In addition, since there can only be one FIU per country, the increase in the number of members will eventually stop once all countries are members. There are multiple reasons for the shift in momentum: countries that have had an easier time comportsing with the standards have all already joined Egmont, which leaves the countries that are more challenged and require more time and attention before they can join Egmont. Egmont members are also looking inward, examining their own efficacy and the Egmont standards in light of the new FATF Recommendations, and are finding that some Egmont FIUs are underperforming. In addition, Egmont members may have their own resource constraints and may be working less intensively with the FIUs that they sponsor.

STRATEGIC GOAL ONE								
Program Area: Transnational Crime								
Performance Indicator: The Existence of Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) in Host Country								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
108	116	120	127	130	131	Above Target	N/A	N/A
<p>Data Source: The Egmont group which is a group of FIUs. Any FIU that believes it is in compliance with the Egmont Group criteria is eligible to apply to become an Egmont member FIU. Each year at its Plenary session, usually held in June or July, the Egmont group announces its new members. The Egmont list of members is available at <http://www.egmontgroup.org/about/list-of-members>.</p> <p>Data Quality: In order to be a member of the Egmont Group a FIU must meet its criteria of being a central, national agency responsible for receiving, (and as permitted, requesting), analyzing and disseminating to the competent authorities, disclosures of financial information. All data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf>).</p>								

Program Area: Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation (\$ in thousands)	556,154	-	256,205

To meet U.S. foreign policy commitments for building peace and security, assistance resources must be used to prevent and manage violent conflict at the local level. U.S. assistance programs are designed to address the unique needs of each country as it transitions from conflict to peace and to establish a foundation for longer-term development by promoting reconciliation, fostering democracy, and providing support for nascent government operations. In addition, assistance resources help ensure that U.S. assistance programs in other sectoral areas (economic growth, education, etc.) are sensitive to the conflict dynamics of the local country context, and do not exacerbate existing tensions and grievances among groups. These programs help to mitigate conflict in vulnerable communities around the world by improving attitudes toward peace, building healthy relationships and conflict mitigation skills through person-to-person contact among members of groups in conflict, and improving access to local institutions that play a role in addressing perceived grievances.

New Groups or Initiatives Created to Resolve Conflict or the Drivers of Conflict

The number of new groups created through U.S. funding registers the creation of a new group or entity, as well as the launch of a new initiative or movement by an existing entity that is dedicated to resolving conflict or the drivers of the conflict. Groups include registered non-governmental organizations, clubs, associations, networks, or similar entities. Initiatives may be campaigns, programs, projects, or similar sets of activities sustained over a period of three months or more by the same types of groups/entities.

In FY 2012, a total of eight countries and two Washington bureaus reported data. More than 17,000 new groups were created in FY 2012, well exceeding the target of 925. A dramatic increase in youth programs and initiatives created in Kenya accounted for 16,164 of the results. Since the formation of the county forums and the National Youth Bunge Association, the Kenyan youth have organized at different stages including at constituency levels/forums and organized activities sensitive to drivers of conflict and how to address them. The youth at the Coast, Rift Valley, Nyanza and Nairobi have worked with Democracy, Human Rights and Governance partners in addressing and resolving issues of conflict. Modifications in the six Yes Youth Can Regional programs have provided the window of opportunity for greater flexibility from partners in responding to youth needs in dynamic and diverse contexts. These programs have encouraged youth-led activities going beyond initial expectations and are reflected in the Mission's out-year targets.

STRATEGIC GOAL ONE								
Program Area: Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation								
Performance Indicator: Number of New Groups or Initiatives Created through USG Funding with a Mission Related to Resolving the Conflict or the Drivers of the Conflict								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	440	925	17,148	Above Target	12,752	14,296
Data Source: For FY 2012, countries reporting results included Azerbaijan, Cote de Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Georgia, Kenya, Peru, Rwanda, and Sudan.								
Data Quality: Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

STRATEGIC GOAL TWO

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states

Effective transitions in Iraq and Afghanistan are critical to U.S. national security. In Iraq, we are building a lasting strategic partnership with a united, federal, and democratic Iraq that can play a constructive role in a turbulent region. As we bring our diplomatic presence to a more appropriate size, we will pursue a targeted strategy aimed at strengthening Iraq's security forces, promoting good governance, protecting vulnerable populations, and developing positive regional relationships. In Afghanistan and Pakistan - the frontline of our efforts against al-Qa'ida and its extremist sympathizers - we, together with our partners in the Department of Defense, will build on the progress of the military and civilian surges launched in FY 2010 through three mutually reinforcing tracks:

- A continued military offensive against al-Qaida terrorists and Taliban insurgents;
- A civilian campaign to bolster the governments, economies, and civil societies of Afghanistan and Pakistan to undercut the pull of the insurgency while promoting protection of basic rights for the Afghan people, especially women and other vulnerable groups; and
- An intensified diplomatic push to support an Afghan-led political process aimed at splitting the Taliban from al-Qa'ida and ending the Afghan war, through enhanced regional diplomatic efforts to build support for the Afghan-led process and secure commitments to free the region of al-Qa'ida.

A discussion of performance for this Strategic Goal is addressed in the State Operations APP/APR.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being

- **Promote effective, democratic governance and vibrant civil societies.** Participatory, accountable, and transparent governance is the lynchpin of democratic and development progress, and global security, and prosperity. Good governments are legitimate representatives of their people and responsive to their needs and aspirations. We will work with political and civil society leaders to support the emergence of civic norms and leadership that uphold the rule of law, reject corruption, and advance human rights. We will assist in building key domestic institutions of democratic accountability such as vibrant civil societies, the free flow of information, free and fair electoral processes, strong legislatures, and independent judiciaries. We will help build the capacity of states to mobilize domestic resources, and design, implement and manage effective policies and programs that uphold basic human rights and provide for the security, basic health and education services, and economic opportunity of their citizens and other residents, including refugees. We will provide critical technical assistance in forging new democratic processes to transitional countries. In partnership with DFID, Sweden, and Omidiyar Network, we will support increased government transparency and accountability through the Making All Voices Count Grand Challenge. We will also work to empower marginalized and at risk populations, including women, youth, religious minorities, people with disabilities, indigenous, and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgendered (LGBT) people, as equal partners in vibrant, democratic societies. Through rigorous impact evaluations, we will explore what works and what doesn't to increase the effectiveness of our democracy and governance programming.
- **Advance human rights.** We protect human rights because of both their intrinsic and instrumental value. Political systems that protect human rights are more stable and secure. Human rights include civil, political and labor rights, and equal protection under the law, including protections for minorities and marginalized groups that help ensure that all inhabitants of a country, regardless of race, religion, age, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression or other status, can fully enjoy universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms. Working bilaterally and multilaterally, we will integrate attention to the protection of human rights within diplomatic and development work around the globe, including in our engagement with repressive regimes. We will work to facilitate freedom of information and expression, including internet freedom, a free and independent press, and unrestricted communication, and support freedom of association and the ability of individuals and civil society to organize and mobilize around constituent interests. We seek innovative ways to: advance equal rights and opportunity for women and girls; promote mutual respect and protect minority rights, including LGBT people and people with disabilities; and promote equal access to justice and widespread participation in political processes, including for youth and other vulnerable populations. We will promote the use of technology in combating human trafficking and preventing atrocities through the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Campus Challenge and the Tech Challenge for Atrocity Prevention. We will use qualitative and quantitative methods, including surveys, retrospective reviews, and evaluation, to inform evidence-based human rights programming.
- **Promote sustainable, broad-based economic growth.** Sustained, broad-based economic growth is the most powerful force for eradicating poverty and expanding opportunity. Increasing the number of countries that can participate in the global economy to the benefit of their people enhances the future security and prosperity of the United States and the international community. Recognizing the importance of sound governance to key economic outcomes, our diplomatic

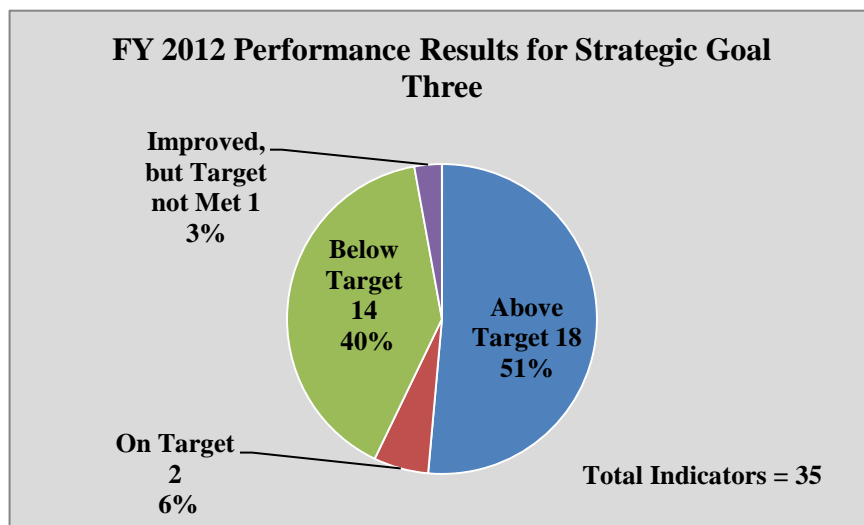
efforts and development approaches should promote, incentivize and support the legal, regulatory, and policy reforms and investments that will enhance broad-based, equitable economic opportunity, including for women. These include equitable and predictable access to capital and markets; integrity and transparency in public financial management and regulatory systems; facilitation of entrepreneurship and the formalization of small and medium enterprises; investment in science, technology, and innovation; trade capacity building; and support to domestic and international private sector investment. Further, we will elevate our focus on and work with multilateral partners to promote strategies for innovative approaches to development finance, including domestic resource mobilization and leveraging private sector resources for capital-intensive investments which yield sustainable and broad economic benefits to states and their citizens.

- **Advance peace, security, and opportunity in the Greater Middle East.** The dramatic political changes unfolding in the Middle East and North Africa call for a broad realignment of American policy toward the region to respond to the opportunities to expand stable, democratic states and secure our regional objectives in a changed landscape. Going forward, we will (1) promote and support political change in the region, elevating and integrating political reform, human rights, and the rule of law into our strategic engagement even as the reforms we urge will vary case by case; (2) advance broad-based economic growth and modernization by supporting and incentivizing structural economic reforms, trade liberalization, and strategies for private-sector led growth that will sustainably create jobs, particularly for the region's youth and underrepresented populations; (3) pursue comprehensive Arab-Israeli peace by supporting a peace process aimed at a comprehensive resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict through direct negotiations between the parties to support a secure Israel alongside a stable, democratic, and prosperous Palestinian state. We will also (4) strengthen regional security by pursuing a robust and broad-based Gulf security agenda; by encouraging Iraq's continued progress toward a safe, secure, self-reliant and democratic future; and by countering Iran's negative influence in the region.
- **Effectively implement Presidential Initiatives that bring the full set of U.S. diplomatic and development assets to bear on key determinants of human welfare.**
 - **Promote global health and strong health systems.** Through the Global Health Initiative (GHI), the United States seeks to build on country-owned platforms as well as the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) and earlier investments in fighting tuberculosis and promoting maternal and child health, including family planning to foster sustainable, effective, efficient and country-led public health systems and programs that deliver essential health care and improve health outcomes. For maximum impact, GHI centers on improving the health of women, newborns, and children by focusing on safe births and family planning, child health, infectious disease, clean water, nutrition, and neglected tropical diseases.
 - **Increase food security.** Through Feed the Future, the U.S. Government's global hunger and food security initiative, the United States aims to assist millions of vulnerable women, children, and family members – mostly smallholder farmers – to escape hunger and poverty. With a focus on smallholder farmers, particularly women and other vulnerable groups, Feed the Future supports partner countries in developing their agriculture sectors to spur economic growth that increases incomes and reduces hunger, poverty, and undernutrition, Feed the Future's efforts are driven by country-led priorities and rooted in partnerships with governments, donor organizations, the private sector, and civil society to enable long-term success. By catalyzing private sector economic growth, finance, and trade with necessary investments in public goods as well as policy, legal, and regulatory reforms; using science and

technology to sustainably increase agricultural productivity; protecting the natural resource base upon which agriculture depends; and investing in improving nutrition for women and young children as a foundation for future growth, Feed the Future.

- **Reduce climate change and alleviate its impact.** Through the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI), the United States will integrate climate change considerations into relevant foreign assistance and diplomatic initiatives through the full range of bilateral, regional, multilateral, and private mechanisms. We will invest strategically in building lasting resilience to unavoidable climate impacts; reducing emissions from deforestation and land degradation; and, supporting low-carbon development strategies and the transition to a sustainable, clean energy economy.

In FY 2012, the United States committed over \$17.9 billion in funding on Program Areas within Strategic Goal Three, representing over 52 percent of the Department of State and USAID’s foreign assistance budget. A sample of programs and related performance indicators are presented in the following chapter to help describe the broad range of U.S. efforts to promote democratic governance, respect for human rights, sustainable, broad-based economic growth, and well-being. Analysis of performance data is included for important contextual information and to examine the reasons underlying reported performance. In Strategic Goal Three of the 35 indicators that reported performance for FY 2012, 18 indicators were above target, two were on target, 14 were below target, and one indicator improved, but did not meet its target.



Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Rule of Law and Human Rights (\$ in thousands)	939,677	–	912,636

The United States supports programs that help countries build the necessary rule of law infrastructure, particularly in the justice sector, to uphold and protect their citizens’ basic human rights. The rule of law is a principle of governance under which all persons, institutions, and entities, public and private, including the state itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced, independently adjudicated, and consistent with international laws, norms, and standards.

Activities in this Program Area also advance and protect individual rights as embodied in the Universal

Declaration of Human Rights and international conventions to which states are signatories. This includes defending and promoting the human rights of marginalized populations such as women, youth, religious minorities, people with disabilities, indigenous groups, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgendered people. Priorities also include using innovative strategies to counter human trafficking and atrocity prevention.

Case Management Improvement

By helping build effective case management systems, assisted governments are able to increase the effectiveness, compliance, and accountability of justice systems. Improved case management leads to a more effective justice system by decreasing case backlog and case disposition time, reducing administrative burdens on judges, increasing transparency of judicial procedures, and improving compliance with procedural law.

A total of 702 courts improved their case management systems as a result of U.S. assistance in FY 2012, falling just below the target of 723. A total of 15 countries reported improved case management systems as a result of U.S. assistance. In previous years, the Afghanistan mission counted data from both courts and dewans. However, due to a new tabulation that now counts only court systems, the number of Afghan courts with improved case management systems was actually 299 as opposed to the FY 2012 target of 537.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights								
Performance Indicator: Number of USG-Assisted Courts with Improved Case Management Systems								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
567	337	573	742	723	702	Below Target	708	729
Data Source: FY 2012 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Human Rights Activities

The U.S. Government promotes and defends human rights in a whole range of ways including: supporting Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) that advocate for and monitor human rights; training and supporting human rights defenders and other watchdog groups; providing legal assistance and medical and psycho-social care and treatment to victims of organized violence and torture; supporting atrocity prevention efforts; supporting counter-trafficking in persons efforts; promoting transitional justice initiatives; and promoting and protecting the rights of vulnerable groups including LGBT persons, indigenous peoples, people with disabilities, war victims, and displaced children and orphans.

With the creation of the new DRG Center at USAID, “human rights” have been elevated as a co-equal pillar alongside democracy and governance, a new Human Rights Team has been created, and a new Human Rights Fund was launched in order to assist Missions with the development of human-rights programs. During this first year of the Fund, \$3 million was made available to six USAID Missions while, in future years, \$8 million will be available to USAID Missions.

Examples of activities funded

- In DRC, support for UNICEF to help secure the release of children from armed groups in the DRC and to provide rehabilitation services including psychological and medical care, and housing in transit centers.
- In South Africa, support for the Government of South Africa to strengthen prosecution and adjudication of sexual offenses, in particular those targeted against the LGBT community.
- In Vietnam, support to identify and assess the capacity of LGBT CSOs and to strengthen the organizational and advocacy capacity of a select number of LGBT CSOs.
- In Kenya, support to establish operational capability and improve public awareness the new Independent Policing Oversight Authority (IPOA), conduct a study to understand the nature and degree of police abuse in Nairobi, and establish real-time police abuse tracking through the Ushahidi platform.
- In Zimbabwe, support to enhance local led monitoring of political violence and electoral manipulation and reinforce civil society’s capacity to effectively use video for human rights documentation.

In addition, the United States also launched two innovative human rights-related development “challenges” that provide leverage to private-public partnerships in applying cutting edge solutions to preventing mass atrocities and combat human trafficking (The Tech Challenge for Atrocity Prevention and the C-TIP Campus Challenge .

While several domestic NGOs engaged in monitoring or advocacy work on human rights are receiving U.S support either directly or indirectly, the actual FY 2012 figure deviates from the target because the target was based on last year's estimate of the total number of grantees and their subgrantees; however, only a few grantees are required under the terms of their grantee agreements to actually report on this particular indicator. As such, in FY 2012, the United States performed below the target of 1,396.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights								
Performance Indicator: Number of Domestic NGOs Engaged in Monitoring or Advocacy Work on Human Rights Receiving USG Support								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
3,988	3,484	4,679	4,662	1,396	818	Below Target	449	265
Data Source: FY 2012 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE

Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights

Performance Indicator: Number of Human Rights Defenders Trained and Supported

FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	3,345	3,405	15,426	Above Target	12,322	10,041

Data Source: FY 2012 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).

Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf>).

Program Area: Good Governance

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Good Governance (\$ in thousands)	1,036,838	-	1,220,396

U.S. assistance in support of Good Governance includes efforts to help partner countries build government institutions that are democratic, effective, responsive, transparent, sustainable, and accountable to citizens. Constitutional order, legal frameworks, and judicial independence constitute the foundation for a well-functioning society, but they remain hollow unless the government has the capacity to apply these tools appropriately. Activities in this Program Area support avenues for public participation and oversight, for curbing corruption, and for substantive separation of powers through institutional checks and balances. Transparency, accountability, and integrity are also vital to government effectiveness and political stability. Strategies for promoting transparency, accountability, and improved responsiveness of governments include the support of global partnerships, such as the Open Government Partnership, and innovative technology solutions.

Executive Oversight

A total of ten countries reported that the legislature had taken executive oversight actions in FY 2012. The number of actions taken was 279, well below the target of 424. Countries reporting included Georgia, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Kosovo, Macedonia, Niger, Somalia, Vietnam and Zimbabwe. Although the target was missed, Kenya, a large contributor to this indicator, showed progress towards more executive oversight actions in the number of financial scandals involving various government ministries that were exposés by the media and civil society organizations. The Parliamentary Committees responded to the exposé and public outcry by initiating investigations, with the Finance Committee being particularly active this past year. The Finance Committee investigated government loan guarantees for hydroelectric power projects as well as the restructuring agreement between the Central Bank and a local bank currently under receivership. Reports from the three main watchdog committees will be reported on in FY 2013. Because of this robust activity, the out-year targets for Kenya have been adjusted upwards to reflect the increased capacity of the oversight committees.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Good Governance								
Performance Indicator: Number of Executive Oversight Actions Taken by Legislature Receiving USG Assistance								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
15,144	3,949	3,971	317	424	279	Below Target	116	75
Data Source: FY 2012 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Training for Executive Branch Personnel

The executive branch is generally tasked with executing the many routine tasks of the state, including managing service delivery and enforcing the nation's laws. The civil servants and public employees who work in the executive are therefore critical to the effective and responsive management of the state. Building the skill-base of executive branch staff can therefore positively impact the overall effectiveness of state performance. A total of 5,394 executive branch personnel were trained in FY 2012, well above the target of 666. This was due largely to an intensive training program in Indonesia that trained 3,427 personnel.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Good Governance								
Performance Indicator: Number of Training Days Provided to Executive Branch Personnel with USG Assistance								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	315	666	5,394	Above Target	6,121	5,860
Data Source: FY 2012 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Program Area: Political Competition and Consensus-Building

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Political Competition and Consensus-Building (\$ in thousands)	246,531	-	212,580

Political Competition and Consensus-Building programs encourage the development of transparent and inclusive electoral and political processes, and democratic, responsive, and effective political parties. The United States seeks to promote consensus-building among government officials, political parties, and civil society to advance a common democratic agenda, especially where fundamental issues about the

democratization process have not yet been settled.

Open, transparent and competitive political processes ensure that citizens have a voice in the regular and peaceful transfer of power between governments. Extensive, long-term assistance is frequently needed to build the necessary groundwork for a credible and just electoral process. U.S. programs support efforts to ensure more responsive representation and better governance over the long term by working with candidates, political parties, elected officials, nongovernmental organizations, and citizens before, during, and in between elections. An open and competitive electoral system is also a good barometer of the general health of democratic institutions and values, since free and fair elections require a pluralistic and competitive political system, broad access to information, an active civil society, an impartial judicial system, and effective government institutions. U.S. programs are designed to provide assistance where there are opportunities to help ensure that elections are competitive and reflect the will of an informed citizenry and that political institutions are representative and responsive.

U.S. assistance supports electoral-related activities in advance of significant elections in key transitional societies or in new and fragile democracies. Funded activities include efforts to improve electoral legislation, election administration, non-partisan political party development, political participation, and voter education and turnout. Priority is given to initiatives that emphasize outreach to women, youth, minorities, and other underrepresented groups.

Voter and Civic Education

The provision of voter and civic education in developing democracies helps ensure that voters have the information they need to be effective participants in the democratic process, contributing to the development or maintenance of electoral democracy. The unit of measure is defined as any eligible voter that receives voter or civic education messages through print, broadcast, or new media, as well as via in-person contact. Voter and civic education also includes community-based trainings in underserved areas, public service announcements on electronic media, written materials, internet-based information and messages using the new media (in this usage primarily, but not exclusively social networking sites like Facebook and Twitter). Content may include voter motivation, explanation of the voting process, the functions of the office(s) being contested, and descriptions of the significance of the elections in democratic governance.

In FY 2012, voter and civic education efforts reached 58,020,113 persons in 22 countries, nearly double the targeted level. For instance, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, voter and civic education was expanded from four provinces to eleven, with 280 small grants allocated to 200 local CSOs in FY 2012. In Columbia, the United States was successful in creating more alliances with mass media. These alliances made the media a key player in local elections given that they became an active partner of the debate commissions, together with civil society organizations. Specifically, 714 Colombians attended the debates (gubernatorial and mayoral debates); approximately 2,300 households viewed the Cartagena debates online; 4,500 people in the Montes de Marregion learned about the proposals of candidates to governor of Boland Sucre through the local newspaper; 150,000 Colombians listened to the discussion of issues facing the local elections on the "Value of the Vote" program on the local radio station; 360,000 citizens were informed by the information placed on local and national web pages; 136 people attended workshops on agenda issues and post-election analysis conducted by the implementing partners; 10,000 Colombians in target municipalities received booklets with information on the voting process.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Political Competition and Consensus-Building								
Performance Indicator: Number of Individuals Receiving Voter and Civic Education through USG-Assisted Programs								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	19,108,679	29,480,135	58,020,113	Above Target	59,878,338	13,601,710
Data Source: FY 2012 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Program Area: Civil Society

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Civil Society (\$ in thousands)	603,262	-	533,443

A fully participatory, democratic state must include an active and vibrant civil society, including an independent and open media, in which individuals can peacefully exercise their fundamental rights. U.S. assistance continued to support better legal environments for Civil Society Organizations (CSOs); improve their organizational capacity and financial viability; allow them to work more successfully in the arenas of advocacy and public service provision; and empower traditionally marginalized groups, such as women, ethnic and religious minorities, LGBT persons, disabled persons, and youth; and promote the free flow of information, including via the Internet.

Advocacy Interventions

Civil society participation in democratic policymaking improves the transparency and accountability of one's government and of the legislative process. This measure captures more than one democracy and governance outcome - it indicates that Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) have the capacity to substantively participate in democratic policymaking and that legislators are open to public participation. The indicator measures CSOs' active participation in, or engagement with the legislature, including: attending and contributing to committee meetings, sending policy briefs, sending comments on proposed legislation, and providing research. Both civil society advocacy efforts with legislatures and legislative outreach and openness to civil society engagement are also activities under this indicator.

For FY 2012, a total of 11,247 CSOs receiving U.S. assistance engaged in advocacy interventions, almost triple its target of 4,084. The USAID Global Labor Program reached 154 CSOs that promote international labor standards, workers' rights and gender equality in the workforce, mostly through democratic trade unions in Latin America, Asia, Africa, East and Central Europe, and the former Soviet Union. For example, in South Africa, support for unions led to significant advancements on gender and domestic worker policies. In Liberia, a historic collective bargaining agreement was signed between a local labor union and the largest mining multinational company in Liberia. In Bangladesh, union partners formed local organizing committees in 12 apparel businesses and conducted trainings on labor law and union rights for workers from 88 factories. In Honduras, a banana worker's union was formed in cooperation with several agro-industrial unions and hundreds of union members were trained on union administration and leadership.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE

Program Area: Civil Society

Performance Indicator: Number of Civil Society Organizations Receiving USG Assistance Engaged in Advocacy Interventions

FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
1,753	1,772	2,629	4,362	4,084	11,247	Above Target	23,937	19,254

Data Source: FY 2012 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).

Data Quality: Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf>).

Media Freedom

Free media (including print, broadcast, wireless, and Internet media) play key communications and linking roles in all political systems, providing a voice to civil society, business, government, and all other actors at the local, national, and international levels. Ideally, a professional and independent fourth estate helps underpin democracy by disseminating accurate information, facilitating democratic discourse, and providing critical and independent checks on government authorities. Media sector programs generally involve focused support in the key directions of the legal enabling environment for free or freer media; the professional training of journalists, editors, and production staff; building local training capacities of journalism schools and mid-career training centers; management training and media business development; and support for professional and industry associations in the media sector.

Since the early-1990s, independent media programs by over 50 missions have progressively integrated evolving Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) into media support programs, adapted to local needs and infrastructure capacities. Starting with simple Internet connections and web projects in the early 1990s, media assistance programs have progressively pushed the leading edges of ICT applications in the media sector. Depending on specific country needs, current media programs generally encompass: Internet and multi-media training for journalists; specialized training for bloggers and citizen reporters; development of databases to facilitate research, information, and news story exchanges among media; support for multi-media newsrooms and platforms; media applications of cell phone technologies; legal-regulatory support for expanding electronic media rights; and much more. ICT also finds heavy applications in less advanced media markets. For example, community radio stations even in the poorest rural markets (e.g. Mali, Haiti, Timor-Leste) make more effective use of Internet information exchanges and cell-phone interactive connectivity with their audiences as the result of U.S.-supported media programs.

The success of U.S. media assistance varies, depending upon the specific program and country context. In closed societies, the United States supported Internet Security Coalition (ISC) project advances sustained technical assistance to civil society organizations, independent media, and individuals whose use of ICT for expression, journalism, communications and advocacy is important for their societies, but potentially risky. ISC bridges the gap between technical specialists in the developed world and developing-world rights defenders by forging the links within the ecosystem to become a loose network that shares information on best practices and assumes the role of organically providing technical assistance. In FY 2012, the number of non-state media outlets assisted by the U.S. Government exceeded 2,700, well above the target of 1,891 and the 1,507 non-state outlets supported in FY 2011. The improved performance was due to higher than

expected support for non-state media in Armenia, Serbia and Ukraine.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Civil Society								
Performance Indicator: Number of Non-State News Outlets Assisted by USG								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
1,488	1,761	1,769	1,507	1,891	2,791	Above Target	1,361	990
Data Source: FY 2012 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Program Area: HIV/AIDS

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Health (\$ in thousands)	8,999,578	–	8,880,634
HIV/AIDS	5,893,110	–	6,000,250

The U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) is the U.S. Government's initiative to help save the lives of those suffering from HIV/AIDS around the world. This historic commitment is the largest by any nation to combat a single disease internationally, and PEPFAR investments also help alleviate suffering from other diseases across the global health spectrum. PEPFAR is driven by a shared responsibility among donor and partner nations and others to make smart investments to save lives. PEPFAR is advancing this agenda in the context of stronger country ownership, with the long-term goal of transitioning host countries (inclusive of all stakeholders) to plan, oversee, manage, deliver and finance a health program responsive to the needs of their people without development assistance.

The PEPFAR program has placed a heightened emphasis on supporting the creation of an AIDS-free generation globally. Toward this goal, PEPFAR is supporting a 20 percent reduction in the number of incident HIV infections in PEPFAR priority countries in sub-Saharan Africa by the end of FY 2013 using evidence-based combination prevention – including the expansion of Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) to six million patients; increasing coverage of voluntary male circumcision, and Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT) services; and procuring condoms to meet global need.

Antiretroviral Therapy (ART)

Through the rapid scale-up of high-impact HIV combination prevention interventions, including Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART), the global community can ultimately achieve an AIDS-free generation. Increasing enrollment of individuals into ART programs expands the number of persons receiving life-saving medication, improves quality of life, restores families and communities, and strengthens national strategies to address wide-ranging health and non-health concerns. In addition, persons receiving these treatments are less able to transmit the virus, so incident infections will be much reduced as these programs expand.

The FY 2012 target for this indicator was exceeded by the end of FY 2012, with 5.1 million adults and

children with advanced HIV infection receiving ART. The FY 2013 target for this indicator represents the aggregate total of individual country targets for the 36 PEPFAR operating units. The FY 2013 target has been calculated on the basis of multi-year trends, implementing partner and host-country scale-up plans, and available resources. FY 2014 target projections are not yet available at the time of this publication.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: HIV/AIDS								
Performance Indicator: Number of Adults and Children with Advanced HIV Infection Receiving Antiretroviral Therapy (ART)								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	3.9M	5.0M	5.1M	Above Target	6.0	Not Available
<p>Data Source: Semi-Annual and Annual Progress Reports as captured in U.S. Government FACTS Info reporting system. Most of the 36 PEPFAR operating units contribute to the treatment data. The 36 operating units include Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Caribbean Region, Central American Regional Programs, Central Asian Republics, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Russia, Rwanda, South Africa, South Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine, Vietnam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. HIV/AIDS results are achieved jointly by the Department of State, USAID and other U.S. Government agencies, such as the Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Defense, and the Peace Corps.</p> <p>Data Quality: The data are verified through triangulation with annual reports by the United Nations Joint Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the World Health Organization (WHO) that identifies numbers of people receiving treatment. Country reports by UN agencies such as UNICEF and the UN Development Program indicate the status of such human and social indicators as life expectancy and infant and under-5 mortality rates.</p>								

Minimum Care Services

In addition to the scale-up of combination prevention approaches, PEPFAR supports a variety of care and support interventions designed to help ensure that orphans and vulnerable children and people living with HIV/AIDS receive treatment at the optimal time; receive needed support for prevention; receive social, spiritual, and emotional support; and remain healthy and free of opportunistic infections.

The FY 2012 result for the number of eligible adults and children provided with a minimum of one care service is on target for the fiscal year, and exceeds the legislatively-mandated target of 12 million to be achieved by the close of FY 2013. By the end of FY 2012, 15.0 million eligible adults and children were provided with a minimum of care service in accordance with global guidelines. In FY 2013, PEPFAR will continue to provide care services to eligible adults and children. The FY 2013 target represents the aggregate estimate of all PEPFAR-supported country programs based on country-specific scale-up trends for care, as well as service entry-points for HIV testing and counseling, Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT), Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART), and other services. FY 2013 target projections are based on a smooth, increasing trajectory of estimated enrollments, associated with comparable scale-up patterns for point-of-entry services. FY 2014 targets are not yet available, but will be informed by FY 2013 performance trajectories, as well as available resources.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE

Program Area: HIV/AIDS

Performance Indicator: Number of Eligible Adults and Children Provided with a Minimum of One Care Service

FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	12.9M	15.1M	15.0M	Improved, but Target Not Met	16.5M	Not Available

Data Source: Semi-Annual and Annual Progress Reports are captured in the U.S. Government FACTS Info reporting system. Most of the 36 Operating units contribute to the care and support data. The 36 operating units include Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Caribbean Region, Central American Regional Programs, Central Asian Republics, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Russia, Rwanda, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine, Vietnam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. HIV/AIDS results are achieved jointly by the Department of State, USAID and other U.S. Government agencies, such as the Departments of Health and Human Services, Defense, and the Peace Corps.

Data Quality: Data are verified through triangulation with population-based surveys of care and support for orphans and vulnerable children; program monitoring of provider-supported activities; targeted program evaluations; and management information systems that document data from patient care management, facility, community, and program management systems.

Program Area: Tuberculosis

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Health (\$ in thousands)	8,999,578	-	8,880,634
Tuberculosis	256,297	-	198,500

Twenty-two developing countries account for 80 percent of the world's tuberculosis (TB) cases and in 2011, there were approximately 1.4 million deaths due to TB worldwide, including 430,000 deaths among people with HIV co-infection. World Health Organization, Global Tuberculosis Report, 2012. With a shift from 41 to 28 priority countries in FY 2012, USAID achieved significant progress in TB by providing global technical leadership and supporting the expansion of quality TB services in 28 high-burden, strategically important countries. USAID is focusing where drug resistant TB is of particular concern, and USAID's investments can be leveraged for highest impact. The most recent World Health Organization (WHO) data show that in these 28 countries, TB death and prevalence rates had decreased 34 percent and 35 percent respectively, compared to 1990, and fourteen of the 28 USAID priority countries achieved treatment success rates of 85 percent or more. Detection of all forms of TB reached 62 percent, and more than 1.35 million smear-positive TB cases were successfully treated in the focus countries. In addition, more than 44,000 multi-drug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) cases initiated treatment in USAID-supported countries.

USAID's programmatic investments in TB focus on improving the quality of basic TB services, preventing multi-drug-resistant TB and extremely drug-resistant TB (XDR-TB) and supporting the scale up of MDR/XDR-TB diagnosis and treatment services in priority countries. Resources are used to support expansion of the DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short-course) strategy throughout the health system to maintain the quality of TB services and intensify case finding; strengthen health systems; address MDR-TB and TB/HIV and other challenges; engage all care providers, public and private; empower people with TB and the communities that care for them; and promote research. These comprise the six components of the internationally-recognized Stop TB Strategy promoted by the global TB community,

including USAID and WHO. In particular, USAID investments have supported the scale-up of MDR-TB diagnosis and treatment services, improved surveillance capacity, support for laboratory services to provide accurate and timely TB diagnosis, treatment support activities to ensure patients who start treatment are able to be cured and/or complete treatment, and improved infection control practices. The results achieved are expressed in terms of the contribution of U.S. resources to national TB outcomes, leveraged with funds from other donors, particularly the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria.

Two key performance indicators for USAID are the treatment success rate (TSR), and the case notification rate (CNR). For the purposes of the FY 2012 APR, USAID is reporting on contributions to the case notification rate and treatment success rate in its 28 TB priority countries.

TB Treatment Success Rate

The treatment success rate (TSR) is the percentage of new smear positive pulmonary TB cases in an annual treatment cohort that were cured and completed treatment under DOTS as reported to the national TB program. Since cure is defined by the conversion of positive to negative smear results and many cases may either be smear negative at diagnosis or unable to produce sputum after a course of treatment, success is defined by adding together all patients who met the standard definition for cure and those who completed treatment but may not have met the precise definition of cure. The TSR is defined as the proportion of new smear-positive TB patients who are either cured (as confirmed by a bacteriological test at the end of treatment) or who complete their entire course of treatment (without bacteriological confirmation of a cure) out of all patients who started treatment in a year. Due to the lengthy time needed to complete treatment and assess cure/completion, this indicator “lags” by at least one year since programs need time to compile data for the entire annual cohort.

In 1991, the World Health Assembly set a TSR target of 85 percent for each country based on the epidemiology of TB and the minimum percentage of smear positive TB patients that need to be detected and successfully treated in order to cut transmission rates enough to move towards elimination. The TSR is an outcome measurement of program quality; national TB program capacity to manage TB is demonstrated by the ability to successfully treat at least 85 percent of each annual cohort and limit the number of patients who abandon treatment, die while on treatment, or remain smear positive at the end of the regimen (fail treatment). Because TB is transmitted in the air when an infected person coughs or sneezes, effective treatment is critical to preventing the spread of TB. TB patients who do not successfully complete treatment are at higher risk for developing MDR-TB (which is resistant to the two most effective anti-TB drugs), and transmitting MDR-TB to others in their households, communities, or workplaces. As more TB patients successfully complete their treatment, there is likely to be less transmission of TB within a community, and it is less likely for a TB patient to develop and transmit MDR-TB. Tracking progress toward meeting or exceeding the 85 percent TSR target is a key indicator of how effectively programs in priority countries fight this disease. This indicator has improved steadily in high-burden countries and in countries with confirmed drug-resistant cases of TB in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East.

In FY 2012, the number of USAID TB priority countries changed and now consists of 28 countries that have high HIV and MDR burdens. Trends in TSR have been analyzed for these TB priority countries to set targets for FY 2013 and FY 2014. Due to the challenges of successful treatment in countries with high failure and death rates due to MDR and HIV co-infection, a one percent increase in TSR per year for FY 2013 and FY 2014 is expected in the USAID TB priority countries.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE

Program Area: Tuberculosis

Performance Indicator: Percent of Registered New Smear Positive Pulmonary TB Cases That Were Cured and Completed Treatment Under DOTS Nationally (Treatment Success Rate)

FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	86%	86%	86%	On Target	87%	88%

Data Source: World Health Organization (WHO) Report, Global Tuberculosis Control. FY 2012 TSR trends have been reported for the following 28 countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Georgia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Prior year (FY 2011) results were based on TSR trend data for 20 Tier One countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Ukraine, Zambia and Zimbabwe). This indicator tracks data that are two years old due to the lengthy duration of TB treatment. FY 2012 data includes treatment outcomes for the cohort of patients that began treatment in 2010.

Data Quality: The USAID TB Program examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.

TB Case Notification Rate

The TB case notification rate (CNR) refers to all new TB cases notified to WHO for a given year, expressed per 100,000 population. Beginning in FY 2011, USAID reported on case notification for all forms of TB (and not only smear positive TB as in previous years). This is due to the renewed emphasis on the need for universal access to diagnosis and treatment for all TB cases, not just smear-positive cases, to ensure better treatment outcomes and because of the rapidly changing diagnostic technologies that may ultimately result in no longer using smear status as the key TB diagnosis category.

Because effective treatment of TB patients reduces TB transmission, early detection is a key TB control strategy, and this indicator measures a program's capacity to detect and notify new cases to the national program. Since information on true incidence or prevalence of TB disease is either estimated or unlikely to be available in many countries, this indicator tracks the actual TB notifications in a country rather than a proportion of these notified cases to the estimated incidence. Trends over time in case notification usually indicate changes in program coverage and capacity to detect TB cases. Additionally, this indicator provides data for program planning and monitoring and evaluation purposes, and it should be used as a measure to guide these activities. For example, an upward trend in case notification rates can reflect an improvement in the program's ability to diagnose and report TB cases. On the other hand, in some countries, an increasing trend may be due to high rates of HIV co-infection.

The TB case notification rate allows the United States to assess trends in how many new TB cases are detected and notified to the WHO per 100,000 population per year in priority countries. In countries where case detection has not reached 100 percent, the trend in TB case notifications may indicate changes in program coverage, access to TB diagnosis, and capacity to diagnose and report TB cases. Currently, USAID TB priority countries have not yet reached 100 percent case detection, therefore an increase in TB case notifications is expected over the next few years.

In FY 2012, 120 cases per 100,000 population per year were detected in USAID TB priority countries. FY 2013 and FY 2014 targets for this indicator have been informed by trends in estimated TB incidence and TB case notification rates in the 28 TB priority countries. Out-year targets further take into consideration assumptions about the availability of new diagnostic technologies, the difficulty in finding

and correctly diagnosing the remaining cases in contexts where facility-based case finding has reached its limits, and expectations of level funding in FY 2013 and FY 2014.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Tuberculosis								
Performance Indicator: Case Notification Rate in New Sputum Smear Positive Pulmonary TB Cases per 100,000 Population Nationally								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	115/100,000	117/100,000	120/100,000	Above Target	122/100,000	125/100,000
Data Source: World Health Organization (WHO) Report, Global Tuberculosis Control. This calculation includes TB case notification for the following 28 priority countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Georgia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Zambia and Zimbabwe.								
Data Quality: The USAID TB Program examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

Program Area: Malaria

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Health (\$ in thousands)	8,999,578	–	8,880,634
Malaria	650,000	–	670,000

USAID supports the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) goal of halving the malaria burden in 70 percent of at-risk populations in sub-Saharan Africa, i.e. approximately 450 million people. In FY 2012, USAID's malaria projects continued to support the scale-up of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs), indoor residual spraying (IRS), appropriate malaria case management including parasitological diagnosis and treatment with artemisinin-based combination therapies (ACTs), and intermittent preventive treatment of malaria in pregnancy (IPTp). PMI now includes 19 focus countries in Africa and one regional program in the Greater Mekong sub-region. USAID also supports malaria control activities in three other countries in Africa (Burkina-Faso, Burundi, and South Sudan), as well as a regional program in Latin America.

Over the past decade, dramatic progress has been made in reducing the burden of malaria in sub-Saharan Africa. According to the World Health Organization, the estimated number of malaria deaths worldwide has fallen by over 30 percent from 985,000 in 2000 to 655,000 in 2010. The United States has played a major role in this effort and is the single largest donor to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund), while also contributing substantial funding to the World Bank. Dramatic increases in the coverage of malaria control measures are being documented in nationwide household surveys as a result of the contributions of PMI, prior U.S. assistance, national governments, and other donors.

During the past seven years, household ownership of at least one ITN increased from an average of 32 to 61 percent in all 15 of the original PMI focus countries. At the same time, use of an ITN among children under five more than doubled from an average of 22 to 49 percent, and similar increases have been documented for use of ITNs by pregnant women (from an average of 21 to 47 percent). In 12 of the 15 original PMI focus countries (Angola, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia), declines in all-cause mortality rates among children under five have been observed - ranging from 16 percent (in Malawi) to 50 percent (in Rwanda). While a variety of factors may be influencing these declines, there is strong and growing evidence that malaria

prevention and treatment efforts are playing a major role in these reductions. For example, in Tanzania, where an in-depth malaria impact evaluation was carried out in FY 2012, under-five mortality fell by 45 percent - from 148 (in 1999) to 81 deaths (in 2010) per 1,000 live births. This decline occurred during a period of major improvements in malaria control policies in Tanzania, including the adoption of highly effective ACTs for malaria treatment and a massive scale-up of ITN ownership and use. The evaluation provided strong evidence that malaria interventions in Tanzania have had a positive effect on reducing mortality among children under five. Malaria impact evaluations in the 14 remaining PMI focus countries will be completed by FY 2014.

Protection Against Malaria

If used properly, ITNs are one of the best ways to prevent mosquitoes from biting individuals and infecting them with malaria. Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) is also a proven and highly effective malaria control measure if applied correctly. Measuring the number of people protected against malaria with a prevention measure (ITN and/or IRS) supported with PMI funds is a key indicator as to whether U.S. assistance is succeeding in extending prevention measures that are necessary to reach the goal of reducing the number of malaria deaths in 19 African countries. The expected impact of malaria ITN and/or IRS prevention measures is to reduce the number of malaria deaths in PMI countries.

PMI coordinates its procurement and distribution of ITNs with other major donors including the Global Fund, the World Bank, and UNICEF. In FY 2012, the major restructuring of the Global Fund caused many delays in grant disbursements. These delays directly impacted the number of ITNs PMI had agreed to help distribute, particularly in Nigeria. The reason for the shortfall below FY 2012 planned targets is primarily due to delays in the delivery of over 15 million Global Fund ITNs in Nigeria that PMI had agreed to distribute.

Targets for this indicator are set by estimating the number of ITNs that will be procured and/or distributed and the number of houses that will be sprayed by PMI in the following year based on Malaria Operational Plans for the 19 PMI focus countries. Funding levels and the addition of countries are also considered. Out-year targets for FY 2013 and FY 2014 have been adjusted to reflect flat-lined levels of financing, and account for the remaining ITNs procured for Nigeria originally scheduled for delivery in FY 2012 that will now be delivered in early FY 2013.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE

Program Area: Malaria

Performance Indicator: Number of People Protected against Malaria with a Prevention Measure (Insecticide Treated Nets or Indoor Residual Spraying)

FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
25M	30M	40M	58M	67M	50M	Below Target	60M	60M

Data Source: USAID program information. The 19 PMI focus countries are Angola, Benin, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. FY 2008, FY 2009, and FY 2010 results reflect activities completed in all 15 PMI countries. FY 2011 results include the original 15 PMI countries as well as the addition of activities in two new PMI countries, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Nigeria. FY 2012 results include activities in the original 15 PMI countries, and the addition of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nigeria, Guinea, and Zimbabwe. The estimated results account for double-counting by reducing the overall reported numbers by 10 percent, which reflects an estimated percentage of the population in PMI countries benefiting from PMI-supported IRS and ITNs. FY 2013 and FY 2014 targets for this indicator are set by estimating the number of ITNs that will be procured and/or distributed and the number of houses that will be sprayed by PMI in the following year based on Malaria Operational Plans for the 19 PMI focus countries.

Data Quality: Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each operating unit must document the methodology for conducting DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5; link: <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf>).

Program Area: Other Public Health Threats

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Health (\$ in thousands)	8,999,578	–	8,880,634
Other Public Health Threats	118,411	–	115,364

More than one billion people suffer globally from the severe disfigurement, disability, and blindness caused by neglected tropical diseases (NTDs). These diseases disproportionately impact poor and rural populations that lack access to safe water, sanitation, and essential medicines. They cause sickness and disability, contribute to childhood malnutrition, compromise children's mental and physical development, and can result in blindness and severe disfigurement. In addition, the impact of loss of productivity due to poor health is considerable. Seven of the most prevalent NTDs – lymphatic filariasis (elephantiasis), schistosomiasis (snail fever), trachoma (eye infection), onchocerciasis (river blindness), and three soil-transmitted helminthes (hookworm, roundworm, and whipworm) can be controlled using single dose medication to all eligible individuals in an affected community at regular intervals. Since the approach to addressing these diseases is similar, an integrated delivery strategy for mass drug administration is utilized that is safe, highly effective, and cost efficient.

USAID's NTD response is directed to achieve the goal of reducing the prevalence of seven NTDs by 50 percent among 70 percent of the affected populations in USAID's NTD focus countries, and will be contributing to the elimination of onchocerciasis in Latin America, the elimination of lymphatic filariasis and blinding trachoma globally.

Neglected Tropical Disease Treatments

Neglected tropical disease treatments are defined as the age and height appropriate dosage of a NTD specific drug administered to an eligible person in a defined geographic area. Each drug dose is counted as a unique treatment such that an individual may receive multiple treatments if treated for multiple diseases. The number of treatments is based on population coverage at district level for at risk populations as determined by district-level mapping, mass drug administration coverage, and rounds of coverage. The expected impact of the delivery of NTDs treatments through U.S.-funded programs is a reduction in the number and percentage of individuals of the target population at risk for lymphatic filariasis and trachoma.

In FY 2012, 103,800,000 treatments were recorded to have been delivered as of September 30, 2012; however data collection and analysis is still ongoing for mass drug administrations completed in the fourth quarter of FY 2012, and these results are expected in mid-FY 2013. The anticipated final FY 2012 result will likely still be short by 27 million treatments as USAID's Mali program was forced to stop due to the military coup d'état. This indicator captures the number of NTD treatments delivered for the following countries: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Indonesia, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo, and Uganda.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Other Public Health Threats								
Performance Indicator: Number of Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD) Treatments Delivered through USG-funded Programs								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
58.0M	130.6M	160.7M	186.7M	164.0M	103.8M	Below Target	150.0M	168.0M
Data Source: This indicator is for the number of NTD treatments delivered for the following countries: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Indonesia, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo, and Uganda.								
Data Quality: The USAID Neglected Tropical Diseases Program verifies all third-party data collected at the national level for this indicator.								

Program Area: Maternal and Child Health

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Health (\$ in thousands)	8,999,578	–	8,880,634
Maternal and Child Health	919,535	–	952,936

In 2010, an estimated 287,000 women died during and following pregnancy and childbirth from largely preventable complications, and millions more women suffer debilitating pregnancy-related injuries, disabilities, and infections. Nearly 6.9 million children under five years of age died in 2012, many from easily treatable or vaccine-preventable conditions.

In FY 2012, USAID played a key role in advancing global progress toward goals to end preventable maternal and child deaths through innovation and research, providing technical support to countries, and exerting global leadership. A strong demonstration of USAID's technical leadership in maternal and child health was the June 2012 Child Survival Call to Action—a high-level forum convened by the governments of Ethiopia, India, and the United States, in collaboration with UNICEF, which challenged the world community to reduce child mortality to 20 or fewer child deaths per 1,000 live births in every country by 2035. Reaching this historic target will save an additional 45 million children's lives by 2035. USAID used

the momentum of the Child Survival Call to Action and its follow-on initiative, *A Promise Renewed* to focus on five countries that collectively account for one-half of global child deaths and started working with governments in Nigeria, Democratic Republic of Congo, and India to sharpen plans and accelerate efforts to reduce maternal and child mortality. USAID is also accelerating health assistance to other USAID priority countries in sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean, prioritizing budgets and committing to action plans to end preventable child and maternal deaths and is supporting GAVI to ensuring increased immunization against vaccine-preventable diseases.

Skilled Birth Attendants

The United States is working in selected countries to end preventable maternal deaths by bringing integrated, comprehensive programs to address women’s health needs from conception to 42 days following delivery. USAID programs take into account and address cultural and financial factors that limit utilization of life-saving care. In FY 2012, USAID resources focused on high-impact maternal interventions with support for essential health system and human resource improvements. Having a skilled attendant at birth is a critical component of efforts to reduce maternal mortality. Most non-abortion-related maternal deaths happen during labor and delivery or within the first few days following delivery.

Global coverage in the use of skilled birth attendants across 28 USAID-assisted countries increased from 50.0 percent in FY 2011 to 51.1 percent in FY 2012. FY 2013 and FY 2014 target projections are based on level funding and the provision of accelerated technical assistance to 28 USAID MCH priority countries. To help support continued increases in skilled birth attendant coverage, USAID will continue to work in close collaboration with host country governments to help train, deploy, and motivate skilled birth attendants, in addition to strengthening existing systems for quality management and quality improvement.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Maternal and Child Health								
Performance Indicator: Percent of Births Attended by a Skilled Doctor, Nurse or Midwife								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
46.7%	47.8%	48.9%	50.0%	50.0%	51.1%	Above Target	52.2%	53.3%
Data Source: FY 2007-2012 results, and out-year targets for FY 2013 and FY 2014 have been projected based on Demographic Health Survey and Census Bureau data for the following 28 USAID MCH priority countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen, and Zambia.								
Data Quality: The USAID Knowledge Management Services (KMS) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

Diphtheria/Pertussis/Tetanus (DPT3) Vaccinations

USAID is continuing to expand coverage and access to vaccines which have the greatest potential impact on child survival. Coverage of child immunization through regular programs, rather than special campaigns, improves overall immunization status. Adequate Diphtheria/Pertussis/Tetanus (DPT3) coverage contributes to reduced child morbidity and mortality by protecting children from contracting these diseases and preventing transmission.

The DPT3 vaccine coverage rate refers to the percentage of children under five years of age in developing countries who receive all three doses of the vaccine at any time before the Demographic and Health Survey

(DHS) is completed. DPT3 coverage projections have been formulated based on 2012 population data for children 0-4 years. FY 2012 results for this indicator are derived from a linear interpolation of data from USAID MCH priority countries with two or more data points using a DHS, Multi-Cluster Indicator Survey, or other acceptable data sources at the time of the update. FY 2012 results, as well as FY 2013 and FY 2014 targets, are based on projections for the 28 MCH Priority countries. In FY 2012, 60.8 percent DPT 3 coverage was achieved, amounting to a 1.5 percent increase in DPT3 coverage from prior year estimations. Improvements in DPT3 coverage are reflective of improvements in the overall health system in these countries.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Maternal and Child Health								
Performance Indicator: Percent of Children who Receive DPT3 Vaccine by 12 Months of Age								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
57.3%	58.9%	59.0%	59.9%	59.9%	60.8%	Above Target	61.6%	62.3%
Data Source: FY 2007-2012 results and out-year targets for FY 2013 and FY 2014 have been projected based on Demographic Health Survey and Census Bureau data for the following 28 USAID-assisted countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen, and Zambia.								
Data Quality: The USAID Knowledge Management Services (KMS) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

Program Area: Family Planning and Reproductive Health

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Health (\$ in thousands)	8,999,578	–	8,880,634
Family Planning and Reproductive Health	638,482	–	635,356

Recent estimates indicate that 222 million women in developing countries have an unmet need for family planning, which translates annually into 54 million unintended pregnancies, 26 million abortions, 1.1 million newborn deaths, and 79,000 maternal deaths. Continuing high fertility also places rapidly expanding demands on other social sector and political systems, economic growth, and the environment. In response, USAID advances and supports family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH) programs worldwide through field-driven program design and implementation, comprehensive technical support, timely and authoritative research, global leadership, and high-impact partnerships designed to expand access to high quality, voluntary family planning and reproductive health information and services, in order to reduce unintended pregnancy and promote healthy reproductive behaviors.

Family planning is an efficient and cost-effective response to the serious public health issues of child and maternal mortality as well as a necessary intervention for achievement of the demographic dividend. USAID contributes directly to the goals of both *A Promise Renewed*, the global effort led by UNICEF and USAID to end preventable child deaths, and *FP2020*, the global effort led by the U.K.'s Department for International Development and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation to enable 120 million more women to access and use modern contraception by 2020.

USAID works with governments to achieve supportive policies to enable more women access to family planning services and encourage country governments to take ownership of development. As a result of USAID-supported work, the governments of Tanzania and Nigeria created line items for family planning in

their budgets and increased spending for family planning. USAID programs worked with the Ministries of Health and advocacy groups in Liberia and Nigeria to revise national service delivery guidelines to permit Community Health Workers to administer injectable contraceptives. That brings to seven the number of African countries that now permit this practice, increasing women's access to a broader range of contraceptive options. USAID uses a variety of indicators to assess program progress and contributions towards planned health outcomes, including monitoring trends in modern method contraceptive prevalence and age at first birth across USAID-assisted countries.

Contraceptive Use

Increased contraceptive use leads to decreases in unintended pregnancies and abortion rates and slows population growth over time. The modern method contraceptive prevalence rate (MCPR) measures the percentage of in-union women of reproductive age (15-49 years) using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. The average MCPR is defined as the sum of the estimated annual MCPRs across all target countries as a proportion of the number of target countries. Annual country estimates of MCPR are derived through moving averages using all available data points from Demographic and Reproductive Health Surveys (DHS/RHS) as well as FY 2012 population data. Estimates for future years are derived through linear extrapolation based on the last two available data points.

A 1.1 percent increase in MCPR was achieved across USAID-assisted FP/RH countries between 2011 and 2012. Planned targets for FY 2012 were exceeded. Two FP/RH countries (Peru and Honduras) are on track to graduate from the USAID FP/RH program based on a continued upward trajectory in their MCPRs. Countries are considered for graduation once they reach a MCPR of 50 percent and a total fertility rate of 3.0. Experience suggests that a country with a strong family planning program can expect to achieve and sustain a 1-2 percentage point annual change in MCPR. Targets for FY 2013 and FY 2014 build on this historical pattern and were adjusted to take into account FY 2012 funding projected FY 2013-funding levels.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Family Planning and Reproductive Health								
Performance Indicator: MCPR: Modern Method Contraceptive Prevalence Rate								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
26.4%	27.3%	28.4%	29.8%	30.8%	30.9%	Above Target	31.9%	32.8%
Data Source: FY 2012 results and FY 2013 and FY 2014 targets have been projected using Demographic and Reproductive Health Survey data for the following USAID-assisted countries: Armenia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India (UP), Kenya, Jordan, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. FY 2012 results and FY 2013, FY 2014, and FY 2014 targets are based on: 1) the number of countries receiving >= \$2 million in FP/RH in FY 2008 and with two or more Reproductive Health Survey (RHS) or DHS data points available at the time of reporting.								
Data Quality: The USAID Office of Population and Reproductive Health examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

First Birth under 18

Delaying the age of first birth helps slow population growth by lengthening the time between generations. In addition, early childbearing has multiple detrimental health and non-health consequences. Women who give birth before the age of 18 are more likely to suffer from obstetric fistula, acquire HIV, and die in childbirth than women who initiate childbearing at older ages. Their children are also more likely to experience serious health consequences. Furthermore, early childbearing is associated with lower levels of education, higher rates of poverty, and higher incidences of domestic violence and sexual abuse.

This indicator measures the proportion of women who had a first birth below the age of 18 among women aged 18-24 at the time of the survey. The average percentage of women aged 20-24 who had a first birth before the age of 18 is equal to the sum of the estimated annual percentage of women aged 20-24 who had a first birth before the age of 18 across all target countries divided by the number of target countries. Annual country estimates of early childbearing are derived through moving averages using all available data points from DHS/RHS surveys. Estimates for years beyond the last available data point are derived through linear extrapolation based on the last two available data points.

Planned targets for this indicator were exceeded in FY 2012; consistent with historical trends for this indicator, a 0.7 percent reduction was achieved in first births to women under the age of 18 across USAID-assisted FP/RH countries. Targets for FY 2013 and FY 2014 build on this historical pattern and were adjusted to take into account projected funding levels in FY 2013 and FY 2014.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Family Planning and Reproductive Health								
Performance Indicator: First Birth under 18								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
23.8%	23.9%	24.4%	24.0%	23.6%	23.3%	Above Target	23%	22.7%
<p>Data Source: Demographic and Reproductive Health Survey data for the following USAID-assisted countries: Armenia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India (UP), Kenya, Jordan, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. FY 2012 results and FY 2013, FY 2014, and FY 2014 targets have been estimated based the following criteria: 1) the number of countries receiving >= \$2 million in FP/RH in FY 2008 and with two or more RHS/DHS data points available at the time of reporting.</p> <p>Data Quality: The USAID Knowledge Management Services (KMS) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.</p>								

Program Area: Water Supply and Sanitation

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Health (\$ in thousands)	8,999,578	–	8,880,634
Water Supply and Sanitation	275,055	–	161,524

The U.S. Government, through the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005, is committed to using its foreign assistance resources to help achieve a water-secure world where people and countries have reliable and sustainable access to an acceptable quantity and quality of water to meet human, livelihood, production, and ecosystem needs. Access to reliable water supply and sanitation is achieved through diverse approaches, including both direct support for small- and large-scale infrastructure development and indirect support through institutional development, community-based systems, facilitation of private supply

of products and services, and financing to ensure long-term sustainability and expansion of access. The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target is to reduce the proportion of people without access to an improved water supply by half by 2015 relative to the FY 1990 baseline, and globally this MDG was met in 2010, according to the 2012 update. <http://www.unicef.org/media/files/>WHO/UNICEF JMP Report 2012.pdf> Nevertheless, there are still 780 million people without access to an improved water source, with greater levels of access shown to be in urban areas among higher socioeconomic populations. Sanitation has even less coverage, with over 2.5 billion people lacking access to basic sanitation. USAID's new Water Strategy, to be announced in March 2013, prioritizes investments in sanitation to address this gap.

Access to an Improved Water Source

Improved drinking water sources, according to the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation, are ones that by nature of their construction or through active intervention are protected from outside contamination, and in particular, from contamination with fecal matter. These sources include: piped water into a dwelling, plot, or yard; public tap/standpipe; tube well or borehole; a protected dug well; a protected spring; or rainwater collection. All other sources are considered to be "unimproved." Unimproved drinking water sources, according to the JMP, are: an unprotected dug well; unprotected spring; cart with small tank/drum; tanker truck; surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel); and bottled water.

Per the WHO/UNICEF JMP definition for the percent of households using an improved water source, acceptable country-level data sources include the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), WHO/UNICEF Multi-Cluster Indicator Survey, or any high-quality national level data collected by the host government or other donors. USAID-assisted countries (Ghana, Indonesia, Liberia, and Mozambique) reporting household-level survey results through the FY 2012 Performance Plan and Report achieved an average of 50 percent coverage in FY 2012. Two of the four countries with FY 2012 target and FY 2012 result data points (Indonesia and Liberia) achieved an average of 37.5 percent coverage. Based on FY 2012 performance, an increasing trajectory in improved water source coverage is projected in these USAID-assisted countries in FY 2013 and FY 2014, with planned targets of 38.48 and 39.46, respectively.

In anticipation of future out-year reporting, four additional countries specified FY 2012 baselines and out-year targets for improved household-level water source access: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guatemala, Kenya, and Madagascar. USAID will provide continued technical support on WSSH-related programs, with Development Assistance, Economic Support Fund, and Global Health Programs funding also contributing to these country-level outcomes.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE

Program Area: Water Supply and Sanitation

Performance Indicator: Percent of Households Using an Improved Drinking Water Source

FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.5%	Data Not Available	38.48%	39.46%

Data Source: DHS, WHO/UNICEF MICS or other survey results, as reported through the FY 2012 Performance Plan and Report module in the US Government FACTS Info reporting system. This data presentation is based on the following list of countries with a minimum of two data points for comparison (FY 2012 target and FY 2012 result): Ghana, Indonesia, Liberia, and Mozambique. FY 2012 targets are not available for all countries that reported FY 2012 PPR results through the US Government FACTS Info Reporting System. In line with global WHO JMP trends, a .98 percent average rate of change was used to extrapolate out-year targets for the percent of households using an improved water source.

Data Quality: The USAID Maternal and Child Health Program reviews and verifies data submitted by USAID operating units through the FY 2012 Performance Plan and Report.

Access to Improved Sanitation

Improved sanitation is defined as a facility that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact, and facilities shared between two or more households are not considered improved under this definition. Use of an improved sanitation facility by households is strongly linked to decreases in the incidence of diarrheal disease among household members, especially among children under age five. Diarrhea remains the second leading cause of child deaths worldwide. This indicator is useful in tracking the contribution of USG-funded activities to the MDGs.

A total of six countries reported household-level survey results for the percent of households using an improved sanitation facility through the FY 2012 Performance Plan and Report: Burkina Faso, Ghana, Indonesia, Liberia, Mozambique, and Nepal. An average of 26.3 percent coverage was achieved among households reporting the use of an improved sanitation facility across these six USAID-assisted countries in FY 2012. Three of the six countries with FY 2012 target and FY 2012 result data points (namely, Burkina Faso, Indonesia and Liberia) achieved an average of 12.6 percent coverage in the percent of household using an improved sanitation facility. Based on FY 2012 performance, an increasing trajectory in improved household-level sanitation facility coverage is projected in these USAID-assisted countries in FY 2013 and FY 2014, with out-year targets of 14.46 and 16.46, respectively. In addition to the afore-mentioned countries, Guatemala, Kenya, Liberia, and Madagascar also established FY 2012 baselines and out-year targets for improved sanitation facility access.

While FY 2012 Water Supply Sanitation and Health (WSSH) standard indicators were revised and improved to facilitate reporting on WSSH-related activities at country-level, not all missions have made the change to these new indicators. Other WSSH activities covered by mission-level custom indicators are not captured in this summary. USAID will provide continued technical support on WSSH-related programs, with Development Assistance, Economic Support Fund, and Global Health Programs funding also contributing to these country-level outcomes.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE

Program Area: Water Supply and Sanitation

Performance Indicator: Percent of Households Using an Improved Sanitation Facility

FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.0%	12.6%	Below Target	14.46%	16.46%

Data Source: DHS, WHO/UNICEF MICS, or other survey results, as reported through the FY 2012 Performance Plan and Report module in the US Government FACTS Info reporting system. This data presentation is based on the following list of countries with a minimum of two data points for comparison (FY 2012 target and FY 2012 result) in the FY 2012 PPR: Burkina Faso, Indonesia and Liberia. FY 2012 targets are not available for all countries that reported FY 2012 PPR results through the US Government FACTS Info Reporting System. In line with global WHO JMP trends, a 1.86 percent average rate of change was used to extrapolate FY 2013 and FY 2014 out-year targets for the percent of households using an improved sanitation facility.

Data Quality: The USAID Maternal and Child Health Program reviews and verifies data submitted by USAID operating units through the FY 2012 Performance Plan and Report.

Program Area: Nutrition

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Health (\$ in thousands)	8,999,578	–	8,880,634
Nutrition	190,608	–	99,554

Globally, 170 million children are chronically undernourished. Undernutrition contributes to more than a third of under-five deaths globally. Undernutrition is the underlying cause of death of more than 2.6 million children and 100,000 mothers every year. The damage caused by undernutrition to physical growth and brain development in pregnancy and early childhood is irreversible. It leads to permanently reduced cognitive function and physical capacity through adulthood. Lost productivity due to undernutrition can cost developing economies between 2.0 and 3.0 percent of their gross domestic product annually. However, this cycle is preventable. Improving nutrition can reduce child and maternal mortality and morbidity as well as chronic diseases later in life, lift families out of poverty, and contribute to long-term economic growth. With nutrition as the interface, long-term links can be forged and mutual benefits realized from U.S. investments in agriculture, health, and humanitarian assistance.

Nutrition is a key component of both Feed the Future (FTF) and the Global Health Initiative (GHI), as well as the Food for Peace programs. USAID aims to prevent and treat undernutrition through a comprehensive package of maternal and child nutrition interventions, focusing on the 1,000 days from pregnancy to age two. To help address this challenge, our programs support country-led efforts to ensure the availability of affordable, quality foods, the promotion of breastfeeding and improved feeding practices, micronutrient supplementation and community-based management of acute malnutrition. Since rising incomes do not necessarily translate into a reduction in undernutrition, USAID is supporting specific efforts geared towards better child nutrition outcomes, including broader nutrition education targeting not only mothers, but fathers, grandmothers and other caregivers.

Maternal Anemia Prevalence

Anemia is strongly associated with maternal mortality, and can contribute to premature birth and low birth weight. Iron deficiency anemia is the most common type of anemia affecting millions of girls and women in developing countries. Anemia is most often caused by poor diet and is exacerbated by infectious diseases, particularly malaria and intestinal parasites.

As part of a comprehensive nutrition strategy, USAID’s programs aim to improve the nutritional status of women and children through targeted investments in the highest burden countries. The programs work across health and agriculture to improve the nutritional status of women and children. FY 2012 performance was above target, with a 1.2 percent reduction in the prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age achieved across 15 GHI and FTF-assisted countries between FY 2011 and FY 2012.

Annual results for this indicator are calculated using population weighted rolling averages for assisted countries. FY 2013 and FY 2014 targets are based on out-year projections using this population weighted rolling average methodology, and are consistent with activity plans and similar levels of out-year funding in FY 2013 and FY 2014.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Nutrition								
Performance Indicator: Prevalence of Anemia among Women of Reproductive Age								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	46.0%	N/A	41.4%	41.4%	40.9%	Above Target	40.4%	39.9%
Data Source: Demographic and Health Survey, Micronutrient Initiative and Census Bureau data (for population weights) for the following USAID Nutrition Program and FTF priority countries: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia.								
Data Quality: The USAID Knowledge Management Services (KMS) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

Underweight Children

Reducing the prevalence of underweight children under five years old is an indicator of global progress towards the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. Over 100 million children worldwide, or one in every six children, are underweight. Underweight prevalence has decreased since 1990 from one in three children to one in four. But in the wake of the recent fluctuations in food prices and continued drought in areas such as the Sahel and Horn of Africa, these gains are threatened.

FY 2012 results for the prevalence of underweight children under five years of age across GHI and FTF-assisted countries were estimated using 2012 underweight population data collected through the Demographic and Health Survey. Population-weighted rolling averages for GHI and FTF-assisted countries are calculated annually based on the availability of new survey data points.

In FY 2012, a 22.0 percent prevalence of underweight children under five years of age was achieved across the seventeen GHI and FTF assisted countries, amounting to a 3.9 percent reduction from FY 2011. This better than anticipated result represents almost a full percentage point reduction in underweight prevalence, and is indicative of the accelerated progress being made towards achieving MDG 1. In a high burden country, one percentage point represents thousands of children who are better nourished compared to one year ago.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE

Program Area: Nutrition

Performance Indicator: Prevalence of Underweight Children under Five Years of Age

FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	22.9%	22.9%	22%	Above Target	21.3%	20.6%

Data Source: Demographic Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, Reproductive Health Surveys and Census Bureau (for population weights) for the following USAID Nutrition Program and FTF priority countries: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. FY 2012 and prior year results were recalculated based on country with at least two survey data points. Population-weighted rolling averages are based on the new data projections for FY 2011 and FY 2012; out-year targets for FY 2013 and FY 2014 have also been estimated based on this population-weighted rolling average methodology.

Data Quality: The USAID Knowledge Management Services (KMS) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.

Program Area: Basic Education

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Education (\$ in thousands)	1,062,160	0	723,261
Basic Education	803,404	0	501,355

The United States promotes equitable, accountable, and sustainable formal and non-formal education systems. Investment in basic education focuses on improving early childhood education, primary education, and secondary education, delivered in formal or non-formal settings. It includes literacy, numeracy, and other basic skills programs for youth and adults.

The USAID Education Strategy 2011-2015 is focused on three main goals: 1) improved reading skills for 100 million children in primary grades by 2015; 2) improved ability of tertiary and workforce development programs to generate workforce skills relevant to a country's development goals; and 3) increased equitable access to education in crisis and conflict environments for 15 million learners by 2015.

Primary Enrollment Rate

In the Basic Education sector, the United States assesses its performance based on the primary net enrollment rate (NER) for a sample of countries receiving basic education funds. NER is a measure of access to schooling among the official primary school-age group. It is expressed as a percentage of the total primary school-age population. A high NER denotes a high degree of participation of the official school-age population. Although finding accurate global education indicators is difficult, NER is generally seen as the most reliable measure and so was chosen as an overall indicator of education outcome and impact. Although USAID is certainly not solely responsible for supporting increases in enrollment rates, there is plausible attribution for this meaningful performance indicator. USAID targets and results are based on a sub-sample of ten countries across regions: Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Mali, Pakistan, Senegal, Tanzania, Yemen, and Zambia.

U.S. foreign assistance supports an increase in NER through a variety of activities designed to improve the quality of teaching and learning which help reduce barriers to student attendance and promote effective classroom practices. High NERs lead to increases in school completion rates and thus higher educational attainment within the overall population. Countries with an educated population are more likely to

experience improvements in health and economic growth. Since FY 2002, NERs have improved steadily in countries receiving U.S. assistance. In FY 2012, the United States fell below the target of 83 percent for the NER. There were notable increases in Pakistan and Yemen, but slight decreases in Guatemala, Ethiopia, Honduras, Senegal, and Zambia.

The FY 2013 and FY 2014 targets are both set at 83 percent in part to reflect concerns that the overall global economic downturn has reduced the level of funding for activities that contribute to improving NER. Additionally, basic education programming is shifting, in line with the USAID Education Strategy, from increasing access to improving quality. While these shifts are occurring overall, programs in crisis and conflict environments will continue to support access. In general, the rate of increase will slow as countries approach 100 percent enrollment, while the remaining unenrolled population then becomes the most difficult and expensive to reach.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Basic Education								
Performance Indicator: Primary Net Enrollment Rate (NER)								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
78.6%	78.9%	85.2%	81.8%	83.0%	82%	Below Target	77%	77%
Data Source: UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS), which is responsible for collecting global education data. The USAID targets and results are based on a sub-sample of 10 countries across regions: Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Mali, Pakistan, Senegal, Tanzania, Yemen, and Zambia.								
Data Quality: Data comes from the acknowledged third party organization (in this case a multilateral) responsible for collecting and maintaining global education data. Each country reports their country level data to the UNESCO Institute of Statistics, which reviews all data for errors. Because of lags at each stage, there is a two year delay in reporting. Problems with reliability remain with all global education data, and data is often delayed or missing for countries. However, this is the most straightforward and widely-used indicator for assessment and interpretation.								

Program Area: Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations (\$ in thousands)	402,031	-	339,617

Social services and assistance programs play an important role in reducing poverty, offering targeted assistance to meet basic needs for vulnerable populations and increasing community and individual assets for sustainable development. Activities in this area address factors that place individuals at risk for poverty, exclusion, neglect, or victimization. Examples include programs that provide wheelchairs and support for people with disabilities, support for war victims, and assistance for displaced children and orphans (other than in HIV/AIDS programs).

Under Public Law 109-95, the Secretariat for the U.S. Government Special Advisor for Orphans and Vulnerable Children promotes a comprehensive, coordinated, and effective response on the part of the U.S. Government to the world's most vulnerable children. Social assistance programs help people gain access to opportunities that support their full and productive participation in society so they rebound from temporary adversity, cope with chronic poverty, reduce their vulnerability, and increase self-reliance.

The following representative indicator tracks improvements in the coverage of a nation's social service and social assistance programs for vulnerable people.

Social Assistance Beneficiaries

The U.S. Government provides social services through a number of special funds. Specifically, the Special Programs Addressing the Needs of Survivors (SPANS) consists of five congressionally-directed programs targeted to reduce the risks and reinforce the capacities of communities, local NGOs, and governments to provide services and protection for vulnerable groups (e.g. vulnerable children, victims of war and torture, and people with disabilities). In FY 2012, SPANS exceeded the targets established for the funds and provided direct assistance and training to 3,343,284 children and adults in nine countries and the West Bank and Gaza.

The higher than expected number of beneficiaries reached with U.S.-supported assistance was due to an expansion of services to vulnerable populations in Afghanistan, Ethiopia, and Tanzania. Targets for FY 2013 and FY 2014 are determined by funding estimates and previous experience but are conservative due to changes in programming in several of the countries reporting.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Benefitting from USG-Supported Social Assistance Programming								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
3,535,001	3,485,079	4,148,088	3,064,461	2,787,848	3,343,284	Above Target	2,167,794	1,788,929
Data Source: FY 2012 Performance Plans and Reports from Afghanistan, Armenia, Ethiopia, Haiti, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Tanzania, West Bank and Gaza and USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), as captured in the U.S. Government Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Program Area: Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth (\$ in thousands)	688,821	–	295,133

A solid macroeconomic foundation for broad-based growth consists of sound fiscal and monetary policies, capable institutions, and governments' abilities to use these tools to manage the economy. U.S. assistance works to strengthen these foundations by establishing a stable and predictable macroeconomic environment that encourages the private sector to make productivity-enhancing investments. Countries with open, competitive economies tend to experience more rapid growth without sacrificing goals relating to poverty reduction or income distribution. Those with greater debt burdens are often forced to prioritize budget expenditures, resulting in spending cuts that damage programs important to the public good such as education, health, and infrastructure maintenance. These programs benefit the most marginalized and poorest citizens. The United States provides technical assistance and training to support the design and implementation of key macroeconomic reforms in money and banking policy, fiscal policy, trade and exchange rate policy, and national income accounting, measurement, and analysis.

Fiscal Deficit Progress

To maintain a macroeconomic environment that fosters growth, countries must have sound fiscal policies that balance stability and societal needs. The fiscal deficit to gross domestic product (GDP) ratio is one of the most accepted measures to assess a nation's debt burden and fiscal policy. It is defined by general government net lending over borrowing expressed as a percentage of GDP, and it is calculated as revenue minus total expenditure (averaged over three years to reduce fluctuations). Countries with modest fiscal deficits provide greater reassurance to private investors and do not crowd out private borrowers from domestic banking and capital markets. Countries with high fiscal deficits and large debt burdens are often forced to prioritize budget expenditures, resulting in spending cuts that damage programs important to the public good such as education, health, and infrastructure maintenance. These programs benefit the poorest and most marginalized citizens.

Fiscal deficit data is collected for 18 countries where there is significant current or historic concern about fiscal performance, and where U.S. assistance leverages or implements projects in the Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth Program Area funded in FY 2006- FY 2008 (to allow for a lag in observable impact) to help keep prices stable and correct or avoid fiscal imbalance. For example, U.S. programs provide technical assistance to raise "domestic resource mobilization" from tax and customs collections. Results are expressed as the percent of these countries that have managed to keep their average government cash deficit no larger than 3.0 percent of GDP for the previous three calendar years. Therefore, the result reported for FY 2011 of 50.0 percent is the percent of the 18 countries that kept their fiscal deficit in check from 2008-2010.

This result shows a decline in the number of countries with 'low deficits' due to the impact of the global financial crisis of 2008 and prolonged recession in Western Europe and the United States -- which have slowed economic growth and reduced tax revenues in many additional countries. The recession also increased fiscal deficits where government spending increased temporarily to replace private spending. The impact of the crisis in 2008 and 2009 continued to impact results for FY 2011. Preliminary information suggests that the unfavorable trend for this indicator has continued in CY 2011 and 2012, requiring us to set modest expectations for the FY 2012 and 2013 targets. Nonetheless, USAID programs continue efforts to help client countries raise needed revenue and focus expenditures. Progress has been made in some key USAID partner countries (Afghanistan), new efforts are under way in others (Philippines); whereas political will has been lacking in several key countries (Egypt and critically so in Pakistan) to deal forcefully with major imbalances.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE

Program Area: Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth

Performance Indicator: Three-Year Average in the Fiscal Deficit as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
72.2%	72.2%	66.7%	50%	66.7%	N/A	Data Not Available	50%	60%

Data Source: World Bank's World Development Indicators: Government cash surplus/deficit as a percent of GDP. Countries monitored for this indicator are: Afghanistan, Armenia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Ghana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Philippines, Ukraine.

Data Quality: World Development Indicators are part of the World Bank's annual compilation of data about development. There is usually a one-year time delay in data reported such that data reported for FY 2011 reflects achievements in the 2010 CY. CY 2011 data are not yet available for FY 2012 results. Before publication, the data undergo a rigorous review and validation process by World Bank technical staff and country-level committees of statistical agencies. Prior year data is updated in light of new information. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examine the data after public release and notify the World Bank if erroneous data are published. This is a more accurate calculation than the average that was used in prior years. Updated numbers reflect the new calculation method.

Inflation Rate

A low and steady rate of inflation is favored by most economists. Therefore, results are expressed as the percent of these countries registering an inflation rate of 5 percent or lower plus those with higher rates that have registered a rate of inflation lower than in the previous year, indicating progress toward that target. While significant progress was recorded in FY 2008 (reporting the previous CY results), none of these countries was able to keep price inflation below 5 percent during CY 2008 (reported for FY 2009), as global food prices shot up abruptly in response to supply disruptions in major food-producing regions. Efforts by most of these countries to bring domestic inflation back under control and a rebound of global food production in CY 2009 and CY 2010 have led to improved performance. However, progress in controlling inflation was not as fast as expected, as the number of these countries keeping inflation below 5% fell from 12 in CY 2010 to only 6 in CY 2011, and the number reducing inflation from higher than 5% fell from 18 to 16. The U.S. Government will continue to provide technical assistance in fiscal and monetary management, with the aim of helping a majority of assisted countries maintain macroeconomic stability.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth								
Performance Indicator: Inflation Rate, Consumer Prices, Annual								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
51.7%	0.0%	86.7%	53.1%	60.0%	50%	Below Target	55%	60%
Data Source: World Bank's World Development Indicators: Inflation, consumer prices (annual %). This indicator is monitored for 32 countries that received USAID assistance in the Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth Program Area funded in FY 2006 - 2008.								
Data Quality: World Development Indicators are part of the World Bank's annual compilation of data on development. Before publication, the data undergo a rigorous review and validation process by World Bank technical staff and country-level committees of statistical agencies. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examines the data after public release and notifies IMF or World Bank if erroneous data are published. Calculation is the percent of USAID assisted countries with inflation rates at or below 5 percent or making progress toward that benchmark.								

Tax Administration and Compliance

Improved tax administration and compliance is linked to economic growth. When governments have more internally generated funds, they can invest in infrastructure, public services and social services that promote economic activity and productivity. A good tax system generates more income than a poorly designed or administered one. This indicator tracks the percent increase in tax collections that may result from U.S. programs to facilitate tax reform and reduce non-compliance with tax laws. Improved tax administration is most effective when it includes more complete audit and investigation coverage, better, modern customs enforcement and increased efficiency in tax submission and collection procedures.

Results for FY 2012 exceeded the target largely due to much higher than expected tax compliance in South Sudan. FY 2013 and 2014 targets reflect the desired outcome of U.S. programming and are also based on historic trends and growth rates in countries reporting.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth								
Performance Indicator: Tax Administration and Compliance Improved (% Increase in Tax Collections) as a Result of USG Assistance								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.0%	72%	Above Target	25%	11%
Data Source: FY 2012 Performance Plans and Reports from Bosnia-Herzegovina, Egypt, Georgia, South Sudan, and West Bank and Gaza as captured in the U.S. Government Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Program Area: Trade and Investment

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Trade and Investment (\$ in thousands)	163,149	–	171,651

Trade and investment are the principal mechanisms through which global market forces of competition, specialization, human resource development, technology transfer, and scientific and technological innovation raise disposable income and generate growth. The United States promotes increases on both multilateral and bilateral levels through technical assistance and training in effectively negotiating and implementing trade agreements and trade preference programs, including related labor and environmental provisions. Programs also assist developing countries' citizens to benefit from bilateral, regional, and global trade and investment opportunities.

Export/Import of Goods

Greater engagement in international trade can increase a country's per capita income, often dramatically. Developing countries that successfully integrated into the global economy enjoyed per capita income increases, while countries that limited their participation in the global economy in the 1990s experienced economic decline. Research confirms that countries can boost the ability of their companies to compete more effectively in trade if they promote efficient import/export procedures that reduce the cost of doing business. Reducing the time it takes to import and export goods improves the price competitiveness of traded goods on average one percentage point for each day saved and as much as four percentage points per day. Efficient movement of inputs and timely delivery of exports to clients are key determinants of private sector competitiveness, productivity, and wage growth.

The data in the table below represent the aggregate average time to comply with import and export procedures (in days) for 13 countries receiving U.S. foreign assistance with a specific trade facilitation focus. Monitoring this average across countries allows the U.S. Government to measure the aggregate performance of its programs that strive to improve the trade and investment environment for businesses in these countries and regions. The FY 2012 target of 70 days was met. Because the average refers to results for 13 countries, average progress is unlikely to be large unless many countries take actions designed to improve performance at the same time. Because the targets are sums of days to import and days to export, superior performance in FY 2012 on days to export is submerged in the ongoing difficulties many countries still have with respect to days to import.

Since FY 2008, the time it takes to fulfill import/export procedures has steadily fallen from 77 days to 70 days, indicating a significant improvement in the Trade and Investment Program Area. Future progress is likely to slow down as progress on some countries may have reached a plateau. In the future, assistance will focus on removing impediments to efficient port procedures, such as improving port handling, establishing efficient international border posts, and introducing modern risk-management systems. The impact of these activities will take longer to realize time savings. Targets for reductions in FY 2013 and FY 2014 are accordingly more modest than those for prior years.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Trade and Investment								
Performance Indicator: Time to Export/Import (Days)								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
77 days	74 days	72 days	72 days	70 days	70 days	On Target	69 days	68 days
<p>Data Source: World Bank, Doing Business Report. Countries monitored for this indicator are: Afghanistan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Haiti Botswana, Macedonia, Columbia, Ghana, Tajikistan, Indonesia, and Guatemala. The values are the average time to comply with export procedures (days) and the time to comply with import procedures (days). Global reporting of this data started in FY 2005 but did not cover all listed countries until 2008.</p> <p>Data Quality: The World Bank Doing Business Project provides objective measures of business regulations and their enforcement across 183 economies. Before publication, the data undergo a rigorous review and validation process by World Bank technical staff. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examine data after public release and notify the World Bank if erroneous data are published. Prior year numbers are often updated/corrected post publication.</p>								

Reducing the number of different documents required in cross border trade is key to maximizing the improved efficiency that trade generates as a basis for faster economic growth and poverty reduction. These documents can include pre-shipment inspection certificates, insurance certificates, bills of lading/airway bills, certificates of origin, invoices, packing lists, weight certificates, and export and import licenses. The target of 6 documents for FY 2012 was not met, as there was no change in the average number of documents (7) required to export.

As above, the data in the table below represent the aggregate average number of documents required to export goods across borders for the 13 countries receiving U.S. foreign assistance with a specific trade facilitation focus. Monitoring this average across countries allows the U.S. Government to measure the aggregate performance of its programs that strive to improve the trade and investment environment for businesses in these countries and regions.

The better performing country results are in the range of 4-6 documents. All 13 countries in the sample should ideally be within this range by 2015 to meet explicit efficiency and cost reduction objectives, but are very unlikely to achieve such aspirations. Accordingly, projections for FY 2013 and 2014 are 6 documents.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Trade and Investment								
Performance Indicator: Number of Documents Required to Export Goods Across Borders Decreased								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
8 docs	8 docs	8 docs	7 docs	6 docs	7 docs	Above Target	6 docs	6 docs
<p>Data Source: World Bank, Doing Business Report. The number of documents needed to export goods across borders is reported by country under the Trading Across Borders topic. Countries monitored for this indicator are: Afghanistan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Haiti, Botswana, Macedonia, Columbia, Ghana, Tajikistan, Indonesia, and Guatemala.</p> <p>Data Quality: The World Bank Doing Business Project provides objective measures of business regulations and their enforcement across 183 economies. Before publication, the data undergo a rigorous review and validation process by World Bank technical staff. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examine data after public release and notify the World Bank if erroneous data are published.</p>								

Program Area: Financial Sector

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Financial Sector (\$ in thousands)	143,678	–	108,604

A sound financial system is critical to economic development. It mobilizes capital for productive private sector investment while providing the resources needed to fund essential government services such as education and health care. The United States is committed to improving financial sector governance, accounting, and transparency, and to combating corruption and financial crimes. U.S. assistance also seeks to improve the quality of financial services and their availability to entrepreneurs, enterprises, and consumers.

Private Sector Credit Availability

Credit for the private sector is one of the keys to economic growth. Comparative analysis of poverty, private credit, and GDP growth rates over 20 years shows that countries with higher levels of private credit experienced more rapid reductions in poverty levels than countries with comparable growth rates but lower levels of private credit. Private credit increases the amount of money available to consumers and small businesses, which in turn increases the level of economic activity, generating more job opportunities and higher incomes. As consumers and businesses use private credit more regularly, the level of private credit as a percent of GDP increases, spurring overall economic growth in a manner that has a greater impact on alleviating poverty.

Data to illustrate the progress of U.S.-assisted countries in increasing levels of credit to the private sector is taken from the World Bank's World Development Indicator database. Results from each Calendar Year (CY) are reported for the following fiscal year. The record indicates that the substantial progress achieved in CY 2007 (reported for FY 2008) slowed during the next four years due to the global economic recession. However, the number of assisted countries providing domestic credit to the private sector equal to or greater than 60 percent of GDP or, if less than 60 percent, increasing it over the previous year, remained high. They reached 65.8 percent in 2011, although this is still less than our target. Accomplishments are attributed to improvements in monetary and fiscal management by developing countries. In addition, the financial infrastructure put in place since the crisis in the late 1990s enables banks to lend more responsibly to households and businesses in developing economies. This is reflected in the steady growth of average domestic credit to the private sector as a percent of GDP in the 38 assisted countries with data for the past six years – growing from 31.7 percent in 2006 to 37.9 percent in 2010 (declining slightly to 37.5 percent in 2011). Many of these improvements were made with USAID technical assistance. The indicator used in this report, however, does not reflect that growth as a number of the assisted countries showed relatively slight declines in domestic credit to the private sector as a percent of GDP, despite the overall improvement.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE

Program Area: Financial Sector

Performance Indicator: Domestic Credit to the Private Sector as a Percent of GDP

FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
80.5%	66.7%	73.7%	64.9%	75.0%	65.8%	Below Target	70%	75%

Data Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators: Domestic credit to the private sector (as a percentage of GDP). This indicator is monitored for 38-41 countries receiving USAID technical assistance in the Financial Sector Program Area in FYs 2006-2008, to allow for a lag in observable impact. These figures represent the percent of countries receiving USAID assistance in this program area providing domestic credit to the private sector equal to 60% or more of GDP plus those under that benchmark increasing the percent provided over the preceding year.

Data Quality: World Development Indicators are one of the World Bank's annual compilations of data about development. There is usually a one-year time delay in data reported such that data reported for FY 2011 reflected achievements in the 2010 CY, for example. Before publication, the data undergo a rigorous review and validation process by World Bank technical staff and country-level committees of statistical agencies. Prior year data is updated in light of new information. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examine the data after public release and notify the World Bank if erroneous data are published. This is a more accurate calculation than the average that was used in prior years. Updated numbers reflect the new calculation method.

Program Area: Infrastructure

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Infrastructure	838,000	–	797,509

Access to competitively-priced modern energy, communication, and transport services are critical elements of economic growth. The United States supports the creation, improvement, and sustainability of physical infrastructure and related services in both urban and rural areas to enhance the economic environment and improve the economic productivity of both men and women. Sustainable improvements in the governance of infrastructure are achieved by significant investment from the private sector, strengthening capacities for oversight and management, expanding markets for tradable infrastructure services, and promoting clean energy activities. This approach is based on data that shows that countries with efficient markets tend to foster transparency, strengthen the rule of law, which in turn improves the breadth of distribution of subsequent benefits. These market conditions help countries rich in natural resources and less well-endowed countries alike; avoid the so-called “paradox of plenty,” where dependence on natural resource wealth works to inhibit political and economic development.

The United States supports a comprehensive approach to infrastructure development by helping to establish viable institutions, sound legal and regulatory environments, market-based financial flows, and cutting-edge technologies, and prioritizing ongoing operations maintenance. For example, USAID is helping to accelerate expanded access to broadband internet connectivity and communications technology to underserved populations in Africa. USAID is also providing assistance to expand access to energy services in selected countries like Afghanistan, in part by making direct financial investment in energy infrastructure to support reconstruction and rehabilitation of critical facilities. Direct investment in energy, even when more limited, are combined with sector reforms to safeguard sustainability. Within the transportation sector, the United States contributes to road construction for reconstruction in post-conflict and post-disaster situations and to enhance rural agriculture based economic development.

Beneficiaries of Improved Infrastructure

Better infrastructure promotes more rapid and sustained economic growth, as people and products can move and work more efficiently. This indicator tracks the number of people who benefit from improved infrastructure services due to U.S. assistance, either use an infrastructure service (such as transport) or receipt of an infrastructure product (such as ICT, water, sanitation, or electricity).

The FY 2012 result of 225, 725 beneficiaries receiving improved infrastructure services due to U.S. assistance fell far below the target of 1,118,605 due to an absence of data from Pakistan and Haiti, which collectively had a target of 1,062,642. Targets for FY 2013 and FY 2014 represent a scaling up of infrastructure projects in Uganda, and the East-West gas pipeline project in Georgia.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Infrastructure								
Performance Indicator: Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Improved Infrastructure Services Due to USG Assistance								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	5,820,641	1,118,605	225,725	Below Target	765,227	4,880,019
Data Source: FY 2012 Performance Plans and Reports from Georgia, Haiti, Pakistan, and Uganda as captured in the U.S. Government Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System. Operating Unit contractors and grantees identify infrastructure supported with USAID funding and estimate using reasonable methods the number of beneficiaries of this infrastructure.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Beneficiaries of Improved Transportation Services

Transportation infrastructure is linked to increased economic growth and social development, as businesses and individuals can more easily access the market and other opportunities, work more efficiently and cost effectively, and share ideas.

Transportation infrastructure projects fell below their FY 2012 target of 2,121,874 beneficiaries due to slightly missed targets in all four countries reporting--Afghanistan, Haiti, Madagascar, and South Sudan. Afghanistan began the shift in FY 2012 from capital improvements to capacity building in order to sustain transportation improvements. In Madagascar, farm-to-market road rehabilitation contributes to poverty reduction by linking food insecure households with markets, schools and health services. In South Sudan, increased transportation infrastructure is necessary to boost the capacity of local government to administer and mitigate conflict in the new country's sparsely populated and vast territory.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE

Program Area: Infrastructure

Performance Indicator: Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Improved Transport Services Due to USG Assistance

FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
864,799	2,341,526	2,863,566	3,227,825	2,121,874	2,041,800	Below Target	162,481	296,859

Data Source: FY 2012 Performance Plans and Reports for Afghanistan, Haiti, Madagascar, and South Sudan as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.

Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each Operating Unit must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf>). Limitations of this indicator include consistently estimating the number of beneficiaries of transport services across different countries and programs.

Program Area: Agriculture

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Agriculture	1,413,595	–	1,286,595

There are approximately 870 million people suffering from hunger. While this is a reduction from previous estimates, it is still alarming. There is renewed attention by donors to addressing persistent poverty – the root cause of hunger and economic fragility. The U.S. Government is renewing its commitment to agriculture and economic growth and focusing on harnessing the power of the private sector and research to transform agricultural development. Agriculture is a key driver to foster economic growth, reduce poverty and global hunger, and improve health. By the World Bank's estimates, interventions that target agriculture are twice as effective in reducing poverty as investments in other sectors like manufacturing or mining. U.S. investments in agriculture, including support provided through the Feed the Future Initiative, focus on creating a foundation for sustainable economic growth by helping countries accelerate inclusive agriculture sector growth through improved agricultural productivity, expanded markets and trade, and increased economic resilience in vulnerable rural communities. Through Feed the Future, the United States will focus on reducing long-term vulnerability to food insecurity to help mitigate future famines such as the 2011 famine in the Horn of Africa.

To become competitive in today's global marketplace, farmers need to integrate into the production chain—from farm to the grocery's shelf. To bring about this integration, U.S. activities promote the adoption of productivity enhancing technologies, improvement in product and quality control standards, and access to market information and infrastructure.

Agricultural Technology

Working with rural households, the United States promotes technological change and its adoption by different actors in the agricultural supply chain, which is critical to increasing smallholders' agricultural production as well as agricultural productivity at regional and national levels. In FY 2012, more than 7 million farmers and others applied new technologies or management practices, exceeding the target of 6 million, meaning that we reached 120% of our target goal for this indicator. This is a result of increased emphasis on extension and outreach, and expansion of activities to new areas and new crops. Activities

such as Haiti's Watershed Initiative for National Natural Environmental Resources (WINNER) program which integrates internally displaced persons into farming activities at the communities where they sought refuge; and Zambia's Production, Finance and Improved Technology Plus (PROFIT+) work with farmers and other individuals to increase usage of appropriate agricultural technologies and management practices.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Agriculture								
Performance Indicator: Number of Farmers or Others who have Applied New Technologies or Management Practices as a Result of USG Assistance								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
96,069	659,384	1,506,187	5,271,629	6,139,997	7,375,877	Above Target	8,528,161	8,847,036
<p>Data Source: FY 2012 Performance Reports for Azerbaijan; Bangladesh; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Burkina Faso; Cambodia; Ethiopia; Georgia; Ghana; Guinea; Honduras; Indonesia; Iraq; Jamaica; Kenya; Kyrgyz Republic; Liberia; Madagascar; Malawi; Mali; Mozambique; Nepal; Nigeria; Pakistan; Paraguay; Rwanda; Senegal; Somalia; South Sudan; Sri Lanka; Tajikistan; Tanzania; Timor-Leste; Turkmenistan; Uganda; Uzbekistan; West Bank and Gaza; Zambia; Zimbabwe; Asia Middle East Regional; State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA); USAID Bureau For Food Security (BFS); USAID Office of Development Partners (ODP); USAID Office of Innovation and Development Alliances (IDEA); USAID West Africa Regional as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.</p> <p>Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each Operating Unit must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).</p>								

Value of Incremental Sales

In addition to working with rural households, farmers, and farm groups, U.S. agricultural assistance focused on expanding access to markets by reducing trade barriers within and between countries. In FY 2012, U.S. investments increased the value of incremental sales from approximately \$900,000 in FY 2010 to almost \$87 million in FY 2011 to approximately \$263 million in FY 2012. Activities such as the Staples Value Chain Program (NAFAKA) in Tanzania and the Family Farming Program (FFP) in Tajikistan worked with farmers and agribusinesses to improve the agribusiness enabling environment; provide business development services for agricultural enterprises; build linkages between agribusiness enterprises and financial institutions for the provision of credit and other financial services; and, forge public and private partnerships to mobilize additional resources, transfer technologies, and develop markets.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE

Program Area: Agriculture

Performance Indicator: Value of Incremental Sales (Collected at Farm-Level) Attributed to FTF Implementation

FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	N/A	927,778	86,789,146	414,186,954	262,876,569	Below Target	289,123,509	405,214,536

Data Source: FY 2012 Performance Reports for Bangladesh, Burundi, Cambodia, Georgia, Ghana, Honduras, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, USAID Bureau For Food Security (BFS) as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.

Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each Operating Unit must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf>).

Program Area: Private Sector Competitiveness

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Private Sector Competitiveness	456,093	–	571,758

U.S. assistance to support private sector development helps countries create an economic environment that encourages entrepreneurship, competition, and investment. Assistance also empowers people and enterprises to take advantage of economic opportunity. A closely coordinated blend of diplomacy and development assistance aims for economic transformation that creates more jobs, increases productivity and wages, improves working conditions, protects labor rights, and creates more opportunities for the poor, women, and other disadvantaged groups to participate in expanding local, regional, and global markets.

The key to sustained economic growth is increasing productivity at the level of firms, from microenterprises and family farms to multinational corporations. In many poor countries, complex and costly regulations discourage firms from investing in new technologies and inhibit productivity growth. Through private sector competitiveness efforts, the United States helps countries avoid unnecessary or inefficient administrative “red tape.” Evidence from previous activities shows this is an effective way to improve the microeconomic environment, reduce corruption, and encourages private sector-led growth. At the same time, direct assistance to private sector associations, firms, labor unions, and workers helps to develop the knowledge and skills needed to increase productivity, increase worker compensation, and improve working conditions, in order to thrive in a competitive global marketplace.

Global Competitiveness Index

A primary focus of U.S foreign assistance is removing unnecessary regulations that discourage investment in new technologies to enhance productivity. This in turn will improve the microeconomic environment, reduce corruption, and encourage private sector-led growth. The United States also provides direct assistance to empower men, women, and enterprises to take advantage of new economic opportunities. The Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) of the World Economic Forum (WEF) monitors 12 determinants of competitiveness: institutions, infrastructure, macroeconomic stability, health and primary education, higher education and training, goods market efficiency, labor market efficiency, financial market sophistication, technological readiness, market size, business sophistication, and innovation. Higher

scores (on a scale of 1.0 to 7.0) reflect improvements in the business environment conducive to trade and investment, and indicate that countries have implemented policies that will lead to greater economic growth and poverty reduction. There are 56 countries in the index that received USAID assistance in the Private Sector Competitiveness Program Area in FYs 2006, 2007 and/or 2008 (allowing for a lag in observable impact). The indicator is reported as the percentage of those countries that either reached an index score of 4.5 or greater or received a higher score than the previous year. The United States, for example, ranked as number 7 in the GCI 2012/13 index with a score of 5.47, while Thailand ranked as number 38 with an index score of 4.52.

None of the 56 countries in the index receiving USAID assistance in this program area have yet reached this benchmark. However, the percentage that received improved scores over the preceding year increased from 41.2 percent in the 2009/10 index to 69.1 percent in the 2010/11 index and 73.2 percent in the 2011/12 index, despite the global recession, but fell back to 53.6 percent in the 2012/13 index. There are two basic reasons for this decline: the instability and uncertainty related to the Arab Spring in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) countries and, in Sub-Saharan Africa, the ongoing impact of the global financial crisis affecting resources available for public investments infrastructure, health, and education (which are outside the focus of USAID's competitiveness projects). On a more positive note, the number of USAID-assisted countries that reached a lower benchmark of 4.0 increased steadily from 18 in the 2008/09 index to 25 in 2012/13. (Comparable index numbers for the previous years are not available.) USAID technical assistance projects in this area have generally met a welcome response among recipient governments that are keen to attract more private investment.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Private Sector Competitiveness								
Performance Indicator: Global Competitiveness Index								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	41.2%	69.1%	73.2%	75.0%	53.6%	Below Target	70%	75%
Data Source: Global Competitive Index (GCI) is a yearly report published by the World Economic Forum (WEF). Fewer countries were included in earlier reports. This is a product of data available from the GCI. Its reports, beginning in 2008-09, contained data for 51 to 56 of the 64 countries that received USAID assistance in this Program Area. Though there was a small difference in the number of countries included in the index each year, USAID believes the difference is not great enough to discredit year-to-year comparisons.								
Data Quality: GCI data represent the best available estimates at the time the GCI report is prepared. They are validated in collaboration with leading academics and a global network of partner institutes.								

Program Area: Economic Opportunity

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Economic Opportunity (\$ in thousands)	148,687	-	169,125

Economic opportunity includes efforts to help families and smallholders gain access to financial services, build inclusive financial markets, improve the policy environment for micro- and small- enterprises, strengthen microfinance institution (MFI) productivity, increase their resilience to shocks and improve economic law and property rights for the poor. U.S. activities in this Program Area assist poor households and smallholders in accessing economic opportunities created by growth, particularly households headed by women, as they are often the most disadvantaged. U.S. activities also include efforts to enhance the current income-generating prospects of poor households and smallholders, as well as efforts to ensure that these households can accumulate and protect productive assets.

Commercial Bank Accounts

According to the World Bank, “Inclusive financial systems—allowing broad access to financial services, without price or nonprice barriers to their use—are especially likely to benefit poor people and other disadvantaged groups. Without inclusive financial systems, poor people must rely on their own limited savings to invest in their education or become entrepreneurs, and small enterprises must rely on their limited earnings to pursue promising growth opportunities.

In FY 2012, the World Bank shifted its focus from analyzing data on financial inclusion to a focus on supply-side data, as such data is no longer collected for this indicator, "commercial bank accounts per 1,000 adults." USAID will be proposing a substitute indicator in FY 2013 that is a proxy indicator for the level of “economic opportunity” in a country, focusing on access to formal financial services for the bottom 40 percent of the income distribution. It will serve as a contextual indicator, since it is measured at the country level and thus cannot be attributed only to USAID influence.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Economic Opportunity								
Performance Indicator: Commercial Bank Accounts per 1,000 Adults								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	N/A	697	653	675	N/A	Data Not Available	N/A	N/A
Data Source: World Bank's Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP) annual Financial Access report. Data is based on a survey of financial regulators in over 140 countries. The indicator is an average of those countries receiving USAID microenterprise assistance for which there is data.								
Data Quality: CGAP's Financial Access team checks the robustness of the data by comparing with previously reported data, following up when there are large discrepancies, cross-checking values with other World Development Indicators and International Financial Statistics, and conducting checks for internal consistency and rationality.								

Program Area: Environment

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Environment	868,571	–	675,963

Environmental issues such as climate change, protection of natural resources and forests, and transboundary pollution will continue to play increasingly critical roles in U.S. diplomatic and development agendas. The United States remains committed to promoting partnerships for economic development that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve air quality, and create other benefits by using and developing markets to improve energy efficiency, enhance conservation and biodiversity, and expand low-carbon energy sources. Beginning in FY 2010, significant new resources were committed to help the most vulnerable countries and communities in developing countries address the impact of climate change. Activities in this Program Area are central to the President’s Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Greenhouse gas emissions reduced or sequestered as measured in carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂-eq) is an internationally recognized measure of climate change mitigation. The measure enables comparison of impacts from policies and activities that reduce, avoid, or store greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and industrial gases) in the energy, industry, transport, land use and land use change (agriculture, forestry, and natural resource conservation) sectors. Results can be aggregated to demonstrate program-wide impact on reducing net greenhouse gas emissions that lead to climate change. This aggregation facilitates assessment of the impact of U.S.-supported climate change activities in more than 40 developing countries across multiple sectors.

CO₂e emissions reduced or sequestered as a result of U.S. assistance over FY 2012 exceeded the target by 65 percent (65 million metric tons), although the total of 165 million metric tons represents a decrease of 18 percent (35M tCe) from FY 2011. This variation is primarily due to a 35 percent decrease in emission reductions reported by the Central Africa Regional Mission, which accounts for over 80 percent of the FY 2012 result, and is driven by a reduction in (indirect) sustainable landscapes resources managed by the mission and an increase of biodiversity resources managed by the Fish and Wildlife Service, which does not report on the State/USAID climate change mitigation indicator. This reduction was partially offset by the performance of Brazil, Bolivia, China, Ecuador, Georgia, Indonesia, Kenya, Peru and Ukraine. Moreover, the total figure does not incorporate the results of 11 country programs that generate indirect GCC benefits and are not (yet) reporting on this indicator. Increases of 20-40 percent in the targets for FY 2013-2014 reflect the *gradual* shift of 10 partner countries entering the EC-LEDS program over FY 2011 and the beginning of FY 2012. The increase in emissions reductions will be gradual, as much of the focus of the EC-LEDS program through FY 2014 will remain on enabling conditions for significant, measurable and lasting emissions reductions by building the capacity of partner governments to manage national GHG inventories, project emissions curve trajectories, identify cost-effective mitigation options, and design responsive policy instruments. Efforts will continue over FY 2013 to conclude another 10 EC-LEDS country agreements, which will also expand the basis for future emissions reductions. However, the Department of State and USAID are conscious of the need to standardize and rationalize reporting and the planning of targets, which is being addressed through support to the missions to increase use of a GHG emissions calculator for the SL pillar, new protocols for estimating GHG emissions reductions for Clean Energy and Energy Efficiency Reporting (CLEER), and training for USAID staff and implementers in GCC performance monitoring and reporting.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE

Program Area: Environment

Performance Indicator: Quantity of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions, Measured in Metric Tons of CO₂e, Reduced or Sequestered as a Result of USG Assistance

FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
142,000,000	120,000,000	120,000,000	200,000,000	100,000,000	165,057,815	Above Target	129,757,454	141,511,374

Data Source: FY 2012 Performance Plans and Reports (PPR) from Bangladesh, Brazil, Bolivia, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Georgia, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Nepal, Panama, Peru, Uganda, Ukraine, Vietnam State Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs (OES), State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA), USAID Bureau of Economic Growth, Education & Environment (E3), USAID Europe Regional, USAID Eurasia Regional, USAID Africa Regional, USAID Central Africa Regional, USAID West Africa Regional, USAID Regional Development Mission for Asia, USAID South Asia Regional, USAID Central America Regional, as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System. Prior to FY11 data was collected through E3/GCC's online reporting tool. Starting in FY 2011 it is collected through Foreign Assistance PPRs as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System. All USAID and State Department operating units receiving direct GCC funding for Sustainable Landscapes (SL) or Clean Energy (CE) are required to apply this indicator to their GCC programs. Accordingly, reporting on it has increased in FY 12 and should continue in FY 2013. USAID/E3/GCC introduced a new web-based calculator was in FY12 for the SL pillar and is developing one for the CE pillar. This should significantly improve the accuracy, completeness, and comparability of the estimated value of this indicator. The GCC team in Washington will continue to provide technical support to the field in order to ensure the timeliness and accuracy of annual reporting.

Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf>). Missions are encouraged to use the Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use (AFOLU) GHG emissions calculator to increase the quality of the data under the Sustainable Landscapes pillar of the GCC strategy.

Hectares Under Improved Management

The U.S. Government uses a spatial indicator, “Number of Hectares of Biological Significance and/or Natural Resources Under Improved Natural Resource Management (NRM),” to measure the impact of many site-based NRM and biodiversity conservation interventions. Worldwide impoverishment of ecosystems is occurring at an alarming rate, threatening development by driving species to extinction, disrupting ecological services, and reducing soil productivity, water availability, and resilience to climate change. Improvements to NRM have been demonstrated to halt and reverse these trends.

This indicator is useful for activities that promote enhanced management of natural resources for one or more objectives, such as conserving biodiversity, sustaining soil or water resources, mitigating climate change, and/or promoting sustainable agriculture. An area is considered under improved management when, for example, a change in legal status favors conservation or sustainable NRM, human and institutional capacity is developed and applied, management actions are implemented, or on-the-ground management impacts are demonstrated (e.g. illegal roads closed, snares removed, no-fishing zones demarcated).

In FY 2012, nearly 100 million hectares were under improved natural resource management, mostly in biologically significant areas, achieving 96 percent of the estimated target for this indicator. The area affected is equivalent in size to the states of California, Nevada and New Mexico combined. Overall success can be attributed to capacity building of a diversity of individuals and institutions responsible for

managing land and water resources, from community and indigenous groups to government authorities and private sector rights holders.

About 49 million hectares of high-biodiversity landscapes were put under improved management through one program, USAID's Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE), accounting for half of all reporting on this indicator. CARPE conserves wildlife and forests through protected area capacity building, land use planning processes and natural resource management activities consistent with local, national and regional priorities. The Initiative for Conservation of the Andean Amazon (ICAA), another large regional program, reported 6.5 million hectares improved in its first year, and a global program operating in eight transboundary landscapes brought 12.2 million hectares under improved management.

USAID/Indonesia generated the largest single-country improved NRM footprint, with 11.1 million hectares under improved natural resource management, mainly in marine protected areas which conserve coral ecosystems while enhancing fisheries important to millions of people. Other programs advancing natural resource management at a large scale include Kenya, Peru, Ecuador, Brazil, Mozambique and Georgia.

The State Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) has worked with free trade partner countries to bring over 7.5 million hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved management. Government-to-government collaborations, including trainings, exchanges, and technical assistance, have resulted in improved management of protected areas such as Patagonia, the High Atlas Mountains, and turtle nesting sites.

The pace and scale of management improvements depends on project approach and country conditions, and is therefore difficult to predict. Results exceed expectations in one project and fall short in another. In Bangladesh, FY 2012 targets were exceeded by 33 percent following USAID assistance that led the Forest Department to adopt government and community co-management for the entire Sundarbans Reserved Forest, a critical tiger habitat, much earlier than anticipated. The project is close to meeting the end-of-project target two years ahead of schedule, with 25 protected areas - including forests, wetlands, and ecologically critical areas - now under co-management, a well-recognized form of improved management in the country. Meanwhile in Bolivia, political tension within indigenous territories, an unusually long rainy season, and internal project problems resulted in only achieving five percent of the hectares target set for FY 2012. Adjustments based on a project evaluation are expected to overcome these obstacles and improve management of at least 400,000 hectares in FY 2013. Targets for FY2013 and FY2014 are conservative due to uncertainty about new programs in development.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE

Program Area: Environment

Performance Indicator: Number of Hectares of Biological Significance and/or Natural Resources under Improved Natural Resource Management as a Result of USG Assistance

FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
129,580,863	104,557,205	92,700,352	101,800,000	103,500,000	99,737,668	Below Target	73,274,945	65,146,789

Data Source: FY 2012 Performance Reports from Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Georgia, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, USAID Central Africa Regional, USAID Regional Development Mission for Asia, USAID South America Regional, USAID Southern Africa Regional, USAID West Africa Regional, USAID Bureau for Economic Growth, Education and Environment, State Bureau for Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs, and State Western Hemisphere Regional Bureau, as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.

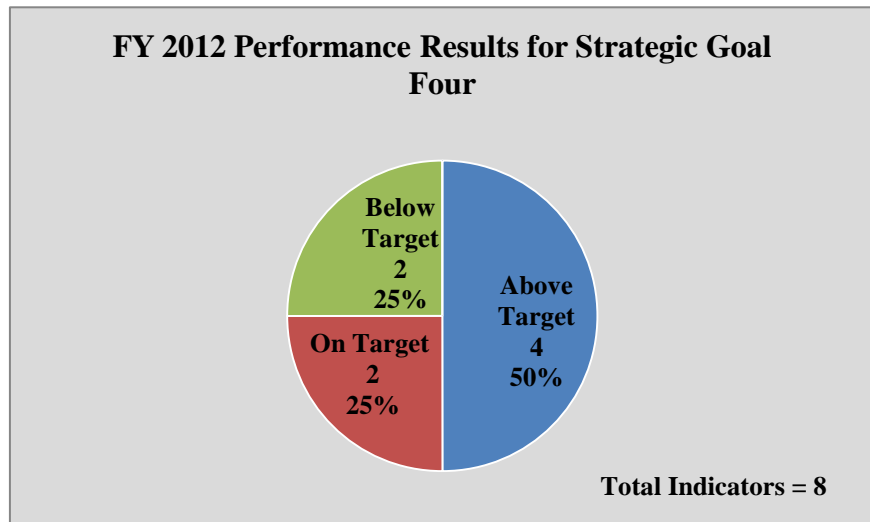
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf>).

STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR

Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation

Humanitarian assistance is provided on the basis of need, according to principles of universality, impartiality and human dignity. In addition to providing emergency relief in response to natural and man-made disasters, the Department of State and USAID also focus on building host nation capacity to prepare for, respond to, and mitigate the consequences of disasters on their own. Where appropriate, humanitarian assistance should be linked effectively to longer-term development programs, reducing the long-term cost of conflict and natural disaster and facilitating the transition from relief through recovery to development.

In FY 2012, the United States committed over \$4 billion in funding on Program Areas within Strategic Goal Four, representing close to 12 percent of the Department of State and USAID’s foreign assistance budget. A sample of programs and related performance indicators are presented in the following chapter to help describe the broad range of U.S. efforts to provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation. Analysis of performance data is included for important contextual information and to examine the reasons underlying reported performance. In Strategic Goal Four of the eight indicators that reported performance for FY 2012, four indicators were above target, two were on target, and two were below target.



Program Area: Protection, Assistance and Solutions

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Protection, Assistance and Solutions (\$ in thousands)	4,135,705	-	4,306,831

The purpose of U.S. assistance in this Program Area is to provide protection, life-sustaining assistance, and durable solutions for refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), stateless persons, and other victims of conflict and disasters. U.S. policy and programs advance the goal of providing humanitarian assistance by protecting vulnerable populations from physical harm, persecution, exploitation, abuse, malnutrition and disease, family separation, gender-based violence, forcible recruitment, and other threats, while ensuring that their full rights as individuals are safe-guarded.

The Department of State leads U.S. Government responses to political and security crises and conflicts. As part of this response, the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) responds primarily to humanitarian crises resulting from conflict and persecution and emphasizes a multilateral approach, providing the majority of funding to international organizations through the Migration and Refugee Assistance and Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance accounts. USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign

Disaster Assistance (OFDA) provides most of its assistance bilaterally to non-governmental organizations and international organizations through the International Disaster Assistance (IDA) account and leads U.S. responses to humanitarian crises resulting from natural or industrial disasters. A large percentage of IDA funding supports response to complex humanitarian crises. USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) is the primary source of U.S. food aid, targeting the most food insecure beneficiaries including refugees, internally displaced persons, and those coping with conflict and natural disasters. Given the fluidity and unpredictability of population movements in any given crisis, the Department of State and USAID coordinate closely in the provision of humanitarian assistance. Activities include: distributing food and other relief supplies to affected populations; providing health and nutrition services, including feeding centers; responding to water, sanitation, and hygiene needs; providing shelter materials; implementing programs to protect children and to prevent and respond to gender-based violence; and providing economic recovery and agricultural inputs, where appropriate.

Beyond Washington, State and USAID staff members monitor programs and coordinate with other donors and implementing partners in 30 countries around the world, the U.N. Missions in New York and Geneva, Rome, and five U.S. Department of Defense Combatant Commands. In some humanitarian emergencies, USAID dispatches Disaster Assistance Response Teams to affected countries to conduct on-the-ground assessments, provide technical assistance, oversee provision of commodities and services, and coordinate with donors and the international community. In protracted situations where displaced populations require support for many years, U.S. humanitarian assistance is designed to support livelihoods and other efforts that foster self-reliance. The United States also assists in finding durable solutions for refugees, stateless persons, and IDPs, including support for the voluntary return of refugees and IDPs to their homes, integration among local host communities, or refugee resettlement to the United States. The Department of State and USAID continue to invest in establishing and using internationally-accepted program management standards and in training their staff to conduct assessments and program monitoring and evaluation of programs are performed professionally and reliably.

Refugee Admissions to the United States

Refugees admitted to the United States achieve protection and a durable solution, beginning new lives in communities across the country. The following indicator measures the overall effectiveness of the U.S. refugee admissions program by tracking the number of refugees arriving in the United States against regional ceilings established by Presidential Determination in consultation with Congress. To the extent that the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) has control of the process, the measure is also an indication of PRM's performance in managing the program.

In FY 2012, the U.S. Government resettled more refugees than all other countries combined. Refugee admissions to the United States in FY 2012 totaled 58,238 refugees, which represents 80 percent of the regional ceilings established by Presidential Determination. The primary reason for the reduced number of refugee arrivals in FY 2012, as in FY 2011, was the 2010 implementation of a new enhanced security check for all refugees at the final stages of processing for U.S. resettlement, which added to the processing time and delayed travel. Thanks to improvements made to the interagency security check process in mid-2012, refugee arrivals rebounded in the last quarter of FY 2012. Despite these challenges throughout most of the year, the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program reached a number of major milestones in FY 2012. On February 15, 2012, the United States admitted its three millionth refugee since 1975. On September 5, 2012, the 60,000th Bhutanese refugee since the launch of resettlement from Nepal in 2007 departed for a new life in the United States. Also in September 2012, the United States welcomed the 100,000th refugee from East Asia since 2004. This milestone includes refugees of 34 nationalities/ethnicities resettled to the United States, the vast majority of whom are Burmese refugees from Thailand and Malaysia.

Beyond third-country resettlement, in FY 2012, the United States achieved significant results in supporting

other durable solutions as well. Through PRM support to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and others, over 55,000 Afghan refugees voluntarily returned to Afghanistan to date in calendar year (CY) 2012. Displaced Iraqis found durable solutions as well, with more than 260,000 Iraqi refugees and IDPs returning to their areas of origin inside Iraq in CY 2011, and over 270,000 Iraqi refugees and IDPs have returned from January-October 2012.

PRM's humanitarian diplomacy and assistance have also achieved progress in resolving the protracted refugee situation of Liberian refugees in West Africa. Refugee status for Liberians ended on June 30, 2012 with the invocation of the cessation clause. Prior to June, UNHCR worked to ensure that remaining refugees registered for voluntary repatriation or local integration. UNHCR also worked with host governments to grant legal refugee status to Liberian individuals who continued to express protection concerns. With PRM support, in 2012, UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) helped some 20,500 Liberians to return home from countries in the region, surpassing UNHCR's planning figure of 15,000.

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The Department of State's humanitarian diplomacy has also achieved progress in resolving the protracted refugee situation in the Balkans. In November 2011, PRM's Acting Assistant Secretary led the U.S. delegation to a Ministerial Review Conference on Solving the Refugee Situation in the Western Balkans. The Conference brought together Ministers of Foreign Affairs from Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Montenegro. They signed a Joint Declaration expressing their collective will to resolve the protracted refugee situation, and they committed their countries to a Regional Housing Program (RHP) for refugees and IDPs supported by international donors. In FY 2012, the Department of State provided \$10 million to the Regional Housing Program (RHP) fund managed by the Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB). The RHP is a cooperative effort of four Partner Countries: Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), Montenegro, and Croatia to find durable housing solutions for close to 74,000 of the most vulnerable refugees and displaced people (primarily from the 1991-95 Yugoslav wars). The five-year RHP also addresses a variety of protection needs and, if fully realized, should largely close the chapter on the long-standing refugee issues in the Balkans other than those related to the 1999 Kosovo conflict. In FY12, PRM funding to NGOs focused on key legal protection, income-generation, and other sustainable return measures in Kosovo, Serbia, and BiH. The Department is also supporting pilot social housing models in Bosnia to move some of the over 7,000 Croatian refugees and 113,000 Bosnian IDPs out of collective centers.

Department of State assistance and advocacy also contributed to efforts in FY 2012 to promote the identification and registration of stateless persons, amend citizenship laws, and improve the implementation of existing laws. Achieving an increased number of states party to the two UN Statelessness Conventions is key to addressing statelessness, a problem which affects as many as 12 million people around the world. In FY 2012, nine countries acceded to one or both of the statelessness conventions. They include: Burkina Faso, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Georgia, Serbia, while Burkina Faso, Republic of Moldova (both), Bulgaria (both), Benin, (both), and Georgia, Turkmenistan (both), all acceded to Ecuador, Paraguay, and Serbia.

STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR

Program Area: Protection, Assistance and Solutions

Performance Indicator: Percentage of Refugees Admitted to the U.S. Against the Regional Ceilings Established by Presidential Determination

FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
86.0%	99.5%	98.0%	73	100	80.0%	Below Target	100.0%	100.0%

Data Source: Department of State, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM).

Data Quality: PRM has developed and deployed a standardized computer refugee resettlement case management system. This system, known as the Worldwide Refugee Admissions Processing System (WRAPS), is a highly structured, centralized database that produces real-time data on the number of refugees admitted to the U.S. The data are valid, as they rely on direct, official reporting of refugee admissions numbers. The data cannot be manipulated, as they are stored in a password-protected database operated by a PRM contractor.

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Prevention and Response Activities

Combating gender-based violence (GBV) remains a U.S. priority. Available evidence suggests that the stress and disruption of daily life during complex humanitarian emergencies may lead to a rise in GBV. Efforts to prevent and combat GBV are integrated into multi-sectoral programs in order to maximize their effectiveness and increase protection generally. Combating GBV increases protection for women, children, and others at risk during complex humanitarian emergencies by preventing or responding to incidents of rape, domestic violence, forced marriage, sexual exploitation and abuse, and other forms of GBV. To support these efforts, community awareness, psychosocial counseling, health services and legal aid for survivors are mainstreamed into humanitarian programs.

Since 2000, the Department of State has taken a leading role in raising and addressing the special protection needs of women and children in any humanitarian response, providing over \$80 million in targeted GBV programming and engaging with international and non-governmental organization partners to develop policies that better address the unique needs of women and children in conflict situations. In FY 2012, the Department of State worked with its partners to identify emerging gender issues and to plan programmatic support related to the protection of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender refugees.

In addition to supporting its primary international organization partners – UN High Commissioner for Refugees, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East – in their efforts to prevent and combat GBV, a key objective of the Department’s GBV programming is to integrate or “mainstream” GBV interventions into multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance programs. In FY 2012, 45 percent of PRM-funded NGO or other International Organizations (IO) projects included activities to prevent and respond to GBV. This exceeds the FY 2012 target of 35 percent, is a substantial increase over the FY11 percentage of 38 percent, and demonstrates a significant accomplishment in PRM’s efforts to mainstream and expand GBV programming.

The Department of State’s GBV programs were implemented in every region of the world, and included a range of activities, such as: trainings for medical and psychosocial personnel to provide improved services to GBV survivors; radio programs to raise awareness of GBV and resources for GBV survivors; training for judges and police personnel to handle GBV cases appropriately; and livelihood trainings and activities to reduce women’s vulnerability.

For example, ICRC’s approach to women and war is reflected in many of its operations including in Colombia where ICRC is assisting communities affected by sexual violence in the area along the Pacific coast. ICRC distributed assistance in the form of food, personal hygiene kits and household items to

people who were forced to flee their homes and communities after suffering sexual violence. ICRC also conducted workshops on sexual and reproductive health in urban neighborhoods affected by violence to improve sexual health in these areas with a view to preventing unwanted pregnancies, sexually transmitted diseases and domestic violence.

USAID’s Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) supports implementing partners to integrate the response to and prevention of gender-based violence into their humanitarian operations. The risks for GBV increase for women and girls in the aftermath of disasters, making prevention and response to GBV a vital component of our humanitarian assistance. At the most fundamental level, we require all programs to incorporate protection mainstreaming into all interventions: this means, designing humanitarian assistance activities in ways that reduce risks and address effects of, harm, exploitation, and abuse, including GBV. In addition, in FY 2012 DCHA/OFDA funded 24 programs designed to prevent and/or respond to GBV in seven countries affected by natural disasters or conflicts, plus five global programs to increase capacity for GBV prevention and response. Some of these programs include methods to engage men and boys – in particular, the program related to social norms around sexual violence will engage men and boys in understanding and changing social norms.

DCHA/OFDA made significant progress in implementing commitments under the National Action Plan (NAP) for Women, Peace, and Security through humanitarian assistance in FY 2012. One of those key achievements was the revision of our disaster assistance Guidelines for Proposals in FY 2012, which contain guidance and requirements for unsolicited proposals from non-governmental organizations, to contain new requirements for all DCHA/OFDA-funded programs:

- Gender analysis and promotion of gender equality required in all sectoral interventions;
- Mainstreaming protection to reduce risks for harm, exploitation, and abuse (including GBV) required in all sectoral interventions;
- All programs must demonstrate adoption of a Code of Conduct to Prevent Sexual Exploitation and Abuse prior to receiving funding, and also provide a description of how the recipient organization implements the Code of Conduct in the targeted country.

STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR								
Program Area: Protection, Assistance and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: Percentage of NGO or Other International Organization Projects that include Dedicated Activities to Prevent and/or Respond to Gender-Based Violence								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
27.5%	28.3%	30.0%	38.0%	35.0%	45%	Above Target	35%	35%
Data Source: Department of State, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM). Internal award document tracking system and from implementing partner reports (verbal or written).								
Data Quality: A weakness of this indicator is its inability to assess the quality and impact of GBV program activities. Data for the indicator are reviewed by the Bureau's gender, monitoring and budget officers.								

Vulnerable Populations

This indicator measures the reach of protection and solution activities funded by USAID’s DCHA/OFDA. There is growing acknowledgement within the international community that material assistance alone often cannot ensure the well-being of at-risk communities. To meet this challenge, USAID has placed greater emphasis on protection across all levels of relief planning and implementation.

In disaster situations, USAID response efforts help ensure that vulnerable populations, such as women, children, and ethnic and religious minorities receive their humanitarian rations equitably. In FY 2012, DCHA/OFDA supported 26 programs to address child protection for especially vulnerable children in 10 countries in complex emergencies and responses to disasters. Because conflicts and natural disasters often separate families and disrupt normal care-giving for children, USAID programs ensure that adequate protection measures are in place for children, such as the reunification of separated and unaccompanied children with their families. USAID has also taken steps to safeguard and restart children's education in order to help communities cope with and recover from disasters. Children spend a large part of their daily lives in school, and USAID provides funding to ensure that schools are prepared in the event of a disaster to keep children as safe as possible. Throughout its disaster assistance programs, USAID ensures the protection of vulnerable children from risks of exploitation, abuse, and other violations. USAID also supports initiatives that raise awareness about the numbers and needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs) around the world and promote good practices in protection and assistance for the displaced. The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) estimates that 26.4 million people were newly internally displaced from conflict at the end of 2011, and tens of millions more are displaced each year due to sudden-onset natural disasters. Through activities carried out in FY 2012, USAID assistance reached IDPs in 28 countries, with results staying at the target of 40 percent.

STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR								
Program Area: Protection, Assistance and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: Percentage of USG-Funded NGO or Other International Organization Projects that include Activities or Services Designed to Reduce Specific Risks or Harm to Vulnerable Populations								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	37%	40%	40%	On Target	N/A	N/A
Data Source: USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) proposal tracking system (abacus) and field monitoring reports, as available.								
Data Quality: A weakness of this indicator is its inability to assess the quality of protection activities.								

Food Aid Beneficiaries

The U.S. emergency food assistance program has long played a critical role in responding to global food insecurity. It saves lives and livelihoods, supports host government efforts to respond to critical needs of their own people during shocks, and demonstrates the concern and generosity of the American people in times of need. Urgent responses to rapid onset emergencies and efforts to resolve protracted crises provide a basis for transitioning to the medium- and long-term political, economic, and social investments that can eliminate the root causes of poverty and instability.

In FY 2012, USAID provided emergency food assistance and program support in 36 countries around the world. The Emergency Food Security Program (EFSP) was used to provide funds to a variety of private voluntary organizations and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), U.N. World Food Program (WFP), and the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to support local and regional procurement and cash and food voucher programs in 19 countries, including Afghanistan, Haiti, Kenya, Libya, Niger, Pakistan, Somalia, Syria, and Yemen. The U.S. Government is also the single largest donor to the WFP. In FY 2012, USAID contributed more than \$1.2 billion to WFP in response to global appeals in 35 different countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean, and Near East.

The emergency food aid indicator demonstrates the effectiveness of USAID programs by measuring the percentage of beneficiaries reached versus planned levels. USAID continues to improve the ability to

identify food needs in emergencies and how best to deliver food assistance. Through activities carried out in FY 2012, USAID assistance to beneficiaries remained at its target level of 93 percent.

STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR								
Program Area: Protection, Assistance and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: Percent of Planned Emergency Food Aid Beneficiaries Reached with USG Assistance								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
92.0%	93.0%	93.0%	93.0%	93.0%	93%	On Target	93%	93%
Data Source: USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) Summary Request and Beneficiary Tracking Table.								
Data Quality: Data quality assessments (DQAs) are not required for emergency programs, but Food for Peace nonetheless conducts them as a development best practice. DQAs are done on the data from the previous fiscal year, so FFP's next DQA will be done in FY 2012 drawing on FY 2011 data.								

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate

The nutrition status of children under five is a key indicator for assessing the severity of a humanitarian emergency and the adequacy of any humanitarian response. The under-five Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate is used to measure the nutritional status of vulnerable children and is influenced by food security, availability of health services, water/sanitation/hygiene (WASH) and other factors. As an internationally-accepted indicator, GAM measures the extent to which the United States and its partners are meeting the assistance needs of populations of concern such as refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs).

The Department of State considers humanitarian situations to be emergencies when more than 10 percent of children under age five suffer from acute malnutrition in a setting where aggravating factors exist, such as conflict, infectious diseases, or restricted movements (e.g. camp settings). In both emergency and protracted situations (those that have been in existence five years or longer), malnutrition contributes to mortality amongst children and hinders their long-term growth and development. There are hundreds of locations worldwide where the United States and its partners are providing direct assistance to vulnerable populations in order to address humanitarian need.

For example, alarmingly high GAM rates in Ethiopia's Dollo refugee camps, where more than half the children were malnourished in October/November 2011, were greatly reduced through State programs in FY 2012. In June 2012, a nutrition and health survey documented significant improvement in malnutrition rates, the crude mortality rate, under five mortality rate, and anemia prevalence in the camps. The GAM rate in Kobe and Hilawyen camps dropped dramatically from 47.8 percent and 50.6 percent in November to 13.1 percent and 15.9 percent, respectively. Severe Acute Malnutrition rates in Kobe and Hilawyen decreased from 18.5 percent and 18.9 percent to 1.9 percent and 2.5 percent, respectively. Department of State's financial support to UNHCR and NGO partners as well as diplomatic engagement with the Ethiopian Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) were instrumental to responding to what UNHCR has described as one of the most challenging emergencies it has ever faced.

UNHCR tracks performance information by calendar year. According to available survey data to date, GAM indicator results did not meet the target by the end of FY 2012. Data is available from 54 sites of which 27 (50 percent) exceeded a GAM threshold of 10 percent among children under five. Complete 2012 survey data will be available in February 2013, at which point the State Department expects the result to be closer to the target.

STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR

Program Area: Protection, Assistance and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: Percentage of Surveyed Refugee Camps in Protracted Situations where Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) does not exceed 10 Percent								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	98%	70%	50%	Below Target	73%	75%
Data Source: Reports from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.								
Data Quality: Results are based on a limited number of surveys received as of 2012, so this data should be considered preliminary. PRM will receive complete nutrition data for calendar year 2012 from UNHCR in February 2013, at which point PRM expects the result to be closer to the target. In FY 2011 PRM participated in a Department-wide review of its foreign assistance indicators, and through this process revised the way it measures and reports on GAM. Given that the majority of camp-based refugees are in protracted situations, PRM has developed a more rigorous methodology and refined its targets to better report on the performance of the Bureau and its partners. Performance in out-years will reflect this refined methodology.								

Basic Inputs for Survival, Recovery or Restoration of Productive Capacity

During emergencies, USAID provides life-saving and life-sustaining humanitarian assistance. In response to large-scale disasters, USAID is able to deploy expert teams that draw upon the full spectrum of the U.S. Government’s capabilities. USAID provides rapid response to meet the basic needs of populations affected by life-threatening disasters, both natural and complex.

USAID, as the U.S. Government’s lead in international disaster response, reached 49 million beneficiaries affected by 60 disasters in 53 countries during FY 2012 and provided targeted assistance to almost 30 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in North, West, Central, and Southern Africa and the Horn of Africa, Central, South, and Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Central and South America, and the Caribbean.

In FY 2012, USAID provided food assistance in response to emergencies in 26 countries, including 18 in Africa, 7 in Asia and the Near East, and 1 in Latin America and the Caribbean. Emergency food assistance programs are implemented by non-governmental organizations (NGO) and public international organizations (PIO). Through the Emergency Food Security Program (EFSP), USAID provides funding for the local and regional purchase of food and other interventions, such as food vouchers and cash transfer programs that facilitate access to food. EFSP complements existing Title II food aid programs. In FY 2012, EFSP provided grants to a variety of NGOs, United Nations (U.N.) Agencies such as the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) and the U.N. Children’s Fund to provide timely emergency response through local and regional procurement, as well as cash and food voucher programs, in 19 countries, including Afghanistan, Haiti, Kenya, Syria, Niger, Pakistan, and Yemen.

STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR

Program Area: Protection, Assistance and Solutions

Performance Indicator: Number of Internally Displaced and Host Population Beneficiaries Provided with Basic Inputs for Survival, Recovery or Restoration of Productive Capacity as a Result of USG Assistance

FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	59,007,997	45,760,000	48,989,676	Above Target	45,000,000	46,462,565

Data Source: Internal awards tracking systems (Abacus) and other sources, including implementing partner reports, and verbal or written reports from regional teams.

Data Quality: A weakness of this indicator is its inability to reflect appropriate identification and targeting of eligible beneficiaries or the quality of humanitarian assistance activities.

Program Area: Disaster Readiness

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Disaster Readiness (\$ in thousands)	104,755	–	139,763

U.S. assistance builds resiliency and reinforces the capacity of disaster-affected countries, American responders, and the international community to reduce risks and prepare for rapid, coordinated response. Programs also focus on increasing resiliency among households and communities and by improving their ability to cope with and recover from the effects of a disaster. Although principles of disaster readiness and risk reduction are often incorporated into disaster response programs, assistance in the Disaster Readiness program area focuses primarily on risk reduction, readiness, resiliency, and capacity building.

Disaster Risk-Reducing Practices/Actions

USAID supports disaster risk reduction (DRR) stand-alone and integrated programming at the regional, national, and community level. USAID is focusing on improving early warning and translating early warning into action to reduce the impact of disasters and enhance resilience. More than 26,000 persons were trained in disaster preparedness in FY 2012, more than doubling the FY 2011 target. The training involved capacity building in flood early warning, transboundary pest management, and volcano and seismic monitoring. Also, in FY 2012, 17 percent of host country and regional teams and other stakeholder groups provided with U.S. assistance during the past five years are implementing risk reducing measures to improve resilience to natural disasters; this result is well above the 7 percent target. The needs for funding for natural disasters changes each year; however, in FY 2012, USAID was able to invest additional funding in DRR programs and support resilience, thereby achieving higher than anticipated results in this area.

USAID-supported hydro-meteorological activities such as the Global Flash Flood Guidance and early warning systems enable countries to monitor potential for flash floods and provide lead time to lessen loss of lives in Southern Africa, Central America, the Black Sea area, the Middle East, and Pakistan. USAID programs build capacity on climate variability and prediction to address the transboundary nature of climate by encouraging cross-continental information exchange among meteorologists, including sharing lessons learned. Trainings also improve meteorologists' capability to produce climate information to for decision-makers to reduce the impact of climate fluctuations on local populations.

The Emergency Capacity Building Project has developed a concise DRR and climate change adaptation (CCA) guide and training package. Toward Resilience is an introductory resource for development and

humanitarian organization staff who work with communities vulnerable to disasters and climate change. The guide aims to fill existing gaps in available DRR–CCA resources and includes introductory DRR and CCA information, principles of effective practice, guidelines for action in a range of sectors and settings, case studies, and links to useful tools and resources.

Another good example is a community-based armyworm monitoring, forecasting and early warning program in East Africa aimed at strengthening national and regional capacities for a timely, affordable and effective prevention and control of armyworm, one of the most devastating pests of cereal crops. Through this project, local communities, crop protection agents and governments will be alerted in time to implement preventive and curative interventions that will save crops and pasture.

In FY 2012, the Volcano Disaster Assistance Program (VDAP) provided technical assistance that benefitted nearly 1.8 million people living near active volcanoes, led to the modification of 17 geological policies or procedures that increased preparedness for volcanic eruptions, and trained 74 volcano scientists to better monitor their volcanoes. VDAP responded to several volcanic crises during the year, including deploying to Colombia to assist the Servicio Geológico de Colombia during an eruption of Nevado del Ruiz volcano. An eruption of the volcano in 1985 led to the deaths of more than 23,000 people.

STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR								
Program Area: Disaster Readiness								
Performance Indicator: Percentage of Host Country and Regional Teams and/or Other Stakeholder Groups Implementing Risk-Reducing Practices/Actions to Improve Resilience to Natural Disasters as a Result of USG Assistance within the Previous 5 Years								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0%	7.0%	17%	Above Target	20%	20%
Data Source: Internal award tracking system (abacus), third-party reporting, IO reporting, NGO reports, individual contacts, etc.								
Data Quality: The implementation or application of training is likely to follow some years after USG inputs. The numerator will necessarily be a subjective estimate initially, although improved data collection mechanisms in the future can improve on data access and reporting.								

STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR								
Program Area: Disaster Readiness								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Trained in Disaster Preparedness as a Result of USG Assistance								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
224,519	10,004	18,030	12,396	11,952	26,768	Above Target	18,857	16,805
Data Source: Internal award tracking system (abacus), and implementing partner quarterly reports								
Data Quality: The rigor, length and quality of the training vary among countries. Without established criteria to standardize "training," this indicator may be subject to some over-reporting.								

STRATEGIC GOAL FIVE

Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy

- **The foundation of America's leadership abroad is a prosperous American economy.** Level 21st century playing fields and the free flow of goods, services, investment and information are critical both to our national prosperity and to many of our foreign policy goals. As such, the Department of State is elevating economic diplomacy as an essential element of our foreign policy - including trade, commercial diplomacy, and investment. Leveraging resources and capabilities from across federal agencies, we will identify and seek to break down national and regional barriers to trade and investment, placing new priority on market-distorting practices such as non-enforcement of intellectual property rights, the abuse of exchange rates and regulatory practices, and indigenous innovation policies.
- **Industrial policy and competitiveness issues, trade and investment standards, and intellectual property rights protections are critical issues for emerging markets, particularly in Asia and Latin America.** We will shape our agendas in Latin America and Asia in ways that advance U.S. interests on this set of competitiveness issues. Globally, we will promote and support efforts to raise awareness within the United States of potential market opportunities abroad in support of the President's National Export Initiative. Finally, in light of the critical role of energy to our prosperity and that of our partners, we will promote energy security for the United States and our partners, including through a range of energy supply and conservation strategies and technologies.

A discussion of performance for this Strategic Goal is addressed in the State Operations APP/APR.

STRATEGIC GOAL SIX

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world

- **Because today's most pressing foreign policy challenges require complex, multi-dimensional public engagement strategies to forge important bilateral, regional and global partnerships, public diplomacy has become an essential element of effective diplomacy.** To assure that our partnerships are durable, public diplomacy efforts, including State Department and USAID exchange programs and the work of our public affairs officers in the field, will seek to foster positive perceptions of the United States and sustain long-term relationships between Americans and our partners around the world based on mutual interest, mutual respect, and mutual responsibility. We will develop proactive outreach strategies to inform, inspire, and persuade audiences, counter violent extremism, connect Americans to counterparts abroad, empower women and girls around the world, and reach out through contemporary means by moving out from behind the podium and other traditional platforms to using new media and engagement tools.

A discussion of performance for this Strategic Goal is addressed in the State Operations APP/APR.

STRATEGIC GOAL SEVEN

Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally.

- **The management platform supporting foreign policy will continue to evolve as the U.S. Government responds to expanding global challenges and emerging opportunities in an increasingly austere budget environment.** Our primary aims are to assist American citizens to travel, conduct business and live abroad securely; facilitate travel to and connections with the United States for foreign citizens; ensure a high-quality workforce with appropriate skill sets for today's global context, supported by modern, secure infrastructure and operational capabilities; provide strong operational support for mission programs, including access to local communities; and create the conditions for optimal effectiveness of implementing partners. Missions must assess how to reduce cost while maintaining or improving operations and focusing on strategic imperatives. Specific focus areas include implementing QDDR, including the QDDR's human resource reforms; expanding regionalization of administrative services; full adoption and improved use of the Collaborative Management Initiative and eServices data; fully consolidating the State-USAID management platform; making more effective use of the financial management Post Support Unit; developing cross-regional platforms to offshore work from some posts; and implementing cost-effective greening initiatives. USAID Missions are also expected to implement the reforms encompassed in USAID Forward, including but not limited to the areas of human resources, procurement, monitoring and evaluation of operational efficiency and impact, and application of science, technology and innovation.

A discussion of performance for this Strategic Goal is addressed in the State Operations APP/APR.

CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS

As part of the Indicator Reengineering Process described in the introductory section of the APP/APR, cross-cutting indicators were created that were not associated with any single Program Area of the Foreign Assistance Standardized Program Structure. Select indicators for Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment in this section.

Gender

U.S. efforts to promote gender equality and women's empowerment cut across many sectors. The United States seeks to: reduce gender disparities in economic, social, political, and cultural access to resources, wealth, opportunities and services; reduce gender-based violence and mitigate its harmful effects on individuals; and increase the capability of women and girls to realize their rights, determine their life outcomes, and influence decision-making in households, communities, and societies.

In addition to reducing gaps, U.S. activities seek to promote women's and men's leadership and participation. The United States supports gender integration of gender equality and female empowerment in economic growth, agriculture and food security, education, conflict mitigation and resolution, civil society and the media, and climate change. For example, the United States supports a range of activities that strengthen and promote women's participation and leadership in peace building, civil society, and political processes in order to address and mitigate challenges impacting women's ability to participate meaningfully in important decisions and processes that affect them, their families, and their communities and nations; these activities include efforts to mobilize men as allies in support of gender equality, women's participation and in combating gender-based violence. U.S. efforts also work to ensure that women's issues are fully integrated in the formulation and conduct of U.S. foreign policy. Funds include efforts to promote stability, peace, and development by empowering women politically, socially, and economically around the world.

In March 2012, Secretary Clinton issued *Policy Guidance on Promoting Gender Equality to Achieve our National Security and Foreign Policy Objectives* and the USAID Administrator released USAID's *Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy*. In addition, the United States recently released two strategies, one to strengthen conflict resolution and peace processes through the inclusion of women, and another to address gender-based violence around the world. Complementary in scope, these policies/strategies require that gender equality be incorporated into our policy development, strategic and budget planning, implementation of projects and activities, management and training, and monitoring and evaluation of results. To assist in planning and reporting, the Master Indicator List (MIL) was revised in 2011 to include seven Washington-designated, cross-cutting indicators that cover gender equality, women's empowerment, and gender-based violence; in 2012, two new indicators were added on Women, Peace, and Security, for a total of nine indicators. Two of these indicators are required for input into the APP/APR.

Equal Access to Social, Economic and Political Opportunities

This indicator measures changes in societal attitudes and norms about gender equality that may proxy for deeper structural changes in the social, political, and economic spheres. Gender equality and female empowerment are key to effective and sustainable development. A growing body of research demonstrates that societies with greater gender equality experience faster economic growth. They benefit from greater agricultural productivity and improved food security. Increasing girls' and women's education and access to resources improves health and education for the next generation. Empowering n to participate in and lead public and private institutions makes them more representative and effective.

This indicator is intended to gauge the effectiveness of U.S. efforts to promote gender equality by

measuring changes in target population attitudes about whether men and women should have equal opportunities in social, political, and economic spheres. This indicator is particularly relevant to programs that seek to address or change social norms. Illustrative programs include those designed to raise broad awareness of human rights, programs that train journalists to report more responsibly on gender issues, education programs designed to change social norms and gender roles, programs designed to increase the political participation of women, youth development and empowerment, or behavior change in the health sector, among others. The data for this indicator is to be collected by survey at the beginning and end of any relevant U.S.-funded training or program. The unit of measure is a proportion, where the numerator is the number of persons in the target group whose scores on the equal opportunity survey have increased over time and the denominator is the total number of persons who participated in the relevant training/programming. Because this indicator only became required in 2012, no data is available for previous FYs and 2012 was instructed to be a year for setting targets.

Data for this indicator are collected by survey at the start of relevant U.S.-funded training/programming and at the end of the training/programming. The indicator is measured as the proportion of participants whose scores increased across time, where the numerator is the number of persons in the target group whose scores have increased and the denominator is the total number of participants in the relevant training/programming.

CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS								
Program Area: Gender								
Performance Indicator: Proportion of Target Population Reporting Increased Agreement with the Concept that Males and Females should have Equal Access to Social, Economic, and Political Opportunities								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A*	Data Not Available	N/A*	N/A*
Data Source: FY 2012 Performance Reports from Afghanistan, Armenia, Benin, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Somalia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, West Bank and Gaza, and USAID E3 Bureau, as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: The questions used in the surveys have been validated in the World Values Survey, the AfroBarometer in Africa, and the Ibero-American surveys in Latin America. The OU's listed above will be conducting Data Quality Assessments (DQAs) in FY13 for the data to be collected for this indicator. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf). *As this is a new indicator for FY 2012, there is no data to report yet. Further, the OU data provided for their FY 12-14 targets contained data errors as initially reported. USAID is working with the OUs so accurate data can be reported during the period in March 2013 when OUs can revise their PPRs.								

GBV Services

Gender-based violence (GBV) impacts both development and humanitarian assistance objectives and cuts across most technical sectors (e.g., health, education, democracy and governance, economic growth, and disaster response). This indicator captures the services supported by United States that are being delivered to male and female victims of abuse within and across countries. Gender-based violence is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will, and that is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between males and females. Examples of U.S.-supported services include legal, health, psycho-social, economic, shelters and hotlines.

This indicator will enable Operating Units (OUs) in Washington and the field to gain a basic but essential understanding of the reach and scale of programs to address various types of services that are provided to male and female victims of abuse and assess whether interventions are adequately addressing identified

needs within the country.

The FY 2012 target for this indicator was 2,115,759 while actual results were 1,888,460. Many OUs did not set targets for FY 2012 but report actual data, including Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burma, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Pakistan, Rwanda, Vietnam and Zimbabwe. Deviations between FY 2012 targets and results were reported in Armenia, DRC, Kenya, Sri Lanka, and Tanzania. In Armenia, the deviation of 21 percent was due to the late start of the project. The overall target of 150 will be met, with a shift of one quarter, in 2013. No other OU provided an explanation for the deviations, but it appears that FY 2012 targets were not achieved because activities in many missions were delayed. The FY 2012 results are based on actual, new activities that got underway near the close of FY 2011.

CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS								
Program Area: Gender								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Reached by a USG Funded Intervention Providing GBV Services (e.g., Health, Legal, Psycho-Social Counseling, Shelters, Hotlines, Other)								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	1,757,601	2,115,759	1,886,460	Below Target	765,284	782,967
<p>Data Source: FY2012 Performance Reports from Armenia, Bangladesh, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mexico, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, and USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA). Data is collected and reported by implementing partners with programs in any sector (health, humanitarian, education, etc.) that are designed to raise awareness about or prevent gender-based violence.</p> <p>Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf). Limitations of this indicator data include that it cannot provide information about the quality of services and it doesn't lend itself well to cross program or country comparisons.</p>								

Multilateral Coordination

United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative

The United States continued to work with agencies of the United Nations system to implement the eight goals of the U.S.-sponsored United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative (UNTAI) that is applied across the UN. The purpose of UNTAI is to improve UN Funds and Programs' performance by increasing the transparency and accuracy of information flow; enhancing operational efficiency and effectiveness; bolstering oversight and ethics systems; and strengthening financial management and governance.

The U.S. Government launched Phase I of UNTAI in 2007 for the purpose of extending reforms already in place at the UN Secretariat to the rest of the UN System. As a result of sustained and intensive diplomacy, the six organizations and programs (UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNEP, UN HABITAT, and UNIFEM (now UN Women)) have strengthened internal oversight and transparency, established ethics offices, made more information publicly available online, and updated financial systems.

In 2011, the United States launched UNTAI Phase II (UNTAI II) to target areas where member states can increase oversight and accountability and ensure that contributions are utilized efficiently and effectively. Specifically, UNTAI-II seeks to make reforms in the following areas: (1) effective oversight

arrangements; (2) independent internal evaluation function; (3) independent and effective ethics function; (4) credible whistleblower protections; (5) conflicts of interest program; (6) effective and transparent procurement; (7) enterprise risk management; and (8) transparent financial management.

The U.S. Government evaluates progress annually. Assessments are performed for six of the organizations and programs funded through the IO&P account, including UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNEP, UN HABITAT, and UN Women. Funding for these six organizations makes up roughly 75 percent of the account, so the majority of funding from the IO&P account is contributed to major UN organizations.

The indicator reflects progress on important managerial aspects of those organizations as rated by the USG UNTAI II annual assessment. The annual assessment reports on 8 accountability goals based on the achievement of specific benchmarks using a 5-point scale. We had expected the FY 2011 scores of these six organizations to fall according to a normal distribution curve, but all organizations received scores of 3 or above.

The deadline for submission of the FY 2012 UNTAI II reports, upon which this indicator is based, has been delayed until February 15, 2013. We expect that all organizations will again receive ratings of 3 or above and recommend modification, replacement, or termination of the indicator for future years.

CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS								
Program Area: Multilateral Coordination								
Performance Indicator: Percent of Major UN Organizations Funded by the IO&P Account that have Overall Accountability Ratings of at least 3 out of 5 on the United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative Phase II (UNTAI II) Annual Assessment								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	100% (Est.)	Data Not Available	100%	100%
Data Source: Annual UNTAI II Assessment Reports, which rate organizations against benchmarks.								
Data Quality: Performance data reported by Missions for international organizations will be review and validated by responsible officers in the IO Bureau. A second level review for accuracy and consistency of rating determinations will be conducted by a lead officer.								

Cross-Agency Priority Goals

Per the GPRA Modernization Act, 31 U.S.C. 1115(b)(10), requirement to address Federal Goals in the Strategic Plan and Annual Performance Plan, please refer to www.performance.gov for information on Federal Priority Goals and the agencies' contributions to those goals, where applicable. The Department of State and USAID currently contribute to the following CAP Goals: Closing Skills Gap, Exports, Cybersecurity, Sustainability, Real Property, Improper Payments, Data Center Consolidation, and Strategic Sourcing.

State-USAID Agency Priority Goals

Under the leadership of Secretary Clinton and Administrator Shah, the Department of State and USAID developed a new strategic approach to accomplishing their shared mission, focusing on robust diplomacy and development as central components to address global challenges. State and USAID submitted eight outcome-focused Agency Priority Goals (APGs) that reflect the Secretary and the USAID Administrator's highest priorities. These near-term goals advance the Joint Strategic Goals, reflect USAID and State strategic and budget priorities, and will continue to be of particular focus for the two agencies through

FY 2013. In FY 2014, the Department and USAID will develop new APGs that are outcome-based goals that reflect the Secretary and Administrator’s highest priorities through FY 2015.

In addition to quarterly reporting to OMB on the status of meeting key milestones and performance targets for each APG, the GPRM Modernization Act requires that APG goal owners meet with senior agency leadership to assess performance data, discuss successes and challenges, and identify any actions necessary to ensure goal achievement. A process has been developed for conducting joint data-driven reviews for State-USAID APGs that brings together goal leaders with the Deputy Secretary of State and the USAID Assistant Administrator. Goal owners are assisted in the preparation of presentation materials with feedback from the State and USAID Performance Improvement Officers as well as by a support team comprised of staff from the Department's Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources and the Bureau of Budget and Planning, and USAID’s Bureau for Management, Office of Management Policy, Budget, and Performance.

The APGs are listed below under the applicable joint Department of State-USAID Strategic Goal. A more comprehensive table is featured in both the State Operations and the Foreign Assistance volumes of the CBJ. Currently, there are no APGs reflected for Strategic Goals 1, 4 and 6.

Agency Priority Goal	Goals
Strategic Goal 2: Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.	
Afghanistan	Goal: With mutual accountability, assistance from the United States and the international community will continue to help improve the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan's (GIRoA) capacity to meet its goals and maintain stability. Bonn Conference commitments call on GIRoA to transition to a sustainable economy, namely improve revenue collection, increase the pace of economic reform, and instill a greater sense of accountability and transparency in all government operations. These efforts will strengthen Afghanistan's ability to maintain stability and development gains through transition. By September 30, 2013, U.S. Government assistance delivered will help the Afghan government increase the level of domestic revenue from sources such as customs and electrical tariffs from 10 percent to 12 percent of gross domestic product.
Strategic Goal 3: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.	
Democracy, Good Governance, and Human Rights	Goal: Advance progress toward sustained and consolidated democratic transitions in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Bahrain, Yemen, Iran, Syria, and West Bank/Gaza. By September 30, 2013, support continued progress toward or lay the foundations for transitions to accountable electoral democracies in 11 countries in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) that respect civil and political liberties and human rights.
Climate Change	Goal: Advance low emissions climate resilient development. Lay the groundwork for climate-resilient development, increased private sector investment in a low carbon economy, and meaningful reductions in national emissions trajectories through 2020 and the longer term. By the end of 2013, U.S. assistance to support the development and implementation of Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) will reach 20 countries (from a baseline of 0 in 2010). This assistance will be strategically targeted and will result in strengthened capacity for and measureable progress on developing and implementing LEDS by the end of the following year.

Agency Priority Goal	Goals
Food Security	Goal: Increase food security in Feed the Future (FTF) initiative countries in order to reduce prevalence of poverty and malnutrition. By the end of FY 2013, agricultural profitability will improve, on average, by 15% among FTF beneficiary farmers, and one million children under age 2 will experience improved nutrition due to increased access to and utilization of nutritious foods (prevalence of receiving a minimum acceptable diet).
Global Health	Goal: By September 30, 2013, the Global Health Initiative (GHI) will support the creation of an AIDS-free generation, save the lives of mothers and children, and protect communities from infectious diseases by: a) decreasing incidence of HIV infections in the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR)-supported sub-Saharan African countries by more than 20 percent; b) reducing the all-cause mortality rate for children under five by 4 deaths/1,000 live births in USAID priority countries; c) increasing the percent of births attended by a skilled doctor, nurse, or midwife by 2.1 percent in USAID priority countries; and d) increasing the number of people no longer at risk for lymphatic filariasis (in the target population) from 7.7 million to 63.7 million in USAID-assisted countries.
Strategic Goal 5: Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy.	
Economic Statecraft	Goal: Through our more than 200 diplomatic missions overseas, the Department of State will promote U.S. exports in order to help create opportunities for U.S. businesses. By September 30, 2013, our diplomatic missions overseas will increase the number of market-oriented economic and commercial policy activities and accomplishments by 15 percent.
Strategic Goal 7: Build a 21st Century workforce; and achieve U.S. Government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure US government presence internationally.	
Management	Goal: Strengthen diplomacy and development by leading through civilian power. By September 30, 2013, the State Department and USAID will reduce vacancies in high priority positions overseas to 0% and 10 % respectively and will reduce instances of employees not meeting language standards to 24% and 10% respectively.
Procurement Management/Local Development Partners	Goal: Strengthen local civil society and private sector capacity to improve aid effectiveness and sustainability, by working closely with our implementing partners on capacity building and local grant and contract allocations. By September 30, 2013, USAID will expand local development partners from 746 to 1200.

Management Accomplishments and Challenges

Attaining the conditions abroad that ensure American security and prosperity at home demands responsible management of U.S. diplomacy and development efforts. This section presents selected accomplishments and key management challenges of the Department of State and USAID for FY 2012. The achievements highlighted here reflect significant efforts to improve the way both agencies administer resources, deliver services, and manage for results. Challenges identified by the Inspector General of each agency and the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) denote management and performance issues that the Department and USAID take seriously and are actively committed to resolving. In the years ahead, the Department and USAID will continue to strengthen their accountability and capacity to deliver results consistent with the recommendations of the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review.

USAID Management Accomplishments

The Agency is undertaking a number of initiatives to maximize the development impact of its assistance programs per dollar spent. The recently implemented Phoenix financial system provides USAID with detailed cost information that allows it to track accurately the relative cost of its programs. The Phoenix system is also providing the data to help the Agency comply with the President's Open Government Initiative. The Department of State, USAID, and the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) recently began publishing foreign assistance budget and spending data on the public Foreign Assistance Dashboard, which is driving the U.S. Government to become a leader in aid transparency. USAID plans to build on this success and continue to improve the way that the Agency's financial information is managed, shared and reported.

A key USAID priority is USAID Forward, an initiative aimed at changing the way the Agency does business in order to more effectively achieve high impact development while making the best use of limited resources. From attracting and retaining talented Agency staff to creating new monitoring and evaluation systems and revitalizing our policy, financial, and technical expertise, USAID is strengthening its core capacity to achieve broader and deeper development results while reducing costs. The Agency met its Talent Management targets of 85 percent fill rates for Critical Priority Countries without the use of directed assignments.

Under USAID Forward, the Implementation and Procurement Reform Initiative focuses on improving how it does business—contracting with and providing grants to more and varied local partners, and forging partnerships to create the conditions where assistance is no longer necessary in the countries where USAID works. In 2012, the Agency made an estimated 608 new awards to local partners from 33 missions.

USAID Management Challenges

Every year, USAID's Office of Inspector General (OIG) identifies management challenges that affect the ability of the Agency to deliver foreign assistance. The FY 2012 challenges relate to working in high threat environments, performance management and reporting, sustainability, implementation and procurement reform, management of information technology, and audits of U.S. based for-profit entities. The Agency takes immediate remedial actions in response to OIG recommendations. See pages 131-145 of the FY 2012 USAID Agency Financial Report for a full description of the OIG's identified challenges and the Agency's responses to them. <http://transition.usaid.gov/performance/afr/afr12.pdf>.

Department of State Management Accomplishments

The Department won the 2012 Archivist's Achievement Award for innovative and cost-effective use of technology for a records management tool that will be adopted as a best practice in the U.S. Government. The Department leveraged the technology with a dynamic website that received over 3,000 online Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests, posted nearly 3,500 declassified documents, and hosted over 1,000 visitors daily (over 350,000 annually). The Department declassified nearly three million pages of permanent historical records covering U.S. foreign policy, and declassified and released over 100,000 pages in response to FOIA requests.

Department of State Management Challenges

In FY 2012, the Department's Office of the Inspector General (OIG) identified challenges in the areas of: protection of people and facilities; contract and procurement management; information security and information management; financial management; military to civilian-led presence in Iraq and Afghanistan; foreign assistance coordination and oversight; diplomacy with fewer resources; public diplomacy; effective embassy leadership; consular operations. The Department promptly takes corrective actions in response to OIG finding and recommendations. Information on corrective actions taken and remaining can be found on pages 156-168 of the Department of State's FY 2012 Agency Financial Report at the following website <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/200506.pdf>.

**FOREIGN OPERATIONS
BUDGET BY
STANDARD PROGRAM STRUCTURE
&
SUMMARY TABLES**

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Objective, Program Areas: Summary FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	33,917,586	31,844,195	-2,073,391
1 Peace and Security	10,021,988	8,403,919	-1,618,069
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	524,565	253,241	-271,324
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	330,620	290,134	-40,486
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,846,709	6,908,960	-937,749
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	672,417	611,880	-60,537
1.5 Transnational Crime	91,523	83,499	-8,024
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	556,154	256,205	-299,949
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,826,308	2,879,055	52,747
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	939,677	912,636	-27,041
2.2 Good Governance	1,036,838	1,220,396	183,558
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	246,531	212,580	-33,951
2.4 Civil Society	603,262	533,443	-69,819
3 Investing in People	10,463,767	9,943,512	-520,255
3.1 Health	8,999,576	8,880,634	-118,942
3.1.1 HIV/AIDS	5,893,110	6,000,250	107,140
3.1.2 Tuberculosis	256,297	198,500	-57,797
3.1.3 Malaria	650,000	670,000	20,000
3.1.4 Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats (PIOET)	58,080	47,150	-10,930
3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats	118,411	115,364	-3,047
3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health	919,535	952,936	33,401
3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	638,482	635,356	-3,126
3.1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	275,055	161,524	-113,531
3.1.9 Nutrition	190,606	99,554	-91,052
3.2 Education	1,062,160	723,261	-338,899
3.2.1 Basic Education	803,404	501,355	-302,049
3.2.2 Higher Education	258,756	221,906	-36,850
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	402,031	339,617	-62,414
3.3.1 Policies, Regulations, and Systems	23,107	39,760	16,653
3.3.2 Social Services	127,181	100,703	-26,478
3.3.3 Social Assistance	251,743	199,154	-52,589
4 Economic Growth	4,720,597	4,076,338	-644,259
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	688,821	295,133	-393,688
4.2 Trade and Investment	163,149	171,651	8,502
4.3 Financial Sector	143,678	108,604	-35,074
4.4 Infrastructure	838,000	797,509	-40,491
4.5 Agriculture	1,413,597	1,286,595	-127,002
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	456,093	571,758	115,665
4.7 Economic Opportunity	148,688	169,125	20,437
4.8 Environment	868,571	675,963	-192,608
5 Humanitarian Assistance	4,286,803	4,484,094	197,291
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,135,704	4,306,831	171,127
5.2 Disaster Readiness	104,755	139,763	35,008
5.3 Migration Management	46,344	37,500	-8,844
6 Program Support	1,598,123	2,057,277	459,154

Objective, Program Areas: Summary FY 2012 - FY 2014

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.1 Program Design and Learning	58,705	477,737	419,032
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,539,418	1,579,540	40,122

Account by Objective and Program Areas: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	33,917,586	31,844,195	-2,073,391
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	626,718	-	-626,718
1 Peace and Security	125,419	-	-125,419
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	26,005	-	-26,005
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	40,534	-	-40,534
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	3,948	-	-3,948
1.5 Transnational Crime	8,082	-	-8,082
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	46,850	-	-46,850
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	244,158	-	-244,158
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	67,075	-	-67,075
2.2 Good Governance	54,006	-	-54,006
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	23,257	-	-23,257
2.4 Civil Society	99,820	-	-99,820
3 Investing in People	52,918	-	-52,918
3.1 Health	27,947	-	-27,947
3.2 Education	18,408	-	-18,408
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	6,563	-	-6,563
4 Economic Growth	192,869	-	-192,869
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	10,007	-	-10,007
4.2 Trade and Investment	14,279	-	-14,279
4.3 Financial Sector	15,907	-	-15,907
4.4 Infrastructure	25,932	-	-25,932
4.5 Agriculture	30,520	-	-30,520
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	83,502	-	-83,502
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,582	-	-3,582
4.8 Environment	9,140	-	-9,140
5 Humanitarian Assistance	11,354	-	-11,354
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	11,154	-	-11,154
5.2 Disaster Readiness	200	-	-200
Complex Crises Fund	50,000	40,000	-10,000
1 Peace and Security	50,000	40,000	-10,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	50,000	40,000	-10,000
Democracy Fund	114,770	-	-114,770
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	114,770	-	-114,770
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	39,750	-	-39,750
2.2 Good Governance	2,950	-	-2,950
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	29,770	-	-29,770
2.4 Civil Society	42,300	-	-42,300
Development Assistance	2,519,950	2,837,812	317,862
1 Peace and Security	70,946	74,047	3,101
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	10,425	8,750	-1,675
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	600	-	-600
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	22,400	27,000	4,600
1.5 Transnational Crime	7,200	5,822	-1,378

Account by Objective and Program Areas: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	30,321	32,475	2,154
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	211,981	351,833	139,852
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	30,892	63,417	32,525
2.2 Good Governance	88,611	148,738	60,127
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	30,710	45,161	14,451
2.4 Civil Society	61,768	94,517	32,749
3 Investing in People	607,971	439,319	-168,652
3.1 Health	123,514	75,557	-47,957
3.2 Education	448,238	314,986	-133,252
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	36,219	48,776	12,557
4 Economic Growth	1,556,470	1,683,208	126,738
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	14,561	16,621	2,060
4.2 Trade and Investment	57,687	58,918	1,231
4.3 Financial Sector	13,264	19,404	6,140
4.4 Infrastructure	33,272	88,536	55,264
4.5 Agriculture	826,700	917,035	90,335
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	65,272	86,119	20,847
4.7 Economic Opportunity	54,066	75,505	21,439
4.8 Environment	491,648	421,070	-70,578
5 Humanitarian Assistance	27,880	286,668	258,788
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	13,896	258,582	244,686
5.2 Disaster Readiness	13,984	28,086	14,102
6 Program Support	44,702	2,737	-41,965
6.1 Program Design and Learning	41,584	2,737	-38,847
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,118	-	-3,118
Economic Support Fund	6,146,707	5,458,254	-688,453
1 Peace and Security	556,099	321,859	-234,240
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	33,000	20,500	-12,500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	22,640	22,640
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	19,949	17,340	-2,609
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	151,302	111,633	-39,669
1.5 Transnational Crime	4,591	10,316	5,725
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	347,257	139,430	-207,827
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,612,789	1,821,041	208,252
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	198,762	241,832	43,070
2.2 Good Governance	859,828	1,035,234	175,406
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	154,825	151,919	-2,906
2.4 Civil Society	399,374	392,056	-7,318
3 Investing in People	1,319,202	1,017,913	-301,289
3.1 Health	397,345	333,577	-63,768
3.2 Education	592,354	406,495	-185,859
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	329,503	277,841	-51,662
4 Economic Growth	2,584,984	2,233,775	-351,209
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	664,253	278,512	-385,741

Account by Objective and Program Areas: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.2 Trade and Investment	85,933	103,633	17,700
4.3 Financial Sector	113,552	87,805	-25,747
4.4 Infrastructure	776,909	708,973	-67,936
4.5 Agriculture	341,206	369,560	28,354
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	225,319	411,239	185,920
4.7 Economic Opportunity	81,745	79,620	-2,125
4.8 Environment	296,067	194,433	-101,634
5 Humanitarian Assistance	61,512	63,666	2,154
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	54,972	54,789	-183
5.2 Disaster Readiness	6,540	8,877	2,337
6 Program Support	12,121	-	-12,121
6.1 Program Design and Learning	12,121	-	-12,121
Emergency Food Assistance Contingency Fund	-	75,000	75,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	75,000	75,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	75,000	75,000
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	27,200	250,000	222,800
5 Humanitarian Assistance	27,200	250,000	222,800
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	27,200	250,000	222,800
P.L. 480 Title II	1,466,000	-	-1,466,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	853	-	-853
2.2 Good Governance	853	-	-853
3 Investing in People	149,061	-	-149,061
3.1 Health	133,655	-	-133,655
3.2 Education	3,160	-	-3,160
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	12,246	-	-12,246
4 Economic Growth	230,329	-	-230,329
4.4 Infrastructure	1,887	-	-1,887
4.5 Agriculture	215,171	-	-215,171
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,795	-	-1,795
4.8 Environment	11,476	-	-11,476
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,085,757	-	-1,085,757
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,078,782	-	-1,078,782
5.2 Disaster Readiness	6,031	-	-6,031
5.3 Migration Management	944	-	-944
Foreign Military Financing	6,312,000	5,956,959	-355,041
1 Peace and Security	6,312,000	5,956,959	-355,041
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	207,300	-	-207,300
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	14,000	-	-14,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,089,885	5,956,959	-132,926
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	815	-	-815
Global Health Programs - State	5,542,860	5,670,000	127,140
3 Investing in People	5,542,860	5,670,000	127,140
3.1 Health	5,542,860	5,670,000	127,140
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,629,800	2,645,000	15,200

Account by Objective and Program Areas: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
3 Investing in People	2,629,800	2,645,000	15,200
3.1 Health	2,612,300	2,632,000	19,700
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	17,500	13,000	-4,500
Global Security Contingency Fund	23,000	25,000	2,000
1 Peace and Security	23,000	25,000	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	23,000	25,000	2,000
International Disaster Assistance	1,095,000	2,045,000	950,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,095,000	2,045,000	950,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,020,000	1,945,000	925,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	75,000	100,000	25,000
International Military Education and Training	105,788	105,573	-215
1 Peace and Security	105,788	105,573	-215
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,585	-	-1,585
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	104,203	105,573	1,370
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,635,705	1,473,727	-161,978
1 Peace and Security	1,023,072	871,696	-151,376
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	457,620	331,088	-126,532
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	493,952	473,247	-20,705
1.5 Transnational Crime	71,500	67,361	-4,139
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	607,633	602,031	-5,602
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	581,543	582,287	744
2.2 Good Governance	26,090	19,744	-6,346
6 Program Support	5,000	-	-5,000
6.1 Program Design and Learning	5,000	-	-5,000
International Organizations and Programs	343,905	320,645	-23,260
1 Peace and Security	1,350	1,210	-140
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,350	1,160	-190
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	50	50
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	21,655	14,100	-7,555
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	21,655	14,100	-7,555
3 Investing in People	161,955	162,880	925
3.1 Health	161,955	162,000	45
3.2 Education	-	880	880
4 Economic Growth	155,945	139,655	-16,290
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,250	5,000	-250
4.3 Financial Sector	955	595	-360
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	82,000	67,000	-15,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	7,500	7,500	-
4.8 Environment	60,240	59,560	-680
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,000	2,800	-200
5.2 Disaster Readiness	3,000	2,800	-200
Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund	-	580,000	580,000
1 Peace and Security	-	200	200
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	200	200

Account by Objective and Program Areas: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	76,700	76,700
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	11,000	11,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	9,700	9,700
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	15,500	15,500
2.4 Civil Society	-	40,500	40,500
3 Investing in People	-	8,400	8,400
3.1 Health	-	7,500	7,500
3.2 Education	-	900	900
4 Economic Growth	-	19,700	19,700
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	4,100	4,100
4.3 Financial Sector	-	800	800
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	7,400	7,400
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	6,500	6,500
4.8 Environment	-	900	900
6 Program Support	-	475,000	475,000
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	475,000	475,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance	1,975,100	1,760,960	-214,140
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,975,100	1,760,960	-214,140
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,929,700	1,723,460	-206,240
5.3 Migration Management	45,400	37,500	-7,900
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	711,270	616,125	-95,145
1 Peace and Security	711,270	616,125	-95,145
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	270,905	222,631	-48,274
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	290,615	267,494	-23,121
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	149,100	126,000	-23,100
1.5 Transnational Crime	150	-	-150
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	500	-	-500
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund	452,000	-	-452,000
1 Peace and Security	452,000	-	-452,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	452,000	-	-452,000
Peacekeeping Operations	509,818	347,000	-162,818
1 Peace and Security	509,818	347,000	-162,818
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	509,818	347,000	-162,818
Transition Initiatives	93,695	57,600	-36,095
1 Peace and Security	81,226	44,250	-36,976
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	81,226	44,250	-36,976
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	12,469	13,350	881
2.2 Good Governance	4,500	6,980	2,480
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	7,969	-	-7,969
2.4 Civil Society	-	6,370	6,370
USAID Administrative Expense	1,536,300	1,579,540	43,240
6 Program Support	1,536,300	1,579,540	43,240
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,536,300	1,579,540	43,240

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	33,917,586	31,844,195	-2,073,391
Africa	7,815,134	6,600,516	-1,214,618
Angola	59,735	55,998	-3,737
Development Assistance	1,000	-	-1,000
3 Investing in People	1,000	-	-1,000
3.1 Health	1,000	-	-1,000
Global Health Programs - State	10,300	10,938	638
3 Investing in People	10,300	10,938	638
3.1 Health	10,300	10,938	638
Global Health Programs - USAID	40,500	38,700	-1,800
3 Investing in People	40,500	38,700	-1,800
3.1 Health	40,500	38,700	-1,800
International Military Education and Training	435	360	-75
1 Peace and Security	435	360	-75
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	435	360	-75
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	7,500	6,000	-1,500
1 Peace and Security	7,500	6,000	-1,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,500	6,000	-1,500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,570	2,565	-3,005
6.1 Program Design and Learning	339	-	-339
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,231	2,565	-2,666
Benin	28,630	23,710	-4,920
Global Health Programs - USAID	28,400	23,500	-4,900
3 Investing in People	28,400	23,500	-4,900
3.1 Health	28,400	23,500	-4,900
International Military Education and Training	230	210	-20
1 Peace and Security	230	210	-20
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	230	210	-20
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,035	3,150	115
6.1 Program Design and Learning	825	920	95
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,210	2,230	20
Botswana	66,979	50,471	-16,508
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	66,000	49,711	-16,289
3 Investing in People	66,000	49,711	-16,289
3.1 Health	66,000	49,711	-16,289
International Military Education and Training	779	560	-219
1 Peace and Security	779	560	-219
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	779	560	-219
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,917	-	-5,917
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,212	-	-2,212
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,705	-	-3,705

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
Burkina Faso	35,117	9,200	-25,917
P.L. 480 Title II	25,809	-	-25,809
3 Investing in People	6,772	-	-6,772
3.1 Health	6,247	-	-6,247
3.2 Education	525	-	-525
4 Economic Growth	8,977	-	-8,977
4.5 Agriculture	8,977	-	-8,977
5 Humanitarian Assistance	10,060	-	-10,060
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	10,060	-	-10,060
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	308	200	-108
1 Peace and Security	308	200	-108
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	308	-	-308
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	200	200
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	400	-	-400
6.2 Administration and Oversight	400	-	-400
Burundi	41,385	31,724	-9,661
P.L. 480 Title II	19,405	-	-19,405
3 Investing in People	11,244	-	-11,244
3.1 Health	11,244	-	-11,244
5 Humanitarian Assistance	8,161	-	-8,161
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	8,161	-	-8,161
Global Health Programs - State	5,000	14,899	9,899
3 Investing in People	5,000	14,899	9,899
3.1 Health	5,000	14,899	9,899
Global Health Programs - USAID	16,560	16,500	-60
3 Investing in People	16,560	16,500	-60
3.1 Health	16,560	16,500	-60
International Military Education and Training	420	325	-95
1 Peace and Security	420	325	-95
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	420	325	-95
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,801	2,186	-615
6.1 Program Design and Learning	418	-	-418
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,383	2,186	-197
Cameroon	13,972	24,847	10,875
P.L. 480 Title II	952	-	-952
5 Humanitarian Assistance	952	-	-952
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	952	-	-952
Global Health Programs - State	11,250	23,107	11,857
3 Investing in People	11,250	23,107	11,857
3.1 Health	11,250	23,107	11,857
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,500	1,500	-
3 Investing in People	1,500	1,500	-

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.1 Health	1,500	1,500	-
International Military Education and Training	270	240	-30
1 Peace and Security	270	240	-30
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	270	240	-30
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,137	-	-2,137
6.1 Program Design and Learning	360	-	-360
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,777	-	-1,777
Cape Verde	108	100	-8
International Military Education and Training	108	100	-8
1 Peace and Security	108	100	-8
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	108	100	-8
Central African Republic	10,143	120	-10,023
P.L. 480 Title II	10,028	-	-10,028
5 Humanitarian Assistance	10,028	-	-10,028
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	10,028	-	-10,028
International Military Education and Training	115	120	5
1 Peace and Security	115	120	5
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	115	120	5
Chad	85,002	280	-84,722
P.L. 480 Title II	84,427	-	-84,427
3 Investing in People	4,793	-	-4,793
3.1 Health	4,793	-	-4,793
4 Economic Growth	4,794	-	-4,794
4.5 Agriculture	4,794	-	-4,794
5 Humanitarian Assistance	74,840	-	-74,840
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	74,840	-	-74,840
Foreign Military Financing	200	-	-200
1 Peace and Security	200	-	-200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200	-	-200
International Military Education and Training	375	280	-95
1 Peace and Security	375	280	-95
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	375	280	-95
Comoros	127	100	-27
International Military Education and Training	127	100	-27
1 Peace and Security	127	100	-27
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	127	100	-27
Cote d'Ivoire	150,688	135,370	-15,318
Economic Support Fund	14,715	11,500	-3,215
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	14,715	11,000	-3,715
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,990	6,000	1,010
2.2 Good Governance	7,975	4,000	-3,975
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,750	1,000	-750
3 Investing in People	-	500	500
3.2 Education	-	500	500
P.L. 480 Title II	17,302	-	-17,302

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
5 Humanitarian Assistance	17,302	-	-17,302
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	17,302	-	-17,302
Foreign Military Financing	300	200	-100
1 Peace and Security	300	200	-100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300	200	-100
Global Health Programs - State	118,305	121,390	3,085
3 Investing in People	118,305	121,390	3,085
3.1 Health	118,305	121,390	3,085
International Military Education and Training	66	280	214
1 Peace and Security	66	280	214
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	66	280	214
Peacekeeping Operations	-	2,000	2,000
1 Peace and Security	-	2,000	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	2,000	2,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	9,921	1,100	-8,821
6.1 Program Design and Learning	5,409	330	-5,079
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,512	770	-3,742
Democratic Republic of the Congo	254,354	235,994	-18,360
Economic Support Fund	47,915	59,892	11,977
1 Peace and Security	2,247	5,191	2,944
1.5 Transnational Crime	200	200	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,047	4,991	2,944
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	13,000	25,140	12,140
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,500	6,070	4,570
2.2 Good Governance	6,500	8,580	2,080
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,700	6,700	4,000
2.4 Civil Society	2,300	3,790	1,490
3 Investing in People	24,460	18,387	-6,073
3.1 Health	8,000	-	-8,000
3.2 Education	13,560	11,904	-1,656
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,900	6,483	3,583
4 Economic Growth	8,208	11,174	2,966
4.5 Agriculture	7,208	8,000	792
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,000	3,174	2,174
P.L. 480 Title II	68,346	-	-68,346
3 Investing in People	7,761	-	-7,761
3.1 Health	7,761	-	-7,761
4 Economic Growth	31,048	-	-31,048
4.5 Agriculture	31,048	-	-31,048
5 Humanitarian Assistance	29,537	-	-29,537
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	29,537	-	-29,537
Global Health Programs - State	13,770	38,332	24,562
3 Investing in People	13,770	38,332	24,562
3.1 Health	13,770	38,332	24,562

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - USAID	97,850	122,700	24,850
3 Investing in People	97,850	122,700	24,850
3.1 Health	97,850	122,700	24,850
International Military Education and Training	473	320	-153
1 Peace and Security	473	320	-153
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	473	320	-153
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	6,000	3,250	-2,750
1 Peace and Security	4,500	2,250	-2,250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,500	2,250	-2,250
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,500	1,000	-500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,500	1,000	-500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	500	-500
1 Peace and Security	1,000	500	-500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	500	-500
Peacekeeping Operations	19,000	11,000	-8,000
1 Peace and Security	19,000	11,000	-8,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	19,000	11,000	-8,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	12,027	13,267	1,240
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,285	5,471	1,186
6.2 Administration and Oversight	7,742	7,796	54
Djibouti	7,663	4,464	-3,199
Development Assistance	1,650	1,384	-266
3 Investing in People	1,650	1,384	-266
3.2 Education	1,650	1,384	-266
P.L. 480 Title II	2,350	-	-2,350
5 Humanitarian Assistance	2,350	-	-2,350
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,350	-	-2,350
Foreign Military Financing	1,500	1,000	-500
1 Peace and Security	1,500	1,000	-500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500	1,000	-500
Global Health Programs - State	1,800	1,800	-
3 Investing in People	1,800	1,800	-
3.1 Health	1,800	1,800	-
International Military Education and Training	363	280	-83
1 Peace and Security	363	280	-83
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	363	280	-83
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	200	307	107
6.2 Administration and Oversight	200	307	107
Ethiopia	706,715	417,977	-288,738
Development Assistance	92,898	90,328	-2,570
1 Peace and Security	-	3,000	3,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	3,000	3,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	229	1,250	1,021
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	250	250
2.2 Good Governance	229	500	271

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	500	500
3 Investing in People	38,669	25,490	-13,179
3.1 Health	7,771	4,590	-3,181
3.2 Education	30,898	20,900	-9,998
4 Economic Growth	54,000	60,588	6,588
4.5 Agriculture	50,000	50,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	6,588	6,588
4.8 Environment	4,000	4,000	-
P.L. 480 Title II	306,636	-	-306,636
3 Investing in People	10,329	-	-10,329
3.1 Health	6,886	-	-6,886
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	3,443	-	-3,443
4 Economic Growth	75,741	-	-75,741
4.5 Agriculture	64,265	-	-64,265
4.8 Environment	11,476	-	-11,476
5 Humanitarian Assistance	220,566	-	-220,566
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	220,566	-	-220,566
Foreign Military Financing	843	843	-
1 Peace and Security	843	843	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	843	843	-
Global Health Programs - State	181,241	190,336	9,095
3 Investing in People	181,241	190,336	9,095
3.1 Health	181,241	190,336	9,095
Global Health Programs - USAID	120,500	135,900	15,400
3 Investing in People	120,500	135,900	15,400
3.1 Health	120,500	135,900	15,400
International Military Education and Training	597	570	-27
1 Peace and Security	597	570	-27
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	597	570	-27
Peacekeeping Operations	4,000	-	-4,000
1 Peace and Security	4,000	-	-4,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,000	-	-4,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	25,317	15,905	-9,412
6.1 Program Design and Learning	12,899	6,855	-6,044
6.2 Administration and Oversight	12,418	9,050	-3,368
Gabon	212	180	-32
International Military Education and Training	212	180	-32
1 Peace and Security	212	180	-32
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	212	180	-32
Ghana	172,677	160,016	-12,661
Development Assistance	95,568	93,254	-2,314
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	9,108	9,000	-108
2.2 Good Governance	5,108	7,000	1,892
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	2,000	1,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.4 Civil Society	3,000	-	-3,000
3 Investing in People	33,920	32,000	-1,920
3.1 Health	5,070	6,000	930
3.2 Education	28,850	26,000	-2,850
4 Economic Growth	52,540	52,254	-286
4.4 Infrastructure	2,000	5,000	3,000
4.5 Agriculture	45,000	45,000	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,000	-	-3,000
4.8 Environment	2,540	2,254	-286
Foreign Military Financing	350	350	-
1 Peace and Security	350	350	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	350	350	-
Global Health Programs - State	9,000	4,042	-4,958
3 Investing in People	9,000	4,042	-4,958
3.1 Health	9,000	4,042	-4,958
Global Health Programs - USAID	67,000	61,500	-5,500
3 Investing in People	67,000	61,500	-5,500
3.1 Health	67,000	61,500	-5,500
International Military Education and Training	759	670	-89
1 Peace and Security	759	670	-89
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	759	670	-89
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	12,830	8,610	-4,220
6.1 Program Design and Learning	7,325	4,300	-3,025
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,505	4,310	-1,195
Guinea	23,657	19,354	-4,303
Development Assistance	5,700	3,414	-2,286
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,700	3,414	-2,286
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	600	400	-200
2.2 Good Governance	2,000	2,000	-
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,100	300	-1,800
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	714	-286
Foreign Military Financing	400	200	-200
1 Peace and Security	400	200	-200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	400	200	-200
Global Health Programs - USAID	17,500	15,500	-2,000
3 Investing in People	17,500	15,500	-2,000
3.1 Health	17,500	15,500	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	57	240	183
1 Peace and Security	57	240	183
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	57	240	183
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,195	341	-2,854
6.1 Program Design and Learning	338	-	-338

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,857	341	-2,516
Guinea-Bissau	-	25	25
International Military Education and Training	-	25	25
1 Peace and Security	-	25	25
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	25	25
Kenya	507,175	563,753	56,578
Development Assistance	92,000	89,774	-2,226
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	11,700	11,474	-226
2.2 Good Governance	7,300	8,474	1,174
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,300	1,000	-2,300
2.4 Civil Society	1,100	2,000	900
3 Investing in People	18,300	17,300	-1,000
3.1 Health	6,300	6,300	-
3.2 Education	12,000	11,000	-1,000
4 Economic Growth	62,000	61,000	-1,000
4.5 Agriculture	50,000	50,000	-
4.8 Environment	12,000	11,000	-1,000
Economic Support Fund	4,750	-	-4,750
1 Peace and Security	4,750	-	-4,750
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,750	-	-4,750
P.L. 480 Title II	77,453	-	-77,453
5 Humanitarian Assistance	77,453	-	-77,453
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	77,453	-	-77,453
Foreign Military Financing	1,500	1,178	-322
1 Peace and Security	1,500	1,178	-322
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500	1,178	-322
Global Health Programs - State	241,512	382,141	140,629
3 Investing in People	241,512	382,141	140,629
3.1 Health	241,512	382,141	140,629
Global Health Programs - USAID	78,150	81,400	3,250
3 Investing in People	78,150	81,400	3,250
3.1 Health	78,150	81,400	3,250
International Military Education and Training	910	760	-150
1 Peace and Security	910	760	-150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	910	760	-150
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	2,000	-
1 Peace and Security	1,250	2,000	750
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,250	2,000	750
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	750	-	-750
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	750	-	-750
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	8,900	6,500	-2,400
1 Peace and Security	8,900	6,500	-2,400
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	8,900	6,000	-2,900
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	500	500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	35,154	11,867	-23,287

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.1 Program Design and Learning	15,204	4,750	-10,454
6.2 Administration and Oversight	19,950	7,117	-12,833
Lesotho	15,750	25,658	9,908
Global Health Programs - State	9,235	19,158	9,923
3 Investing in People	9,235	19,158	9,923
3.1 Health	9,235	19,158	9,923
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	115	100	-15
1 Peace and Security	115	100	-15
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	115	100	-15
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,542	-	-1,542
6.1 Program Design and Learning	378	-	-378
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,164	-	-1,164
Liberia	209,771	157,128	-52,643
Economic Support Fund	124,276	106,030	-18,246
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	38,000	36,030	-1,970
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,000	5,200	-800
2.2 Good Governance	22,000	19,830	-2,170
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	6,000	6,250	250
2.4 Civil Society	4,000	4,750	750
3 Investing in People	45,000	35,000	-10,000
3.1 Health	13,000	6,000	-7,000
3.2 Education	32,000	29,000	-3,000
4 Economic Growth	41,276	35,000	-6,276
4.4 Infrastructure	20,000	18,000	-2,000
4.5 Agriculture	8,000	8,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	9,276	4,200	-5,076
4.8 Environment	4,000	4,800	800
P.L. 480 Title II	25,006	-	-25,006
3 Investing in People	8,873	-	-8,873
3.1 Health	6,785	-	-6,785
3.2 Education	2,088	-	-2,088
4 Economic Growth	6,786	-	-6,786
4.5 Agriculture	6,786	-	-6,786
5 Humanitarian Assistance	9,347	-	-9,347
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	9,347	-	-9,347
Foreign Military Financing	6,500	5,525	-975
1 Peace and Security	6,500	5,525	-975
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,500	5,525	-975
Global Health Programs - State	800	800	-
3 Investing in People	800	800	-
3.1 Health	800	800	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	30,700	30,700	-

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
3 Investing in People	30,700	30,700	-
3.1 Health	30,700	30,700	-
International Military Education and Training	489	360	-129
1 Peace and Security	489	360	-129
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	489	360	-129
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	17,000	11,713	-5,287
1 Peace and Security	10,700	7,950	-2,750
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	9,650	7,410	-2,240
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,050	540	-510
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,300	3,763	-2,537
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,300	3,763	-2,537
Peacekeeping Operations	5,000	2,000	-3,000
1 Peace and Security	5,000	2,000	-3,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,000	2,000	-3,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	10,231	12,747	2,516
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,475	3,520	1,045
6.2 Administration and Oversight	7,756	9,227	1,471
Madagascar	69,472	49,000	-20,472
P.L. 480 Title II	18,872	-	-18,872
3 Investing in People	8,304	-	-8,304
3.1 Health	7,360	-	-7,360
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	944	-	-944
4 Economic Growth	8,680	-	-8,680
4.4 Infrastructure	1,887	-	-1,887
4.5 Agriculture	6,793	-	-6,793
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,888	-	-1,888
5.2 Disaster Readiness	944	-	-944
5.3 Migration Management	944	-	-944
Global Health Programs - State	500	-	-500
3 Investing in People	500	-	-500
3.1 Health	500	-	-500
Global Health Programs - USAID	50,100	49,000	-1,100
3 Investing in People	50,100	49,000	-1,100
3.1 Health	50,100	49,000	-1,100
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,379	2,478	-901
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,009	850	-1,159
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,370	1,628	258
Malawi	183,714	166,388	-17,326
Development Assistance	31,500	37,500	6,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	4,000	4,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	2,400	2,400
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	200	200
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,400	1,400
3 Investing in People	10,000	8,500	-1,500

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.2 Education	10,000	8,500	-1,500
4 Economic Growth	21,500	25,000	3,500
4.5 Agriculture	13,000	17,000	4,000
4.8 Environment	8,500	8,000	-500
P.L. 480 Title II	29,972	-	-29,972
3 Investing in People	11,780	-	-11,780
3.1 Health	6,425	-	-6,425
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	5,355	-	-5,355
4 Economic Growth	9,638	-	-9,638
4.5 Agriculture	9,638	-	-9,638
5 Humanitarian Assistance	8,554	-	-8,554
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	8,554	-	-8,554
Global Health Programs - State	51,448	56,248	4,800
3 Investing in People	51,448	56,248	4,800
3.1 Health	51,448	56,248	4,800
Global Health Programs - USAID	70,500	72,400	1,900
3 Investing in People	70,500	72,400	1,900
3.1 Health	70,500	72,400	1,900
International Military Education and Training	294	240	-54
1 Peace and Security	294	240	-54
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	294	240	-54
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	17,073	16,994	-79
6.1 Program Design and Learning	7,374	8,307	933
6.2 Administration and Oversight	9,699	8,687	-1,012
Mali	235,630	180,299	-55,331
Development Assistance	67,143	38,070	-29,073
1 Peace and Security	2,500	2,500	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,500	2,500	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,000	4,720	-2,280
2.2 Good Governance	-	2,720	2,720
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,500	-	-5,500
2.4 Civil Society	1,500	2,000	500
3 Investing in People	25,000	15,850	-9,150
3.1 Health	5,000	640	-4,360
3.2 Education	20,000	15,210	-4,790
4 Economic Growth	32,643	15,000	-17,643
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,000	-	-1,000
4.3 Financial Sector	643	-	-643
4.5 Agriculture	27,000	12,000	-15,000
4.8 Environment	4,000	3,000	-1,000
P.L. 480 Title II	26,268	-	-26,268
3 Investing in People	1,987	-	-1,987
3.1 Health	1,987	-	-1,987
4 Economic Growth	2,979	-	-2,979

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.5 Agriculture	2,979	-	-2,979
5 Humanitarian Assistance	21,302	-	-21,302
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	21,302	-	-21,302
Global Health Programs - State	1,500	1,349	-151
3 Investing in People	1,500	1,349	-151
3.1 Health	1,500	1,349	-151
Global Health Programs - USAID	59,650	56,850	-2,800
3 Investing in People	59,650	56,850	-2,800
3.1 Health	59,650	56,850	-2,800
International Military Education and Training	69	280	211
1 Peace and Security	69	280	211
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	69	280	211
Peacekeeping Operations	81,000	83,750	2,750
1 Peace and Security	81,000	83,750	2,750
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	81,000	83,750	2,750
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	12,976	13,139	163
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,146	3,797	-349
6.2 Administration and Oversight	8,830	9,342	512
Mauritania	12,068	260	-11,808
P.L. 480 Title II	11,683	-	-11,683
3 Investing in People	3,288	-	-3,288
3.1 Health	2,338	-	-2,338
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	950	-	-950
4 Economic Growth	1,795	-	-1,795
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,795	-	-1,795
5 Humanitarian Assistance	6,600	-	-6,600
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	6,600	-	-6,600
Foreign Military Financing	200	-	-200
1 Peace and Security	200	-	-200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200	-	-200
International Military Education and Training	185	260	75
1 Peace and Security	185	260	75
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	185	260	75
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	20	-	-20
6.2 Administration and Oversight	20	-	-20
Mauritius	115	110	-5
International Military Education and Training	115	110	-5
1 Peace and Security	115	110	-5
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	115	110	-5
Mozambique	347,346	372,351	25,005
Development Assistance	37,165	52,706	15,541
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,480	3,029	-451
2.2 Good Governance	-	800	800
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	530	-	-530

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.4 Civil Society	2,950	2,229	-721
3 Investing in People	7,435	7,660	225
3.1 Health	1,230	1,660	430
3.2 Education	6,205	6,000	-205
4 Economic Growth	26,250	42,017	15,767
4.5 Agriculture	18,000	35,000	17,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	250	-	-250
4.8 Environment	8,000	7,017	-983
P.L. 480 Title II	17,786	-	-17,786
3 Investing in People	8,893	-	-8,893
3.1 Health	8,893	-	-8,893
4 Economic Growth	8,893	-	-8,893
4.5 Agriculture	8,893	-	-8,893
Global Health Programs - State	224,239	249,180	24,941
3 Investing in People	224,239	249,180	24,941
3.1 Health	224,239	249,180	24,941
Global Health Programs - USAID	65,200	68,100	2,900
3 Investing in People	65,200	68,100	2,900
3.1 Health	65,200	68,100	2,900
International Military Education and Training	456	340	-116
1 Peace and Security	456	340	-116
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	456	340	-116
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	500	-
1 Peace and Security	500	500	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300	250	-50
1.5 Transnational Crime	200	250	50
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000	1,525	-475
1 Peace and Security	2,000	1,525	-475
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	1,525	-475
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	30,736	12,705	-18,031
6.1 Program Design and Learning	11,128	6,019	-5,109
6.2 Administration and Oversight	19,608	6,686	-12,922
Namibia	90,945	60,795	-30,150
Global Health Programs - State	88,809	60,675	-28,134
3 Investing in People	88,809	60,675	-28,134
3.1 Health	88,809	60,675	-28,134
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	136	120	-16
1 Peace and Security	136	120	-16
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	136	120	-16
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	10,146	-	-10,146
6.1 Program Design and Learning	3,167	-	-3,167
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,979	-	-6,979

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
Niger	58,929	2,250	-56,679
Development Assistance	1,000	2,000	1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,000	2,000	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	1,000	2,000	1,000
P.L. 480 Title II	57,482	-	-57,482
3 Investing in People	11,991	-	-11,991
3.1 Health	11,991	-	-11,991
4 Economic Growth	7,994	-	-7,994
4.5 Agriculture	7,994	-	-7,994
5 Humanitarian Assistance	37,497	-	-37,497
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	37,497	-	-37,497
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	47	250	203
1 Peace and Security	47	250	203
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	47	250	203
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,500	114	-1,386
6.1 Program Design and Learning	750	57	-693
6.2 Administration and Oversight	750	57	-693
Nigeria	646,944	692,695	45,751
Development Assistance	50,291	80,440	30,149
1 Peace and Security	2,000	4,000	2,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,000	4,000	2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,000	28,000	22,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500	2,000	1,500
2.2 Good Governance	2,000	10,000	8,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	8,000	8,000
2.4 Civil Society	3,500	8,000	4,500
3 Investing in People	24,320	19,360	-4,960
3.1 Health	2,020	3,360	1,340
3.2 Education	22,300	16,000	-6,300
4 Economic Growth	17,971	29,080	11,109
4.2 Trade and Investment	4,000	3,060	-940
4.4 Infrastructure	3,971	1,020	-2,951
4.5 Agriculture	10,000	25,000	15,000
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	-
Global Health Programs - State	461,227	441,225	-20,002
3 Investing in People	461,227	441,225	-20,002
3.1 Health	461,227	441,225	-20,002
Global Health Programs - USAID	133,500	169,200	35,700
3 Investing in People	133,500	169,200	35,700
3.1 Health	133,500	169,200	35,700

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Military Education and Training	926	730	-196
1 Peace and Security	926	730	-196
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	926	730	-196
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	100	100
1 Peace and Security	-	100	100
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	100	100
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	50,326	9,880	-40,446
6.1 Program Design and Learning	18,596	1,075	-17,521
6.2 Administration and Oversight	31,730	8,805	-22,925
Republic of the Congo	66	100	34
International Military Education and Training	66	100	34
1 Peace and Security	66	100	34
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	66	100	34
Rwanda	197,092	169,232	-27,860
Development Assistance	53,500	51,420	-2,080
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,700	6,420	720
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000	1,000	-
2.2 Good Governance	2,700	4,000	1,300
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	1,420	-580
3 Investing in People	12,500	6,000	-6,500
3.1 Health	4,000	1,000	-3,000
3.2 Education	8,500	5,000	-3,500
4 Economic Growth	35,300	39,000	3,700
4.5 Agriculture	31,000	37,000	6,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	300	-	-300
4.8 Environment	4,000	2,000	-2,000
P.L. 480 Title II	1,890	-	-1,890
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,890	-	-1,890
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,890	-	-1,890
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	99,072	74,202	-24,870
3 Investing in People	99,072	74,202	-24,870
3.1 Health	99,072	74,202	-24,870
Global Health Programs - USAID	42,100	43,000	900
3 Investing in People	42,100	43,000	900
3.1 Health	42,100	43,000	900
International Military Education and Training	530	410	-120
1 Peace and Security	530	410	-120
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	530	410	-120
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	16,506	3,280	-13,226
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,650	545	-4,105
6.2 Administration and Oversight	11,856	2,735	-9,121
Sao Tome and Principe	118	100	-18

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Military Education and Training	118	100	-18
1 Peace and Security	118	100	-18
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	118	100	-18
Senegal	109,606	89,242	-20,364
Development Assistance	50,000	30,212	-19,788
1 Peace and Security	1,000	-	-1,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,000	-	-1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,900	4,212	1,312
2.2 Good Governance	2,900	4,212	1,312
3 Investing in People	27,100	7,000	-20,100
3.1 Health	8,100	1,000	-7,100
3.2 Education	19,000	6,000	-13,000
4 Economic Growth	19,000	19,000	-
4.5 Agriculture	17,000	17,000	-
4.8 Environment	2,000	2,000	-
P.L. 480 Title II	2,857	-	-2,857
5 Humanitarian Assistance	2,857	-	-2,857
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,857	-	-2,857
Foreign Military Financing	325	325	-
1 Peace and Security	325	325	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	325	325	-
Global Health Programs - State	1,535	1,535	-
3 Investing in People	1,535	1,535	-
3.1 Health	1,535	1,535	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	53,950	55,400	1,450
3 Investing in People	53,950	55,400	1,450
3.1 Health	53,950	55,400	1,450
International Military Education and Training	939	770	-169
1 Peace and Security	939	770	-169
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	939	770	-169
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	1,000	1,000
1 Peace and Security	-	1,000	1,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	1,000	1,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	6,056	4,780	-1,276
6.1 Program Design and Learning	990	1,065	75
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,066	3,715	-1,351
Seychelles	135	140	5
International Military Education and Training	135	140	5
1 Peace and Security	135	140	5
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	135	140	5
Sierra Leone	17,651	2,380	-15,271
Economic Support Fund	4,500	1,600	-2,900
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,500	1,600	-2,900
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,000	1,600	-400
2.2 Good Governance	1,500	-	-1,500

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	-	-1,000
P.L. 480 Title II	12,204	-	-12,204
3 Investing in People	6,102	-	-6,102
3.1 Health	6,102	-	-6,102
4 Economic Growth	6,102	-	-6,102
4.5 Agriculture	6,102	-	-6,102
Global Health Programs - State	500	500	-
3 Investing in People	500	500	-
3.1 Health	500	500	-
International Military Education and Training	447	280	-167
1 Peace and Security	447	280	-167
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	447	280	-167
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	975	-	-975
6.1 Program Design and Learning	75	-	-75
6.2 Administration and Oversight	900	-	-900
Somalia	302,688	121,380	-181,308
Economic Support Fund	23,377	49,400	26,023
1 Peace and Security	11,677	21,400	9,723
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,750	-	-3,750
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	7,927	21,400	13,473
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,300	8,000	3,700
2.2 Good Governance	2,523	3,000	477
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,777	5,000	3,223
3 Investing in People	5,100	12,000	6,900
3.2 Education	5,100	6,000	900
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	6,000	6,000
4 Economic Growth	2,300	8,000	5,700
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,300	8,000	5,700
P.L. 480 Title II	79,943	-	-79,943
5 Humanitarian Assistance	79,943	-	-79,943
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	79,943	-	-79,943
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,550	-	-1,550
3 Investing in People	1,550	-	-1,550
3.1 Health	1,550	-	-1,550
International Military Education and Training	-	200	200
1 Peace and Security	-	200	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	200	200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	1,780	-220
1 Peace and Security	2,000	1,780	-220
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	1,780	-220
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	193,818	70,000	-123,818

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	193,818	70,000	-123,818
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	193,818	70,000	-123,818
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,490	7,835	3,345
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,000	3,760	1,760
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,490	4,075	1,585
South Africa	542,235	445,606	-96,629
Development Assistance	14,734	17,320	2,586
1 Peace and Security	1,200	1,700	500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,200	1,700	500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	2,000	2,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	2,000	2,000
3 Investing in People	5,686	5,000	-686
3.2 Education	5,686	5,000	-686
4 Economic Growth	7,848	8,620	772
4.5 Agriculture	1,000	1,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,848	4,620	772
4.8 Environment	3,000	3,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	700	700	-
1 Peace and Security	700	700	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	700	700	-
Global Health Programs - State	509,969	414,636	-95,333
3 Investing in People	509,969	414,636	-95,333
3.1 Health	509,969	414,636	-95,333
Global Health Programs - USAID	12,000	10,000	-2,000
3 Investing in People	12,000	10,000	-2,000
3.1 Health	12,000	10,000	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	782	650	-132
1 Peace and Security	782	650	-132
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	782	650	-132
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,000	2,000	-1,000
1 Peace and Security	3,000	1,650	-1,350
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,500	1,650	-850
1.5 Transnational Crime	500	-	-500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	350	350
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	350	350
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,050	300	-750
1 Peace and Security	1,050	300	-750
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	750	-	-750
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	300	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	38,584	1,449	-37,135
6.1 Program Design and Learning	22,977	410	-22,567
6.2 Administration and Oversight	15,607	1,039	-14,568
South Sudan	619,577	393,048	-226,529
Economic Support Fund	305,360	280,499	-24,861
1 Peace and Security	43,757	31,833	-11,924

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	43,757	31,833	-11,924
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	83,551	87,521	3,970
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,000	5,000	-
2.2 Good Governance	26,293	42,500	16,207
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	21,166	21,521	355
2.4 Civil Society	31,092	18,500	-12,592
3 Investing in People	61,000	43,500	-17,500
3.1 Health	9,000	11,000	2,000
3.2 Education	42,000	32,500	-9,500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	10,000	-	-10,000
4 Economic Growth	116,052	116,645	593
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	20,000	18,000	-2,000
4.3 Financial Sector	4,000	5,500	1,500
4.4 Infrastructure	48,052	44,000	-4,052
4.5 Agriculture	26,000	18,000	-8,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	13,500	24,145	10,645
4.8 Environment	4,500	7,000	2,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,000	1,000	-
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,000	1,000	-
P.L. 480 Title II	175,513	-	-175,513
4 Economic Growth	19,990	-	-19,990
4.5 Agriculture	19,990	-	-19,990
5 Humanitarian Assistance	155,523	-	-155,523
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	155,523	-	-155,523
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	12,036	13,904	1,868
3 Investing in People	12,036	13,904	1,868
3.1 Health	12,036	13,904	1,868
Global Health Programs - USAID	43,010	35,510	-7,500
3 Investing in People	43,010	35,510	-7,500
3.1 Health	43,010	35,510	-7,500
International Military Education and Training	858	800	-58
1 Peace and Security	858	800	-58
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	858	800	-58
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	32,000	22,000	-10,000
1 Peace and Security	22,000	14,000	-8,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	22,000	14,000	-8,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	10,000	8,000	-2,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,000	8,000	-2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,800	2,135	-665
1 Peace and Security	2,800	2,135	-665
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,800	2,135	-665

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
Peacekeeping Operations	48,000	38,000	-10,000
1 Peace and Security	48,000	38,000	-10,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	48,000	38,000	-10,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	15,223	27,182	11,959
6.1 Program Design and Learning	10,869	6,300	-4,569
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,354	20,882	16,528
Sudan	196,024	11,700	-184,324
Economic Support Fund	30,000	10,700	-19,300
1 Peace and Security	16,610	5,000	-11,610
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	16,610	5,000	-11,610
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	10,890	5,700	-5,190
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,130	1,450	-680
2.4 Civil Society	8,760	4,250	-4,510
4 Economic Growth	2,500	-	-2,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,500	-	-2,500
P.L. 480 Title II	164,924	-	-164,924
5 Humanitarian Assistance	164,924	-	-164,924
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	164,924	-	-164,924
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,100	1,000	-100
1 Peace and Security	1,100	1,000	-100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,100	1,000	-100
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,600	1,693	-1,907
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,000	373	-627
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,600	1,320	-1,280
Swaziland	31,425	42,065	10,640
Global Health Programs - State	24,425	35,065	10,640
3 Investing in People	24,425	35,065	10,640
3.1 Health	24,425	35,065	10,640
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	100	100	-
1 Peace and Security	100	100	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	100	100	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,222	-	-3,222
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,253	-	-1,253
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,969	-	-1,969
Tanzania	480,613	552,488	71,875
Development Assistance	105,000	124,145	19,145
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,000	14,645	7,645
2.2 Good Governance	5,142	6,000	858
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	4,645	4,645
2.4 Civil Society	1,858	4,000	2,142
3 Investing in People	16,500	19,500	3,000
3.1 Health	5,000	4,500	-500

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.2 Education	11,500	15,000	3,500
4 Economic Growth	81,500	90,000	8,500
4.4 Infrastructure	1,500	10,000	8,500
4.5 Agriculture	70,000	70,000	-
4.8 Environment	10,000	10,000	-
P.L. 480 Title II	7,786	-	-7,786
5 Humanitarian Assistance	7,786	-	-7,786
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	7,786	-	-7,786
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	268,616	330,038	61,422
3 Investing in People	268,616	330,038	61,422
3.1 Health	268,616	330,038	61,422
Global Health Programs - USAID	98,100	97,135	-965
3 Investing in People	98,100	97,135	-965
3.1 Health	98,100	97,135	-965
International Military Education and Training	461	320	-141
1 Peace and Security	461	320	-141
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	461	320	-141
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	450	450	-
1 Peace and Security	450	450	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	450	450	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	200	200
1 Peace and Security	-	200	200
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	200	200
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	31,230	19,888	-11,342
6.1 Program Design and Learning	16,079	11,844	-4,235
6.2 Administration and Oversight	15,151	8,044	-7,107
The Gambia	111	90	-21
International Military Education and Training	111	90	-21
1 Peace and Security	111	90	-21
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	111	90	-21
Togo	248	120	-128
International Military Education and Training	248	120	-128
1 Peace and Security	248	120	-128
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	248	120	-128
Uganda	460,124	456,327	-3,797
Development Assistance	64,999	63,112	-1,887
1 Peace and Security	2,863	2,586	-277
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,863	2,586	-277
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,700	6,850	-850
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,500	1,350	-150
2.2 Good Governance	3,200	2,000	-1,200
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	1,500	500

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	2,000	-
3 Investing in People	13,436	9,000	-4,436
3.1 Health	2,000	1,000	-1,000
3.2 Education	11,436	8,000	-3,436
4 Economic Growth	41,000	44,676	3,676
4.5 Agriculture	32,500	37,000	4,500
4.8 Environment	8,500	7,676	-824
P.L. 480 Title II	28,378	-	-28,378
3 Investing in People	6,716	-	-6,716
3.1 Health	6,716	-	-6,716
4 Economic Growth	9,274	-	-9,274
4.5 Agriculture	9,274	-	-9,274
5 Humanitarian Assistance	12,388	-	-12,388
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	12,388	-	-12,388
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	284,084	306,195	22,111
3 Investing in People	284,084	306,195	22,111
3.1 Health	284,084	306,195	22,111
Global Health Programs - USAID	81,250	86,100	4,850
3 Investing in People	81,250	86,100	4,850
3.1 Health	81,250	86,100	4,850
International Military Education and Training	613	520	-93
1 Peace and Security	613	520	-93
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	613	520	-93
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	600	-	-600
1 Peace and Security	600	-	-600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	600	-	-600
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	28,043	6,350	-21,693
6.1 Program Design and Learning	17,428	6,350	-11,078
6.2 Administration and Oversight	10,615	-	-10,615
Zambia	312,825	362,180	49,355
Development Assistance	28,726	12,810	-15,916
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,126	750	-376
2.2 Good Governance	-	300	300
2.4 Civil Society	1,126	450	-676
3 Investing in People	14,600	5,060	-9,540
3.1 Health	4,600	2,000	-2,600
3.2 Education	10,000	3,060	-6,940
4 Economic Growth	13,000	7,000	-6,000
4.5 Agriculture	8,000	2,000	-6,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.8 Environment	5,000	5,000	-
Global Health Programs - State	226,661	292,175	65,514
3 Investing in People	226,661	292,175	65,514
3.1 Health	226,661	292,175	65,514
Global Health Programs - USAID	57,075	56,875	-200
3 Investing in People	57,075	56,875	-200
3.1 Health	57,075	56,875	-200
International Military Education and Training	363	320	-43
1 Peace and Security	363	320	-43
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	363	320	-43
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	19,634	4,527	-15,107
6.1 Program Design and Learning	10,313	1,650	-8,663
6.2 Administration and Oversight	9,321	2,877	-6,444
Zimbabwe	167,115	135,275	-31,840
Economic Support Fund	25,578	25,100	-478
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	13,756	16,000	2,244
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	550	2,000	1,450
2.2 Good Governance	2,060	6,000	3,940
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,863	2,000	-1,863
2.4 Civil Society	7,283	6,000	-1,283
4 Economic Growth	11,822	9,100	-2,722
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	3,000	3,000
4.5 Agriculture	4,000	4,000	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	7,822	2,100	-5,722
P.L. 480 Title II	32,016	-	-32,016
5 Humanitarian Assistance	32,016	-	-32,016
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	32,016	-	-32,016
Global Health Programs - State	68,021	69,675	1,654
3 Investing in People	68,021	69,675	1,654
3.1 Health	68,021	69,675	1,654
Global Health Programs - USAID	41,500	40,500	-1,000
3 Investing in People	41,500	40,500	-1,000
3.1 Health	41,500	40,500	-1,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	10,769	5,218	-5,551
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,245	740	-3,505
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,524	4,478	-2,046
African Union	760	900	140
Economic Support Fund	760	900	140
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	760	500	-260
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	760	500	-260
3 Investing in People	-	200	200
3.2 Education	-	200	200
4 Economic Growth	-	200	200
4.4 Infrastructure	-	200	200
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	160	200	40

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.1 Program Design and Learning	110	100	-10
6.2 Administration and Oversight	50	100	50
State Africa Regional (AF)	80,400	80,465	65
Economic Support Fund	20,000	18,400	-1,600
1 Peace and Security	9,150	8,550	-600
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	6,500	6,000	-500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	825	825	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,000	900	-100
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	825	825	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,600	5,600	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,300	2,900	1,600
2.2 Good Governance	1,600	-	-1,600
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,700	2,700	-
3 Investing in People	1,100	1,100	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,100	1,100	-
4 Economic Growth	4,150	3,150	-1,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	500	500	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,650	2,650	-1,000
Foreign Military Financing	2,000	3,000	1,000
1 Peace and Security	2,000	3,000	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	3,000	1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	22,350	16,970	-5,380
1 Peace and Security	14,550	11,470	-3,080
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	14,500	11,470	-3,030
1.5 Transnational Crime	50	-	-50
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,800	5,500	-2,300
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,800	5,500	-2,300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	16,900	20,945	4,045
1 Peace and Security	16,900	20,945	4,045
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	16,600	20,445	3,845
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	500	200
Peacekeeping Operations	19,150	21,150	2,000
1 Peace and Security	19,150	21,150	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	19,150	21,150	2,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	240	2,320	2,080
6.2 Administration and Oversight	240	2,320	2,080
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	68,252	102,500	34,248
Development Assistance	50,566	89,000	38,434
1 Peace and Security	2,250	2,325	75
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	325	750	425
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,925	1,575	-350
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,750	3,750	-1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500	500	-
2.2 Good Governance	2,250	1,750	-500

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	1,500	-500
3 Investing in People	15,570	11,880	-3,690
3.1 Health	4,080	4,880	800
3.2 Education	9,490	7,000	-2,490
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,000	-	-2,000
4 Economic Growth	27,996	71,045	43,049
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,206	3,961	755
4.3 Financial Sector	4,500	804	-3,696
4.4 Infrastructure	5,500	52,000	46,500
4.5 Agriculture	2,000	2,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,510	2,000	490
4.8 Environment	11,280	10,280	-1,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	17,686	13,500	-4,186
3 Investing in People	17,686	13,500	-4,186
3.1 Health	17,686	13,500	-4,186
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	16,073	22,786	6,713
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,220	4,512	292
6.2 Administration and Oversight	11,853	18,274	6,421
USAID Central Africa Regional	22,588	18,112	-4,476
Development Assistance	22,588	18,112	-4,476
4 Economic Growth	22,588	18,112	-4,476
4.8 Environment	22,588	18,112	-4,476
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,000	2,000	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	300	300
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,000	1,700	-300
USAID East Africa Regional	62,746	53,350	-9,396
Development Assistance	45,500	43,750	-1,750
1 Peace and Security	4,300	4,000	-300
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,300	4,000	-300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	700	1,000	300
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,000	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	700	-	-700
3 Investing in People	2,000	-	-2,000
3.1 Health	2,000	-	-2,000
4 Economic Growth	38,500	38,750	250
4.2 Trade and Investment	8,500	8,750	250
4.3 Financial Sector	1,000	1,000	-
4.5 Agriculture	20,000	20,000	-
4.8 Environment	9,000	9,000	-
Economic Support Fund	6,500	-	-6,500
1 Peace and Security	6,500	-	-6,500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	6,500	-	-6,500
Global Health Programs - State	800	800	-
3 Investing in People	800	800	-

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.1 Health	800	800	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,946	8,800	-1,146
3 Investing in People	9,946	8,800	-1,146
3.1 Health	9,946	8,800	-1,146
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	6,278	7,050	772
6.1 Program Design and Learning	790	1,805	1,015
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,488	5,245	-243
USAID Sahel Regional Program	-	21,000	21,000
Development Assistance	-	21,000	21,000
1 Peace and Security	-	1,400	1,400
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	1,400	1,400
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	500	500
2.2 Good Governance	-	500	500
3 Investing in People	-	4,600	4,600
3.1 Health	-	4,600	4,600
4 Economic Growth	-	14,500	14,500
4.5 Agriculture	-	10,000	10,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	3,200	3,200
4.8 Environment	-	1,300	1,300
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	3,100	3,100
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	2,600	2,600
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	500	500
USAID Southern Africa Regional	28,130	27,475	-655
Development Assistance	24,530	23,875	-655
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,000	1,130	-870
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,000	1,130	-870
3 Investing in People	1,530	1,530	-
3.1 Health	1,530	1,530	-
4 Economic Growth	21,000	21,215	215
4.2 Trade and Investment	4,250	5,175	925
4.5 Agriculture	7,000	7,000	-
4.8 Environment	9,750	9,040	-710
Global Health Programs - State	1,600	1,600	-
3 Investing in People	1,600	1,600	-
3.1 Health	1,600	1,600	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,000	2,000	-
3 Investing in People	2,000	2,000	-
3.1 Health	2,000	2,000	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,887	2,764	-2,123
6.1 Program Design and Learning	630	560	-70
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,257	2,204	-2,053
USAID West Africa Regional	79,582	74,624	-4,958
Development Assistance	66,082	60,224	-5,858
1 Peace and Security	12,332	9,000	-3,332
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	10,000	8,000	-2,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,332	1,000	-1,332
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,000	2,974	1,974
2.2 Good Governance	-	500	500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	700	-300
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,774	1,774
3 Investing in People	6,000	4,000	-2,000
3.1 Health	6,000	4,000	-2,000
4 Economic Growth	46,750	44,250	-2,500
4.2 Trade and Investment	10,578	7,800	-2,778
4.3 Financial Sector	2,422	700	-1,722
4.4 Infrastructure	-	1,000	1,000
4.5 Agriculture	20,000	22,000	2,000
4.8 Environment	13,750	12,750	-1,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	13,500	14,400	900
3 Investing in People	13,500	14,400	900
3.1 Health	13,500	14,400	900
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	10,997	10,172	-825
6.1 Program Design and Learning	5,239	5,164	-75
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,758	5,008	-750

East Asia and Pacific	714,950	768,280	53,330
Burma	46,600	75,445	28,845
Economic Support Fund	35,100	51,200	16,100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	8,500	19,455	10,955
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,200	2,455	1,255
2.2 Good Governance	300	4,000	3,700
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	4,000	4,000
2.4 Civil Society	7,000	9,000	2,000
3 Investing in People	3,300	2,306	-994
3.2 Education	3,300	2,306	-994
4 Economic Growth	1,000	12,000	11,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	500	-	-500
4.5 Agriculture	-	8,000	8,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	500	4,000	3,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	22,300	17,439	-4,861
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	22,300	17,439	-4,861
Global Health Programs - State	8,500	8,245	-255
3 Investing in People	8,500	8,245	-255
3.1 Health	8,500	8,245	-255
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,000	16,000	13,000
3 Investing in People	3,000	16,000	13,000
3.1 Health	3,000	16,000	13,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,899	3,080	-819
6.1 Program Design and Learning	70	550	480
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,829	2,530	-1,299

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
Cambodia	76,098	73,474	-2,624
Development Assistance	28,350	27,846	-504
1 Peace and Security	1,350	1,350	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,350	1,350	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,500	10,996	3,496
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	800	800
2.2 Good Governance	-	1,000	1,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,000	1,400	-2,600
2.4 Civil Society	3,500	7,796	4,296
3 Investing in People	1,000	-	-1,000
3.2 Education	1,000	-	-1,000
4 Economic Growth	18,500	15,500	-3,000
4.5 Agriculture	8,000	8,000	-
4.8 Environment	10,500	7,500	-3,000
Economic Support Fund	7,000	5,000	-2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,000	5,000	-2,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,850	5,000	-850
2.4 Civil Society	1,150	-	-1,150
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
Global Health Programs - State	3,000	4,588	1,588
3 Investing in People	3,000	4,588	1,588
3.1 Health	3,000	4,588	1,588
Global Health Programs - USAID	32,500	30,500	-2,000
3 Investing in People	32,500	30,500	-2,000
3.1 Health	32,500	30,500	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	308	450	142
1 Peace and Security	308	450	142
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	308	450	142
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,140	4,090	-50
1 Peace and Security	4,140	4,090	-50
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	200	190	-10
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,940	3,900	-40
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,430	4,571	141
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,156	1,260	104
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,274	3,311	37
China	14,300	7,698	-6,602
Economic Support Fund	10,500	4,500	-6,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,000	-	-3,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,000	-	-3,000
3 Investing in People	4,300	2,700	-1,600
3.2 Education	200	180	-20
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	4,100	2,520	-1,580

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4 Economic Growth	3,200	1,800	-1,400
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,200	450	-750
4.7 Economic Opportunity	700	450	-250
4.8 Environment	1,300	900	-400
Global Health Programs - State	3,000	2,398	-602
3 Investing in People	3,000	2,398	-602
3.1 Health	3,000	2,398	-602
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	2,317	325	-1,992
6.1 Program Design and Learning	167	-	-167
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,150	325	-1,825
Indonesia	177,834	182,965	5,131
Development Assistance	104,500	111,649	7,149
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	22,122	21,662	-460
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,008	2,933	1,925
2.2 Good Governance	3,375	9,350	5,975
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,519	1,100	-1,419
2.4 Civil Society	15,220	8,279	-6,941
3 Investing in People	49,333	52,381	3,048
3.1 Health	6,333	8,338	2,005
3.2 Education	43,000	44,043	1,043
4 Economic Growth	33,045	31,600	-1,445
4.3 Financial Sector	938	-	-938
4.5 Agriculture	3,000	3,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,607	-	-1,607
4.8 Environment	27,500	28,600	1,100
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	6,006	6,006
5.2 Disaster Readiness	-	6,006	6,006
Foreign Military Financing	14,000	14,000	-
1 Peace and Security	14,000	14,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	14,000	14,000	-
Global Health Programs - State	-	250	250
3 Investing in People	-	250	250
3.1 Health	-	250	250
Global Health Programs - USAID	39,250	39,750	500
3 Investing in People	39,250	39,750	500
3.1 Health	39,250	39,750	500
International Military Education and Training	1,884	1,700	-184
1 Peace and Security	1,884	1,700	-184
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,884	1,700	-184
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	11,550	10,066	-1,484
1 Peace and Security	9,055	7,666	-1,389
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,565	7,191	-1,374

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	490	475	-15
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,495	2,400	-95
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,495	2,400	-95
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,650	5,550	-1,100
1 Peace and Security	6,650	5,550	-1,100
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,900	4,600	-1,300
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	750	950	200
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	17,666	14,827	-2,839
6.1 Program Design and Learning	5,422	4,238	-1,184
6.2 Administration and Oversight	12,244	10,589	-1,655
Laos	7,626	12,950	5,324
Development Assistance	1,350	2,050	700
4 Economic Growth	1,350	2,050	700
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,350	2,000	650
4.8 Environment	-	50	50
Foreign Military Financing	-	500	500
1 Peace and Security	-	500	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	500	500
International Military Education and Training	276	400	124
1 Peace and Security	276	400	124
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	276	400	124
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,000	-
1 Peace and Security	700	900	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	450	600	150
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	250	200	-50
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	100	100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	300	100	-200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	300	100	-200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,000	9,000	4,000
1 Peace and Security	5,000	9,000	4,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,000	9,000	4,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	200	615	415
6.2 Administration and Oversight	200	615	415
Malaysia	2,329	2,970	641
International Military Education and Training	829	900	71
1 Peace and Security	829	900	71
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	829	900	71
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
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	1,270	-230
1 Peace and Security	1,500	1,270	-230
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	800	800	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	700	470	-230
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	10	10

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	10	10
Marshall Islands	536	550	14
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia			
Development Assistance	492	500	8
5 Humanitarian Assistance	492	500	8
5.2 Disaster Readiness	492	500	8
International Military Education and Training	44	50	6
1 Peace and Security	44	50	6
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	44	50	6
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	73	62	-11
6.2 Administration and Oversight	73	62	-11
Micronesia	492	500	8
Development Assistance	492	500	8
5 Humanitarian Assistance	492	500	8
5.2 Disaster Readiness	492	500	8
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	73	62	-11
6.2 Administration and Oversight	73	62	-11
Mongolia	7,125	11,310	4,185
Development Assistance	3,000	7,820	4,820
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,550	3,550	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	2,550	2,550	-
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,000	1,000
4 Economic Growth	450	4,270	3,820
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	450	4,270	3,820
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	2,400	-600
1 Peace and Security	3,000	2,400	-600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,000	2,400	-600
International Military Education and Training	875	850	-25
1 Peace and Security	875	850	-25
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	875	850	-25
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	250	240	-10
1 Peace and Security	250	240	-10
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	250	240	-10
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	257	627	370
6.1 Program Design and Learning	150	235	85
6.2 Administration and Oversight	107	392	285
Papua New Guinea	5,000	5,030	30
Global Health Programs - State	2,500	2,280	-220
3 Investing in People	2,500	2,280	-220
3.1 Health	2,500	2,280	-220
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	-	250	250
1 Peace and Security	-	250	250

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	250	250
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,668	835	-833
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,668	835	-833
Philippines	155,784	187,982	32,198
Development Assistance	81,055	87,682	6,627
1 Peace and Security	900	600	-300
1.5 Transnational Crime	900	600	-300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	12,862	17,775	4,913
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,753	6,942	1,189
2.2 Good Governance	5,984	9,833	3,849
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,125	-	-1,125
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,000	1,000
3 Investing in People	19,632	16,730	-2,902
3.1 Health	3,447	3,500	53
3.2 Education	16,185	13,230	-2,955
4 Economic Growth	47,661	52,577	4,916
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	4,250	4,500	250
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	3,000	3,000
4.4 Infrastructure	10,741	12,000	1,259
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	8,170	12,577	4,407
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	3,000	3,000
4.8 Environment	24,500	17,500	-7,000
Foreign Military Financing	27,000	50,000	23,000
1 Peace and Security	27,000	50,000	23,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	27,000	50,000	23,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	33,800	31,500	-2,300
3 Investing in People	33,800	31,500	-2,300
3.1 Health	33,800	31,500	-2,300
International Military Education and Training	1,954	1,700	-254
1 Peace and Security	1,954	1,700	-254
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,954	1,700	-254
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,450	8,000	5,550
1 Peace and Security	1,800	6,000	4,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,800	6,000	4,200
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	650	2,000	1,350
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	650	2,000	1,350
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	9,525	9,100	-425
1 Peace and Security	9,525	9,100	-425
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	8,900	8,510	-390
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	625	590	-35
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	9,054	11,030	1,976
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,500	2,950	450
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,554	8,080	1,526
Samoa	115	40	-75
International Military Education and Training	115	40	-75

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	115	40	-75
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	115	40	-75
Singapore	250	240	-10
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	250	240	-10
1 Peace and Security	250	240	-10
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	250	240	-10
Taiwan	250	-	-250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	250	-	-250
1 Peace and Security	250	-	-250
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	250	-	-250
Thailand	12,246	10,125	-2,121
Development Assistance	5,051	5,051	-
1 Peace and Security	1,151	1,151	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	450	450	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	701	701	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,900	3,900	-
2.2 Good Governance	1,900	1,900	-
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	2,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,187	988	-199
1 Peace and Security	1,187	988	-199
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,187	988	-199
Global Health Programs - State	500	-	-500
3 Investing in People	500	-	-500
3.1 Health	500	-	-500
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,000	-	-1,000
3 Investing in People	1,000	-	-1,000
3.1 Health	1,000	-	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	1,318	1,300	-18
1 Peace and Security	1,318	1,300	-18
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,318	1,300	-18
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,740	1,466	-274
1 Peace and Security	870	778	-92
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	870	778	-92
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	870	688	-182
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	870	688	-182
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,450	1,320	-130
1 Peace and Security	1,450	1,320	-130
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	750	650	-100
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	700	670	-30
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	796	1,262	466
6.1 Program Design and Learning	115	-	-115
6.2 Administration and Oversight	681	1,262	581
Timor-Leste	14,460	16,560	2,100
Development Assistance	9,500	13,200	3,700
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,800	3,860	2,060

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	700	1,000	300
2.2 Good Governance	1,100	2,860	1,760
4 Economic Growth	7,700	9,340	1,640
4.5 Agriculture	1,500	1,500	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,200	5,840	1,640
4.8 Environment	2,000	2,000	-
Economic Support Fund	1,000	-	-1,000
3 Investing in People	1,000	-	-1,000
3.2 Education	1,000	-	-1,000
Foreign Military Financing	-	300	300
1 Peace and Security	-	300	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	300	300
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,000	2,000	-1,000
3 Investing in People	3,000	2,000	-1,000
3.1 Health	3,000	2,000	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	300	400	100
1 Peace and Security	300	400	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300	400	100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	660	660	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	660	660	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	660	660	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,000	970	-30
6.1 Program Design and Learning	200	300	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	800	670	-130
Tonga	-	550	550
Foreign Military Financing	-	300	300
1 Peace and Security	-	300	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	300	300
International Military Education and Training	-	250	250
1 Peace and Security	-	250	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	250	250
Vietnam	107,654	96,493	-11,161
Development Assistance	18,000	34,800	16,800
1 Peace and Security	300	-	-300
1.5 Transnational Crime	300	-	-300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,073	4,675	3,602
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	200	2,082	1,882
2.2 Good Governance	873	2,593	1,720
3 Investing in People	7,250	9,845	2,595
3.2 Education	2,050	2,945	895
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	5,200	6,900	1,700
4 Economic Growth	9,377	20,280	10,903
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	500	-	-500
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,000	4,880	3,880

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	877	2,300	1,423
4.8 Environment	7,000	13,100	6,100
Economic Support Fund	15,000	-	-15,000
4 Economic Growth	15,000	-	-15,000
4.8 Environment	15,000	-	-15,000
Foreign Military Financing	2,315	3,000	685
1 Peace and Security	2,315	3,000	685
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,315	3,000	685
Global Health Programs - State	66,978	53,173	-13,805
3 Investing in People	66,978	53,173	-13,805
3.1 Health	66,978	53,173	-13,805
International Military Education and Training	611	1,000	389
1 Peace and Security	611	1,000	389
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	611	1,000	389
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	550	450	-100
1 Peace and Security	385	285	-100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	385	285	-100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	165	165	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	165	165	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,200	4,070	-130
1 Peace and Security	4,200	4,070	-130
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	700	570	-130
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,500	3,500	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	12,035	12,814	779
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,567	2,043	-524
6.2 Administration and Oversight	9,468	10,771	1,303
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	20,511	35,715	15,204
Economic Support Fund	13,015	26,000	12,985
1 Peace and Security	475	408	-67
1.5 Transnational Crime	300	288	-12
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	175	120	-55
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,065	5,183	118
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,075	503	-572
2.2 Good Governance	3,990	4,680	690
4 Economic Growth	6,275	19,282	13,007
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,500	10,136	4,636
4.4 Infrastructure	-	8,000	8,000
4.8 Environment	775	1,146	371
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,200	1,127	-73
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,200	1,127	-73
International Military Education and Training	501	-	-501
1 Peace and Security	501	-	-501
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	501	-	-501
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,895	5,990	95
1 Peace and Security	3,800	4,990	1,190

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	2,990	990
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,800	2,000	200
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,095	1,000	-1,095
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,095	1,000	-1,095
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,100	3,725	2,625
1 Peace and Security	1,100	3,725	2,625
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	700	2,345	1,645
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	400	380	-20
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	1,000	1,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	650	650
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	650	650
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	65,740	47,683	-18,057
Development Assistance	33,700	29,500	-4,200
1 Peace and Security	1,300	822	-478
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,300	822	-478
3 Investing in People	1,600	-	-1,600
3.1 Health	1,600	-	-1,600
4 Economic Growth	30,800	28,678	-2,122
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,600	1,606	6
4.5 Agriculture	2,700	2,700	-
4.8 Environment	26,500	24,372	-2,128
Economic Support Fund	7,000	7,000	-
4 Economic Growth	7,000	7,000	-
4.8 Environment	7,000	7,000	-
Global Health Programs - State	1,740	2,183	443
3 Investing in People	1,740	2,183	443
3.1 Health	1,740	2,183	443
Global Health Programs - USAID	23,300	9,000	-14,300
3 Investing in People	23,300	9,000	-14,300
3.1 Health	23,300	9,000	-14,300
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	11,221	6,380	-4,841
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,200	1,274	-926
6.2 Administration and Oversight	9,021	5,106	-3,915

Europe and Eurasia	709,274	563,108	-146,166
Albania	22,717	17,000	-5,717
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	16,000	-	-16,000
1 Peace and Security	3,126	-	-3,126
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,126	-	-3,126
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	8,879	-	-8,879
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,258	-	-3,258
2.2 Good Governance	4,565	-	-4,565
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	250	-	-250
2.4 Civil Society	806	-	-806
4 Economic Growth	3,995	-	-3,995

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.2 Trade and Investment	700	-	-700
4.3 Financial Sector	1,250	-	-1,250
4.4 Infrastructure	500	-	-500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,545	-	-1,545
Economic Support Fund	-	6,580	6,580
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	6,580	6,580
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	2,000	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	3,858	3,858
2.4 Civil Society	-	722	722
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	2,600	-400
1 Peace and Security	3,000	2,600	-400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,000	2,600	-400
International Military Education and Training	1,067	1,000	-67
1 Peace and Security	1,067	1,000	-67
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,067	1,000	-67
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	4,450	4,450
1 Peace and Security	-	2,557	2,557
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	2,557	2,557
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,893	1,893
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,893	1,893
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,650	2,370	-280
1 Peace and Security	2,650	2,370	-280
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	650	570	-80
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	1,800	-200
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,192	994	-198
6.1 Program Design and Learning	100	100	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,092	894	-198
Armenia	44,225	31,583	-12,642
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	40,000	-	-40,000
1 Peace and Security	4,715	-	-4,715
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	3,104	-	-3,104
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	905	-	-905
1.5 Transnational Crime	130	-	-130
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	576	-	-576
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	12,498	-	-12,498
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,496	-	-2,496
2.2 Good Governance	3,195	-	-3,195
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,704	-	-1,704
2.4 Civil Society	5,103	-	-5,103
3 Investing in People	6,693	-	-6,693
3.1 Health	3,802	-	-3,802
3.2 Education	29	-	-29
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,862	-	-2,862
4 Economic Growth	14,771	-	-14,771

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,052	-	-1,052
4.2 Trade and Investment	451	-	-451
4.3 Financial Sector	1,052	-	-1,052
4.4 Infrastructure	2,003	-	-2,003
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	10,213	-	-10,213
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,323	-	-1,323
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,123	-	-1,123
5.2 Disaster Readiness	200	-	-200
Economic Support Fund	-	24,719	24,719
1 Peace and Security	-	3,765	3,765
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	3,365	3,365
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	400	400
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	8,600	8,600
2.2 Good Governance	-	4,500	4,500
2.4 Civil Society	-	4,100	4,100
3 Investing in People	-	2,000	2,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	2,000	2,000
4 Economic Growth	-	9,554	9,554
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	500	500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	9,054	9,054
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	800	800
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	800	800
Foreign Military Financing	2,700	2,700	-
1 Peace and Security	2,700	2,700	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,700	2,700	-
International Military Education and Training	675	600	-75
1 Peace and Security	675	600	-75
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	675	600	-75
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	2,824	2,824
1 Peace and Security	-	1,377	1,377
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	1,142	1,142
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	235	235
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,447	1,447
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,447	1,447
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	850	740	-110
1 Peace and Security	850	740	-110
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	850	740	-110
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,866	2,991	-1,875
6.1 Program Design and Learning	599	240	-359
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,267	2,751	-1,516
Azerbaijan	20,865	16,310	-4,555
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	16,600	-	-16,600
1 Peace and Security	161	-	-161
1.5 Transnational Crime	161	-	-161

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	9,314	-	-9,314
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,155	-	-2,155
2.2 Good Governance	761	-	-761
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,231	-	-1,231
2.4 Civil Society	5,167	-	-5,167
4 Economic Growth	6,650	-	-6,650
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,999	-	-1,999
4.3 Financial Sector	1,659	-	-1,659
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,992	-	-2,992
5 Humanitarian Assistance	475	-	-475
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	475	-	-475
Economic Support Fund	-	11,029	11,029
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	6,776	6,776
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	600	600
2.2 Good Governance	-	1,288	1,288
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,123	1,123
2.4 Civil Society	-	3,765	3,765
4 Economic Growth	-	4,253	4,253
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	1,213	1,213
4.3 Financial Sector	-	1,060	1,060
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	1,980	1,980
Foreign Military Financing	2,700	2,700	-
1 Peace and Security	2,700	2,700	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,700	2,700	-
International Military Education and Training	700	600	-100
1 Peace and Security	700	600	-100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	700	600	-100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	1,226	1,226
1 Peace and Security	-	226	226
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	226	226
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	865	755	-110
1 Peace and Security	865	755	-110
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	430	-70
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	365	325	-40
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,601	2,123	-478
6.1 Program Design and Learning	222	125	-97
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,379	1,998	-381
Belarus	11,072	11,000	-72
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	11,072	-	-11,072
1 Peace and Security	430	-	-430
1.5 Transnational Crime	430	-	-430
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	8,892	-	-8,892
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,372	-	-1,372

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.4 Civil Society	7,520	-	-7,520
3 Investing in People	580	-	-580
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	580	-	-580
4 Economic Growth	820	-	-820
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	820	-	-820
5 Humanitarian Assistance	350	-	-350
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	350	-	-350
Economic Support Fund	-	11,000	11,000
1 Peace and Security	-	424	424
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	424	424
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	8,822	8,822
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,272	1,272
2.4 Civil Society	-	7,550	7,550
3 Investing in People	-	800	800
3.2 Education	-	376	376
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	424	424
4 Economic Growth	-	954	954
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	954	954
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,141	707	-434
6.1 Program Design and Learning	150	150	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	991	557	-434
Bosnia and Herzegovina	49,749	44,115	-5,634
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	39,000	-	-39,000
1 Peace and Security	11,570	-	-11,570
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,060	-	-7,060
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,510	-	-4,510
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	19,379	-	-19,379
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,880	-	-4,880
2.2 Good Governance	4,700	-	-4,700
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,300	-	-1,300
2.4 Civil Society	8,499	-	-8,499
4 Economic Growth	8,051	-	-8,051
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,001	-	-1,001
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	7,050	-	-7,050
Economic Support Fund	-	27,660	27,660
1 Peace and Security	-	3,000	3,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	3,000	3,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	14,783	14,783
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	2,933	2,933
2.2 Good Governance	-	3,400	3,400
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	200	200
2.4 Civil Society	-	8,250	8,250
4 Economic Growth	-	9,877	9,877
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	2,860	2,860

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	7,017	7,017
Foreign Military Financing	4,500	4,500	-
1 Peace and Security	4,500	4,500	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,500	4,500	-
International Military Education and Training	999	1,000	1
1 Peace and Security	999	1,000	1
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	999	1,000	1
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	6,735	6,735
1 Peace and Security	-	5,100	5,100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	5,100	5,100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,635	1,635
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,635	1,635
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,250	4,220	-1,030
1 Peace and Security	5,250	4,220	-1,030
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	550	-	-550
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	700	620	-80
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,000	3,600	-400
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,540	2,865	325
6.1 Program Design and Learning	238	226	-12
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,302	2,639	337
Bulgaria	10,393	9,250	-1,143
Foreign Military Financing	8,647	7,000	-1,647
1 Peace and Security	8,647	7,000	-1,647
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,647	7,000	-1,647
International Military Education and Training	1,746	2,000	254
1 Peace and Security	1,746	2,000	254
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,746	2,000	254
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	250	250
1 Peace and Security	-	250	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	250	250
Croatia	4,696	4,500	-196
Foreign Military Financing	2,500	2,500	-
1 Peace and Security	2,500	2,500	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,500	2,500	-
International Military Education and Training	946	1,100	154
1 Peace and Security	946	1,100	154
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	946	1,100	154
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,250	900	-350
1 Peace and Security	1,250	900	-350
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	450	-	-450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	800	900	100
Cyprus	3,500	-	-3,500
Economic Support Fund	3,500	-	-3,500
1 Peace and Security	3,500	-	-3,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,500	-	-3,500

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	250	-	-250
6.2 Administration and Oversight	250	-	-250
Czech Republic	6,892	4,800	-2,092
Foreign Military Financing	5,000	3,000	-2,000
1 Peace and Security	5,000	3,000	-2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,000	3,000	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	1,892	1,800	-92
1 Peace and Security	1,892	1,800	-92
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,892	1,800	-92
Estonia	3,612	3,600	-12
Foreign Military Financing	2,400	2,400	-
1 Peace and Security	2,400	2,400	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,400	2,400	-
International Military Education and Training	1,212	1,200	-12
1 Peace and Security	1,212	1,200	-12
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,212	1,200	-12
Georgia	85,486	62,025	-23,461
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	66,732	-	-66,732
1 Peace and Security	3,684	-	-3,684
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	301	-	-301
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,473	-	-2,473
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	203	-	-203
1.5 Transnational Crime	204	-	-204
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	503	-	-503
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	25,261	-	-25,261
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,452	-	-6,452
2.2 Good Governance	5,225	-	-5,225
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,917	-	-3,917
2.4 Civil Society	9,667	-	-9,667
3 Investing in People	7,938	-	-7,938
3.1 Health	5,782	-	-5,782
3.2 Education	2,156	-	-2,156
4 Economic Growth	27,936	-	-27,936
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	744	-	-744
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,145	-	-5,145
4.4 Infrastructure	4,509	-	-4,509
4.5 Agriculture	5,000	-	-5,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	10,054	-	-10,054
4.8 Environment	2,484	-	-2,484
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,913	-	-1,913
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,913	-	-1,913
Economic Support Fund	-	43,028	43,028
1 Peace and Security	-	500	500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	500	500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	20,843	20,843

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	4,143	4,143
2.2 Good Governance	-	4,550	4,550
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	4,250	4,250
2.4 Civil Society	-	7,900	7,900
3 Investing in People	-	2,968	2,968
3.2 Education	-	2,968	2,968
4 Economic Growth	-	17,217	17,217
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	630	630
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	2,329	2,329
4.4 Infrastructure	-	2,758	2,758
4.5 Agriculture	-	5,000	5,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	4,500	4,500
4.8 Environment	-	2,000	2,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	1,500	1,500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	1,500	1,500
Foreign Military Financing	14,400	12,000	-2,400
1 Peace and Security	14,400	12,000	-2,400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	14,400	12,000	-2,400
Global Health Programs - State	450	-	-450
3 Investing in People	450	-	-450
3.1 Health	450	-	-450
International Military Education and Training	1,879	1,800	-79
1 Peace and Security	1,879	1,800	-79
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,879	1,800	-79
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	3,947	3,947
1 Peace and Security	-	2,834	2,834
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	2,714	2,714
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	120	120
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,113	1,113
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,113	1,113
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,025	1,250	-775
1 Peace and Security	2,025	1,250	-775
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,425	1,250	-175
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	600	-	-600
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	7,268	7,252	-16
6.1 Program Design and Learning	831	1,171	340
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,437	6,081	-356
Greece	102	100	-2
International Military Education and Training	102	100	-2
1 Peace and Security	102	100	-2
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	102	100	-2
Hungary	1,847	1,450	-397
Foreign Military Financing	900	450	-450
1 Peace and Security	900	450	-450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	900	450	-450

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Military Education and Training	947	1,000	53
1 Peace and Security	947	1,000	53
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	947	1,000	53
Kosovo	66,718	57,158	-9,560
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	61,998	-	-61,998
1 Peace and Security	14,085	-	-14,085
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	9,676	-	-9,676
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,409	-	-4,409
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	22,264	-	-22,264
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	12,019	-	-12,019
2.2 Good Governance	7,550	-	-7,550
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	-	-1,000
2.4 Civil Society	1,695	-	-1,695
3 Investing in People	5,280	-	-5,280
3.2 Education	5,280	-	-5,280
4 Economic Growth	20,369	-	-20,369
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	5,050	-	-5,050
4.2 Trade and Investment	150	-	-150
4.3 Financial Sector	3,000	-	-3,000
4.4 Infrastructure	2,248	-	-2,248
4.5 Agriculture	1,520	-	-1,520
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	8,401	-	-8,401
Economic Support Fund	-	41,014	41,014
1 Peace and Security	-	6,100	6,100
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	6,100	6,100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	17,244	17,244
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	6,030	6,030
2.2 Good Governance	-	6,420	6,420
2.4 Civil Society	-	4,794	4,794
3 Investing in People	-	1,280	1,280
3.2 Education	-	1,280	1,280
4 Economic Growth	-	16,390	16,390
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	1,600	1,600
4.3 Financial Sector	-	750	750
4.4 Infrastructure	-	2,500	2,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	11,540	11,540
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	4,000	1,000
1 Peace and Security	3,000	4,000	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,000	4,000	1,000
International Military Education and Training	810	750	-60
1 Peace and Security	810	750	-60
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	810	750	-60
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	10,674	10,674
1 Peace and Security	-	7,645	7,645
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	7,645	7,645

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	3,029	3,029
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	3,029	3,029
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	910	720	-190
1 Peace and Security	910	720	-190
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	750	720	-30
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	160	-	-160
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,496	7,993	2,497
6.1 Program Design and Learning	627	1,500	873
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,869	6,493	1,624
Latvia	3,377	3,450	73
Foreign Military Financing	2,248	2,250	2
1 Peace and Security	2,248	2,250	2
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,248	2,250	2
International Military Education and Training	1,129	1,200	71
1 Peace and Security	1,129	1,200	71
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,129	1,200	71
Lithuania	3,675	3,750	75
Foreign Military Financing	2,550	2,550	-
1 Peace and Security	2,550	2,550	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,550	2,550	-
International Military Education and Training	1,125	1,200	75
1 Peace and Security	1,125	1,200	75
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,125	1,200	75
Macedonia	19,457	12,612	-6,845
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	14,273	-	-14,273
1 Peace and Security	940	-	-940
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	940	-	-940
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,943	-	-6,943
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,215	-	-2,215
2.2 Good Governance	445	-	-445
2.4 Civil Society	4,283	-	-4,283
3 Investing in People	100	-	-100
3.2 Education	100	-	-100
4 Economic Growth	6,290	-	-6,290
4.4 Infrastructure	408	-	-408
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,750	-	-4,750
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,132	-	-1,132
Economic Support Fund	-	5,636	5,636
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	5,636	5,636
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	520	520
2.2 Good Governance	-	340	340
2.4 Civil Society	-	4,776	4,776
Foreign Military Financing	3,600	3,600	-
1 Peace and Security	3,600	3,600	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,600	3,600	-

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Military Education and Training	1,064	1,100	36
1 Peace and Security	1,064	1,100	36
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,064	1,100	36
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	1,786	1,786
1 Peace and Security	-	963	963
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	963	963
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	823	823
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	823	823
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	520	490	-30
1 Peace and Security	520	490	-30
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	520	490	-30
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,154	1,455	-699
6.1 Program Design and Learning	350	19	-331
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,804	1,436	-368
Malta	150	150	-
International Military Education and Training	150	150	-
1 Peace and Security	150	150	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	150	150	-
Moldova	23,510	19,660	-3,850
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	21,000	-	-21,000
1 Peace and Security	1,537	-	-1,537
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,191	-	-1,191
1.5 Transnational Crime	346	-	-346
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	10,870	-	-10,870
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,153	-	-4,153
2.2 Good Governance	2,665	-	-2,665
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,307	-	-3,307
2.4 Civil Society	745	-	-745
3 Investing in People	45	-	-45
3.2 Education	45	-	-45
4 Economic Growth	7,893	-	-7,893
4.2 Trade and Investment	100	-	-100
4.3 Financial Sector	400	-	-400
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,903	-	-5,903
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,490	-	-1,490
5 Humanitarian Assistance	655	-	-655
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	655	-	-655
Economic Support Fund	-	14,050	14,050
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	7,052	7,052
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,443	1,443
2.2 Good Governance	-	2,139	2,139
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,163	1,163
2.4 Civil Society	-	2,307	2,307
4 Economic Growth	-	6,798	6,798
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	120	120

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.3 Financial Sector	-	200	200
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	5,328	5,328
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	1,150	1,150
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	200	200
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	200	200
Foreign Military Financing	1,250	1,250	-
1 Peace and Security	1,250	1,250	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,250	1,250	-
International Military Education and Training	860	750	-110
1 Peace and Security	860	750	-110
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	860	750	-110
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	3,230	3,230
1 Peace and Security	-	1,372	1,372
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	1,022	1,022
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	350	350
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,858	1,858
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,858	1,858
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	400	380	-20
1 Peace and Security	400	380	-20
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	400	380	-20
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,981	3,022	41
6.1 Program Design and Learning	500	500	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,481	2,522	41
Montenegro	6,414	4,451	-1,963
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	3,140	-	-3,140
1 Peace and Security	800	-	-800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	800	-	-800
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,340	-	-2,340
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,290	-	-1,290
2.4 Civil Society	1,050	-	-1,050
Economic Support Fund	-	335	335
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	335	335
2.4 Civil Society	-	335	335
Foreign Military Financing	1,200	1,200	-
1 Peace and Security	1,200	1,200	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,200	1,200	-
International Military Education and Training	574	600	26
1 Peace and Security	574	600	26
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	574	600	26
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	1,826	1,826
1 Peace and Security	-	602	602
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	602	602
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,224	1,224
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,224	1,224
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	490	-1,010

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	1,500	490	-1,010
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	490	-10
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	-	-1,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	88	646	558
6.2 Administration and Oversight	88	646	558
Poland	29,265	19,000	-10,265
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	3,000	-	-3,000
1 Peace and Security	3,000	-	-3,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,000	-	-3,000
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	24,165	14,000	-10,165
1 Peace and Security	24,165	14,000	-10,165
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	24,165	14,000	-10,165
International Military Education and Training	2,100	2,000	-100
1 Peace and Security	2,100	2,000	-100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,100	2,000	-100
Portugal	25	100	75
International Military Education and Training	25	100	75
1 Peace and Security	25	100	75
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	25	100	75
Romania	13,754	9,700	-4,054
Foreign Military Financing	12,000	8,000	-4,000
1 Peace and Security	12,000	8,000	-4,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	12,000	8,000	-4,000
International Military Education and Training	1,754	1,700	-54
1 Peace and Security	1,754	1,700	-54
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,754	1,700	-54
Russia	-	-	-
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia			
Global Health Programs - State			
Global Health Programs - USAID			
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs			
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-
Serbia	38,837	24,363	-14,474
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	33,500	-	-33,500
1 Peace and Security	1,475	-	-1,475
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,475	-	-1,475
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	19,846	-	-19,846
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,162	-	-5,162
2.2 Good Governance	1,862	-	-1,862
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,035	-	-3,035

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.4 Civil Society	9,787	-	-9,787
3 Investing in People	160	-	-160
3.2 Education	160	-	-160
4 Economic Growth	12,019	-	-12,019
4.5 Agriculture	3,500	-	-3,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	8,519	-	-8,519
Economic Support Fund	-	16,103	16,103
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	12,103	12,103
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	4,118	4,118
2.2 Good Governance	-	2,353	2,353
2.4 Civil Society	-	5,632	5,632
4 Economic Growth	-	4,000	4,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	4,000	4,000
Foreign Military Financing	1,800	1,800	-
1 Peace and Security	1,800	1,800	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,800	1,800	-
International Military Education and Training	887	1,050	163
1 Peace and Security	887	1,050	163
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	887	1,050	163
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	3,000	3,000
1 Peace and Security	-	1,109	1,109
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	1,109	1,109
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,891	1,891
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,891	1,891
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,650	2,410	-240
1 Peace and Security	2,650	2,410	-240
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	650	610	-40
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	1,800	-200
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,949	3,031	-918
6.1 Program Design and Learning	523	500	-23
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,426	2,531	-895
Slovakia	2,003	1,350	-653
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	450	-550
1 Peace and Security	1,000	450	-550
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	450	-550
International Military Education and Training	1,003	900	-103
1 Peace and Security	1,003	900	-103
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,003	900	-103
Slovenia	1,119	1,100	-19
Foreign Military Financing	450	450	-
1 Peace and Security	450	450	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	450	450	-
International Military Education and Training	669	650	-19
1 Peace and Security	669	650	-19
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	669	650	-19

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
Turkey	4,939	4,120	-819
International Military Education and Training	3,839	3,300	-539
1 Peace and Security	3,839	3,300	-539
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,839	3,300	-539
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,100	820	-280
1 Peace and Security	1,100	820	-280
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	250	-	-250
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	850	820	-30
Ukraine	103,593	95,271	-8,322
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	79,100	-	-79,100
1 Peace and Security	25,222	-	-25,222
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	21,200	-	-21,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,332	-	-2,332
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,690	-	-1,690
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	28,492	-	-28,492
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,714	-	-6,714
2.2 Good Governance	8,654	-	-8,654
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,614	-	-2,614
2.4 Civil Society	10,510	-	-10,510
3 Investing in People	4,670	-	-4,670
3.1 Health	4,200	-	-4,200
3.2 Education	470	-	-470
4 Economic Growth	19,419	-	-19,419
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,949	-	-2,949
4.3 Financial Sector	3,600	-	-3,600
4.4 Infrastructure	6,000	-	-6,000
4.5 Agriculture	2,500	-	-2,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,310	-	-3,310
4.7 Economic Opportunity	960	-	-960
4.8 Environment	100	-	-100
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,297	-	-1,297
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,297	-	-1,297
Economic Support Fund	-	53,957	53,957
1 Peace and Security	-	19,829	19,829
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	19,175	19,175
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	654	654
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	21,214	21,214
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	3,590	3,590
2.2 Good Governance	-	6,670	6,670
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,580	1,580
2.4 Civil Society	-	9,374	9,374
4 Economic Growth	-	11,914	11,914
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	1,380	1,380
4.3 Financial Sector	-	1,340	1,340
4.4 Infrastructure	-	5,000	5,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	4,194	4,194
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	1,000	1,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	1,000	1,000
Foreign Military Financing	7,000	4,200	-2,800
1 Peace and Security	7,000	4,200	-2,800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,000	4,200	-2,800
Global Health Programs - State	8,753	21,204	12,451
3 Investing in People	8,753	21,204	12,451
3.1 Health	8,753	21,204	12,451
Global Health Programs - USAID	4,400	7,500	3,100
3 Investing in People	4,400	7,500	3,100
3.1 Health	4,400	7,500	3,100
International Military Education and Training	1,840	1,900	60
1 Peace and Security	1,840	1,900	60
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,840	1,900	60
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	4,100	4,100
1 Peace and Security	-	2,601	2,601
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	2,225	2,225
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	121	121
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	255	255
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,499	1,499
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,499	1,499
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,500	2,410	-90
1 Peace and Security	2,500	2,410	-90
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	970	-30
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500	1,440	-60
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	7,664	4,420	-3,244
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,828	975	-853
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,836	3,445	-2,391
Eurasia Regional	86,315	-	-86,315
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	71,565	-	-71,565
1 Peace and Security	10,579	-	-10,579
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,200	-	-1,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,405	-	-1,405
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	914	-	-914
1.5 Transnational Crime	870	-	-870
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	6,190	-	-6,190
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	38,783	-	-38,783
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,497	-	-10,497
2.2 Good Governance	7,470	-	-7,470
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,300	-	-2,300
2.4 Civil Society	18,516	-	-18,516
3 Investing in People	9,025	-	-9,025
3.1 Health	6,357	-	-6,357

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,668	-	-2,668
4 Economic Growth	10,368	-	-10,368
4.3 Financial Sector	1,192	-	-1,192
4.4 Infrastructure	2,316	-	-2,316
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,867	-	-1,867
4.8 Environment	4,993	-	-4,993
5 Humanitarian Assistance	2,810	-	-2,810
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,810	-	-2,810
Economic Support Fund	1,250	-	-1,250
3 Investing in People	1,250	-	-1,250
3.2 Education	1,250	-	-1,250
Global Health Programs - State	1,300	-	-1,300
3 Investing in People	1,300	-	-1,300
3.1 Health	1,300	-	-1,300
Global Health Programs - USAID	10,750	-	-10,750
3 Investing in People	10,750	-	-10,750
3.1 Health	10,750	-	-10,750
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,450	-	-1,450
1 Peace and Security	1,450	-	-1,450
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	650	-	-650
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	800	-	-800
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	14,483	-	-14,483
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,194	-	-4,194
6.2 Administration and Oversight	10,289	-	-10,289
Europe and Eurasia Regional	-	74,640	74,640
Economic Support Fund	-	68,330	68,330
1 Peace and Security	-	3,121	3,121
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	2,160	2,160
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	961	961
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	45,877	45,877
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	3,153	3,153
2.2 Good Governance	-	977	977
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	2,520	2,520
2.4 Civil Society	-	39,227	39,227
3 Investing in People	-	610	610
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	610	610
4 Economic Growth	-	16,922	16,922
4.3 Financial Sector	-	2,150	2,150
4.4 Infrastructure	-	500	500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	8,690	8,690
4.8 Environment	-	5,582	5,582
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	1,800	1,800
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	1,800	1,800
Foreign Military Financing	-	3,000	3,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	-	3,000	3,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	3,000	3,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	-	2,300	2,300
3 Investing in People	-	2,300	2,300
3.1 Health	-	2,300	2,300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	1,010	1,010
1 Peace and Security	-	1,010	1,010
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	1,010	1,010
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	6,533	6,533
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	1,815	1,815
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	4,718	4,718
Europe Regional	10,967	-	-10,967
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	9,427	-	-9,427
1 Peace and Security	1,184	-	-1,184
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	22	-	-22
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,000	-	-1,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	162	-	-162
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,780	-	-3,780
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	395	-	-395
2.2 Good Governance	191	-	-191
2.4 Civil Society	3,194	-	-3,194
3 Investing in People	614	-	-614
3.1 Health	161	-	-161
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	453	-	-453
4 Economic Growth	3,849	-	-3,849
4.3 Financial Sector	1,157	-	-1,157
4.4 Infrastructure	159	-	-159
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	970	-	-970
4.8 Environment	1,563	-	-1,563
Economic Support Fund	1,250	-	-1,250
3 Investing in People	1,250	-	-1,250
3.2 Education	1,250	-	-1,250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	290	-	-290
1 Peace and Security	290	-	-290
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	250	-	-250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	40	-	-40
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,099	-	-3,099
6.1 Program Design and Learning	803	-	-803
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,296	-	-2,296
International Fund for Ireland	2,500	2,500	-
Economic Support Fund	2,500	2,500	-
1 Peace and Security	2,500	2,500	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,500	2,500	-
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	27,500	24,000	-3,500

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	27,500	-	-27,500
1 Peace and Security	27,500	-	-27,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	27,500	-	-27,500
Economic Support Fund	-	24,000	24,000
1 Peace and Security	-	24,000	24,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	24,000	24,000
Near East	8,092,891	7,361,993	-730,898
Algeria	10,874	2,600	-8,274
P.L. 480 Title II	8,680	-	-8,680
5 Humanitarian Assistance	8,680	-	-8,680
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	8,680	-	-8,680
International Military Education and Training	1,294	1,300	6
1 Peace and Security	1,294	1,300	6
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,294	1,300	6
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	900	1,300	400
1 Peace and Security	900	1,300	400
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	400	800	400
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	500	-
Bahrain	11,054	11,175	121
Foreign Military Financing	10,000	10,000	-
1 Peace and Security	10,000	10,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	10,000	10,000	-
International Military Education and Training	554	725	171
1 Peace and Security	554	725	171
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	554	725	171
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	450	-50
1 Peace and Security	500	450	-50
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	500	450	-50
Egypt	1,556,489	1,559,326	2,837
Economic Support Fund	250,000	250,000	-
1 Peace and Security	2,000	-	-2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	-	-2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	14,324	26,850	12,526
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	800	8,308	7,508
2.2 Good Governance	5,932	9,258	3,326
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,392	5,834	4,442
2.4 Civil Society	6,200	3,450	-2,750
3 Investing in People	52,110	78,900	26,790
3.1 Health	3,577	16,000	12,423
3.2 Education	48,533	62,900	14,367
4 Economic Growth	181,566	144,250	-37,316
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	97,170	7,000	-90,170
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	2,250	2,250
4.3 Financial Sector	60,000	64,495	4,495

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.5 Agriculture	7,000	15,000	8,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	8,396	35,950	27,554
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,000	4,400	3,400
4.8 Environment	8,000	15,155	7,155
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	1,389	1,800	411
1 Peace and Security	1,389	1,800	411
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,389	1,800	411
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	4,106	3,106
1 Peace and Security	1,000	3,006	2,006
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	3,006	2,006
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,100	1,100
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,100	1,100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,100	3,420	-680
1 Peace and Security	4,100	3,420	-680
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,100	2,600	-1,500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	820	820
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,350	5,480	4,130
6.1 Program Design and Learning	700	4,290	3,590
6.2 Administration and Oversight	650	1,190	540
Iraq	1,270,342	573,162	-697,180
Economic Support Fund	249,400	22,500	-226,900
1 Peace and Security	10,000	3,000	-7,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	10,000	3,000	-7,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	135,430	18,000	-117,430
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	28,200	6,500	-21,700
2.2 Good Governance	44,500	4,500	-40,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	14,500	4,500	-10,000
2.4 Civil Society	48,230	2,500	-45,730
3 Investing in People	46,437	-	-46,437
3.1 Health	2,649	-	-2,649
3.2 Education	33,788	-	-33,788
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	10,000	-	-10,000
4 Economic Growth	57,533	1,500	-56,033
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	4,700	1,500	-3,200
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,000	-	-2,000
4.3 Financial Sector	2,139	-	-2,139
4.5 Agriculture	20,300	-	-20,300
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	15,500	-	-15,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	12,894	-	-12,894
Foreign Military Financing	850,000	500,000	-350,000
1 Peace and Security	850,000	500,000	-350,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	850,000	500,000	-350,000
International Military Education and Training	1,997	2,000	3
1 Peace and Security	1,997	2,000	3
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,997	2,000	3
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	137,000	23,052	-113,948
1 Peace and Security	96,400	4,250	-92,150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	95,400	3,250	-92,150
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,000	1,000	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	40,600	18,802	-21,798
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	40,600	18,802	-21,798
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	31,945	25,610	-6,335
1 Peace and Security	31,945	25,610	-6,335
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,945	4,750	-1,195
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	860	-140
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	25,000	20,000	-5,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	16,479	6,752	-9,727
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,479	-	-1,479
6.2 Administration and Oversight	15,000	6,752	-8,248
Israel	3,075,000	3,100,000	25,000
Foreign Military Financing	3,075,000	3,100,000	25,000
1 Peace and Security	3,075,000	3,100,000	25,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,075,000	3,100,000	25,000
Jordan	775,900	670,500	-105,400
Complex Crises Fund			
Economic Support Fund	460,000	360,000	-100,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	28,000	28,000	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,000	8,000	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	4,000	6,000	2,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	10,000	5,000	-5,000
2.4 Civil Society	8,000	9,000	1,000
3 Investing in People	93,000	92,000	-1,000
3.1 Health	44,000	36,000	-8,000
3.2 Education	49,000	45,000	-4,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	11,000	11,000
4 Economic Growth	339,000	240,000	-99,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	290,092	190,000	-100,092
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,835	3,000	165
4.4 Infrastructure	-	7,000	7,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	36,573	28,000	-8,573
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,500	5,000	2,500
4.8 Environment	7,000	7,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	300,000	300,000	-
1 Peace and Security	300,000	300,000	-
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	170,000	-	-170,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	10,000	-	-10,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	120,000	300,000	180,000
International Military Education and Training	3,650	3,800	150
1 Peace and Security	3,650	3,800	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,650	3,800	150
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	-	-500
1 Peace and Security	500	-	-500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500	-	-500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	11,750	6,700	-5,050
1 Peace and Security	11,750	6,700	-5,050
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	9,000	5,000	-4,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	2,750	1,700	-1,050
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	7,389	6,467	-922
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,494	2,654	1,160
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,895	3,813	-2,082
Lebanon	191,147	165,904	-25,243
Economic Support Fund	84,725	70,000	-14,725
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	21,000	21,407	407
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,000	10,000	-
2.2 Good Governance	5,100	5,670	570
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,300	820	-480
2.4 Civil Society	4,600	4,917	317
3 Investing in People	49,013	29,741	-19,272
3.1 Health	11,056	11,427	371
3.2 Education	37,957	18,314	-19,643
4 Economic Growth	14,712	18,852	4,140
4.5 Agriculture	7,000	6,000	-1,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	10,652	10,652
4.7 Economic Opportunity	4,800	2,200	-2,600
4.8 Environment	2,912	-	-2,912
Foreign Military Financing	75,000	75,000	-
1 Peace and Security	75,000	75,000	-
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	15,000	-	-15,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	60,000	75,000	15,000
International Military Education and Training	2,372	2,250	-122
1 Peace and Security	2,372	2,250	-122
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,372	2,250	-122
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	24,000	13,894	-10,106
1 Peace and Security	24,000	13,894	-10,106
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	24,000	13,894	-10,106
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,050	4,760	-290
1 Peace and Security	5,050	4,760	-290
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,000	2,000	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,050	960	-90
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	1,800	-200

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,625	4,163	-1,462
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,500	1,065	-435
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,125	3,098	-1,027
Libya	5,396	5,940	544
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			
International Military Education and Training	296	1,500	1,204
1 Peace and Security	296	1,500	1,204
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	296	-	-296
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	1,500	1,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	1,500	1,500
1 Peace and Security	-	1,030	1,030
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	1,030	1,030
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	470	470
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	470	470
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,100	2,940	840
1 Peace and Security	2,100	2,940	840
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,100	1,000	-1,100
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	940	940
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	1,000	1,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	50	50
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	50	50
Morocco	41,237	32,576	-8,661
Development Assistance	19,039	-	-19,039
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	8,000	-	-8,000
2.2 Good Governance	5,500	-	-5,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	-	-1,000
2.4 Civil Society	1,500	-	-1,500
3 Investing in People	4,500	-	-4,500
3.2 Education	4,500	-	-4,500
4 Economic Growth	6,539	-	-6,539
4.2 Trade and Investment	775	-	-775
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	775	-	-775
4.8 Environment	4,989	-	-4,989
Economic Support Fund	-	20,896	20,896
1 Peace and Security	-	2,500	2,500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	2,500	2,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	6,900	6,900
2.2 Good Governance	-	1,000	1,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	3,000	3,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	2,900	2,900
3 Investing in People	-	4,500	4,500
3.2 Education	-	4,500	4,500

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4 Economic Growth	-	6,996	6,996
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	6,996	6,996
Foreign Military Financing	8,000	7,000	-1,000
1 Peace and Security	8,000	7,000	-1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,000	7,000	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	1,898	1,710	-188
1 Peace and Security	1,898	1,710	-188
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,898	1,710	-188
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	9,000	1,500	-7,500
1 Peace and Security	8,450	1,000	-7,450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,450	1,000	-7,450
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	550	500	-50
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	550	500	-50
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,300	1,470	-1,830
1 Peace and Security	3,300	1,470	-1,830
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	800	500	-300
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	2,500	970	-1,530
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	600	2,537	1,937
6.1 Program Design and Learning	600	637	37
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	1,900	1,900
Oman	11,138	11,000	-138
Foreign Military Financing	8,000	8,000	-
1 Peace and Security	8,000	8,000	-
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,000	-	-4,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	4,000	-	-4,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	8,000	8,000
International Military Education and Training	1,638	2,000	362
1 Peace and Security	1,638	2,000	362
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,638	2,000	362
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	1,000	-500
1 Peace and Security	1,500	1,000	-500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	500	-	-500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	1,000	-
Saudi Arabia	9	10	1
International Military Education and Training	9	10	1
1 Peace and Security	9	10	1
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	9	10	1
Syria	55,500	-	-55,500
Economic Support Fund	55,500	-	-55,500
1 Peace and Security	3,000	-	-3,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,000	-	-3,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	52,500	-	-52,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,500	-	-3,500
2.4 Civil Society	49,000	-	-49,000
Tunisia	89,337	61,780	-27,557

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	35,000	30,000	-5,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,626	2,190	564
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	358	600	242
2.2 Good Governance	456	850	394
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	356	340	-16
2.4 Civil Society	456	400	-56
3 Investing in People	11,600	1,600	-10,000
3.2 Education	11,600	1,600	-10,000
4 Economic Growth	21,774	26,210	4,436
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	20,000	20,000	-
4.3 Financial Sector	656	200	-456
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	912	5,200	4,288
4.7 Economic Opportunity	206	810	604
Foreign Military Financing	29,500	20,000	-9,500
1 Peace and Security	29,500	20,000	-9,500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	12,500	-	-12,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	17,000	20,000	3,000
International Military Education and Training	1,837	2,300	463
1 Peace and Security	1,837	2,300	463
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	754	-	-754
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,083	2,300	1,217
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	22,500	8,000	-14,500
1 Peace and Security	22,500	7,000	-15,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	22,500	7,000	-15,500
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	500	1,480	980
1 Peace and Security	500	1,480	980
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	1,000	1,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	480	-20
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,048	1,037	-11
6.1 Program Design and Learning	48	-	-48
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,000	1,037	37
West Bank and Gaza	510,256	440,000	-70,256
Economic Support Fund	395,699	370,000	-25,699
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	17,300	25,000	7,700
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,600	5,000	1,400
2.2 Good Governance	6,850	14,000	7,150
2.4 Civil Society	6,850	6,000	-850
3 Investing in People	294,022	255,000	-39,022
3.1 Health	49,222	53,000	3,778
3.2 Education	13,750	9,500	-4,250
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	231,050	192,500	-38,550
4 Economic Growth	62,628	70,000	7,372

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,250	5,000	2,750
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,250	6,000	750
4.3 Financial Sector	200	2,500	2,300
4.4 Infrastructure	35,228	45,000	9,772
4.5 Agriculture	5,000	5,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	12,700	4,000	-8,700
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,000	2,500	500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	21,749	20,000	-1,749
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	21,749	20,000	-1,749
P.L. 480 Title II	14,557	-	-14,557
5 Humanitarian Assistance	14,557	-	-14,557
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	14,557	-	-14,557
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	100,000	70,000	-30,000
1 Peace and Security	60,400	45,048	-15,352
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	60,400	45,048	-15,352
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	39,600	24,952	-14,648
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	27,200	15,900	-11,300
2.2 Good Governance	12,400	9,052	-3,348
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	23,250	25,657	2,407
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,250	1,200	-1,050
6.2 Administration and Oversight	21,000	24,457	3,457
Yemen	135,212	82,520	-52,692
Economic Support Fund	36,606	45,000	8,394
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	19,046	15,500	-3,546
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,046	3,000	1,954
2.2 Good Governance	4,000	6,500	2,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	12,000	3,000	-9,000
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	3,000	1,000
3 Investing in People	8,000	6,000	-2,000
3.1 Health	2,000	1,000	-1,000
3.2 Education	6,000	5,000	-1,000
4 Economic Growth	7,560	18,000	10,440
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	1,500	1,500
4.3 Financial Sector	-	1,000	1,000
4.4 Infrastructure	-	1,440	1,440
4.5 Agriculture	4,560	4,560	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,500	4,000	2,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,500	5,500	4,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	2,000	5,500	3,500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,000	5,500	3,500
P.L. 480 Title II	54,803	-	-54,803
5 Humanitarian Assistance	54,803	-	-54,803
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	54,803	-	-54,803
Foreign Military Financing	20,000	20,000	-
1 Peace and Security	20,000	20,000	-

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,800	-	-5,800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	14,200	20,000	5,800
Global Health Programs - USAID	7,989	9,500	1,511
3 Investing in People	7,989	9,500	1,511
3.1 Health	7,989	9,500	1,511
International Military Education and Training	1,064	1,100	36
1 Peace and Security	1,064	1,100	36
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,064	1,100	36
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	11,000	3,000	-8,000
1 Peace and Security	7,000	2,000	-5,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,000	2,000	-5,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,000	1,000	-3,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,000	1,000	-3,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,750	3,920	170
1 Peace and Security	3,750	3,920	170
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,750	2,250	-500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	770	770
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	900	-100
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,385	6,207	1,822
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,749	3,000	251
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,636	3,207	1,571
Egypt Debt Relief	100,000	-	-100,000
Economic Support Fund	100,000	-	-100,000
4 Economic Growth	100,000	-	-100,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	100,000	-	-100,000
MENA IF Fund	-	475,000	475,000
Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund	-	475,000	475,000
6 Program Support	-	475,000	475,000
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	475,000	475,000
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,500	1,000	-500
Economic Support Fund	1,500	1,000	-500
1 Peace and Security	1,500	1,000	-500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,500	1,000	-500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,500	-	-1,500
6.1 Program Design and Learning	750	-	-750
6.2 Administration and Oversight	750	-	-750
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	70,000	75,000	5,000
Economic Support Fund	70,000	-	-70,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	54,182	-	-54,182
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,925	-	-5,925
2.2 Good Governance	2,755	-	-2,755
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	11,494	-	-11,494
2.4 Civil Society	34,008	-	-34,008
3 Investing in People	10,698	-	-10,698
3.2 Education	10,698	-	-10,698

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4 Economic Growth	5,120	-	-5,120
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,560	-	-2,560
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,560	-	-2,560
Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund	-	75,000	75,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	65,000	65,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	9,500	9,500
2.2 Good Governance	-	5,000	5,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	14,500	14,500
2.4 Civil Society	-	36,000	36,000
4 Economic Growth	-	10,000	10,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	5,000	5,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	5,000	5,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,000	-	-4,000
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,000	-	-4,000
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	4,000	-1,000
Economic Support Fund	5,000	4,000	-1,000
1 Peace and Security	5,000	4,000	-1,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	5,000	4,000	-1,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	930	-	-930
6.1 Program Design and Learning	200	-	-200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	730	-	-730
Middle East Response Fund (MERF)	5,000	-	-5,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,000	-	-5,000
6 Program Support	5,000	-	-5,000
6.1 Program Design and Learning	5,000	-	-5,000
Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund	-	-	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	28,000	28,000	-
Peacekeeping Operations	28,000	28,000	-
1 Peace and Security	28,000	28,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	28,000	28,000	-
Near East Regional Democracy	35,000	30,000	-5,000
Economic Support Fund	35,000	30,000	-5,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	35,000	30,000	-5,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,000	5,000	-
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,000	3,000	-1,000
2.4 Civil Society	26,000	22,000	-4,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,400	-	-1,400
6.1 Program Design and Learning	200	-	-200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,200	-	-1,200
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	4,500	2,500	-2,000
Economic Support Fund	1,500	-	-1,500
1 Peace and Security	1,500	-	-1,500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,500	-	-1,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,000	-
1 Peace and Security	1,000	1,000	-

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	1,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000	1,500	-500
1 Peace and Security	2,000	1,500	-500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,000	1,500	-500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	100	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	100	100
Tunisia Cash Transfer	100,000	-	-100,000
Economic Support Fund	100,000	-	-100,000
4 Economic Growth	100,000	-	-100,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	100,000	-	-100,000
Tunisia Enterprise Fund	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	5,000	30,000	25,000
Economic Support Fund	5,000	-	-5,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,860	-	-1,860
2.2 Good Governance	1,860	-	-1,860
3 Investing in People	2,650	-	-2,650
3.1 Health	2,650	-	-2,650
4 Economic Growth	490	-	-490
4.2 Trade and Investment	490	-	-490
Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund	-	30,000	30,000
1 Peace and Security	-	200	200
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	200	200
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	11,700	11,700
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,500	1,500
2.2 Good Governance	-	4,700	4,700
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,000	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	4,500	4,500
3 Investing in People	-	8,400	8,400
3.1 Health	-	7,500	7,500
3.2 Education	-	900	900
4 Economic Growth	-	9,700	9,700
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	4,100	4,100
4.3 Financial Sector	-	800	800
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	2,400	2,400
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	1,500	1,500
4.8 Environment	-	900	900
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	900	6,068	5,168
6.1 Program Design and Learning	100	300	200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	800	5,768	4,968
South and Central Asia	4,691,081	3,870,840	-820,241
Afghanistan	2,285,887	2,193,950	-91,937
Economic Support Fund	1,836,762	1,665,250	-171,512
1 Peace and Security	289,316	80,000	-209,316

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	63,000	50,000	-13,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	5,000	5,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	226,316	25,000	-201,316
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	667,897	834,250	166,353
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	30,522	31,000	478
2.2 Good Governance	531,225	696,000	164,775
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	35,650	47,000	11,350
2.4 Civil Society	70,500	60,250	-10,250
3 Investing in People	324,340	250,000	-74,340
3.1 Health	171,171	140,000	-31,171
3.2 Education	128,586	100,000	-28,586
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	24,583	10,000	-14,583
4 Economic Growth	555,209	501,000	-54,209
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	21,150	14,000	-7,150
4.2 Trade and Investment	30,150	30,600	450
4.3 Financial Sector	4,000	4,000	-
4.4 Infrastructure	291,142	161,000	-130,142
4.5 Agriculture	112,702	150,000	37,298
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	75,615	118,000	42,385
4.7 Economic Opportunity	18,450	23,400	4,950
4.8 Environment	2,000	-	-2,000
P.L. 480 Title II	59,199	-	-59,199
4 Economic Growth	551	-	-551
4.5 Agriculture	551	-	-551
5 Humanitarian Assistance	58,648	-	-58,648
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	58,648	-	-58,648
International Military Education and Training	1,176	1,500	324
1 Peace and Security	1,176	1,500	324
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,176	1,500	324
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	324,000	475,000	151,000
1 Peace and Security	106,632	137,918	31,286
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	106,632	137,918	31,286
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	217,368	337,082	119,714
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	217,368	337,082	119,714
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	64,750	52,200	-12,550
1 Peace and Security	64,750	52,200	-12,550
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	23,650	23,150	-500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,100	1,050	-50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	40,000	28,000	-12,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	292,288	177,300	-114,988
6.1 Program Design and Learning	40,209	27,720	-12,489
6.2 Administration and Oversight	252,079	149,580	-102,499
Bangladesh	204,381	165,650	-38,731
Development Assistance	81,686	80,900	-786

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	1,100	1,100	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,100	1,100	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,086	9,800	4,714
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	936	2,200	1,264
2.2 Good Governance	2,050	3,800	1,750
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,100	2,000	900
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	1,800	800
3 Investing in People	6,000	4,000	-2,000
3.1 Health	2,000	-	-2,000
3.2 Education	4,000	4,000	-
4 Economic Growth	69,500	65,700	-3,800
4.5 Agriculture	50,000	50,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,000	3,700	1,700
4.8 Environment	17,500	12,000	-5,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	300	300
5.2 Disaster Readiness	-	300	300
P.L. 480 Title II	42,841	-	-42,841
3 Investing in People	24,139	-	-24,139
3.1 Health	23,154	-	-23,154
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	985	-	-985
4 Economic Growth	12,316	-	-12,316
4.5 Agriculture	12,316	-	-12,316
5 Humanitarian Assistance	6,386	-	-6,386
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,459	-	-1,459
5.2 Disaster Readiness	4,927	-	-4,927
Foreign Military Financing	2,200	2,500	300
1 Peace and Security	2,200	2,500	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,200	2,500	300
Global Health Programs - USAID	71,600	75,300	3,700
3 Investing in People	71,600	75,300	3,700
3.1 Health	71,600	75,300	3,700
International Military Education and Training	994	1,000	6
1 Peace and Security	994	1,000	6
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	994	1,000	6
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,394	2,600	1,206
1 Peace and Security	-	2,000	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	2,000	2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,394	600	-794
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,394	600	-794
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,666	3,350	-316
1 Peace and Security	3,666	3,350	-316
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,391	3,090	-301
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	275	260	-15
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	9,285	9,285

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	2,360	2,360
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	6,925	6,925
India	108,162	91,146	-17,016
Development Assistance	18,500	12,000	-6,500
3 Investing in People	5,000	-	-5,000
3.1 Health	1,000	-	-1,000
3.2 Education	4,000	-	-4,000
4 Economic Growth	13,500	12,000	-1,500
4.5 Agriculture	4,000	-	-4,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	4,000	4,000
4.8 Environment	9,500	8,000	-1,500
Economic Support Fund	-	3,000	3,000
4 Economic Growth	-	3,000	3,000
4.5 Agriculture	-	3,000	3,000
Global Health Programs - State	7,000	8,386	1,386
3 Investing in People	7,000	8,386	1,386
3.1 Health	7,000	8,386	1,386
Global Health Programs - USAID	76,000	61,500	-14,500
3 Investing in People	76,000	61,500	-14,500
3.1 Health	76,000	61,500	-14,500
International Military Education and Training	1,462	1,260	-202
1 Peace and Security	1,462	1,260	-202
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,462	1,260	-202
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,200	5,000	-200
1 Peace and Security	5,200	5,000	-200
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,500	4,050	-450
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	700	950	250
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,918	5,550	632
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,145	1,750	605
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,773	3,800	27
Kazakhstan	19,285	12,229	-7,056
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	14,100	-	-14,100
1 Peace and Security	1,960	-	-1,960
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	100	-	-100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	435	-	-435
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	685	-	-685
1.5 Transnational Crime	740	-	-740
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,760	-	-3,760
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,300	-	-1,300
2.4 Civil Society	2,460	-	-2,460
3 Investing in People	1,100	-	-1,100
3.1 Health	1,100	-	-1,100
4 Economic Growth	7,280	-	-7,280
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,380	-	-1,380
4.2 Trade and Investment	234	-	-234

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.3 Financial Sector	1,001	-	-1,001
4.4 Infrastructure	4,225	-	-4,225
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	440	-	-440
Economic Support Fund	-	7,392	7,392
1 Peace and Security	-	500	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	250	250
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	250	250
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	2,800	2,800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,000	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,800	1,800
4 Economic Growth	-	4,092	4,092
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	642	642
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	600	600
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	350	350
4.8 Environment	-	2,500	2,500
Foreign Military Financing	1,800	1,500	-300
1 Peace and Security	1,800	1,500	-300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,800	1,500	-300
Global Health Programs - USAID	900	-	-900
3 Investing in People	900	-	-900
3.1 Health	900	-	-900
International Military Education and Training	785	707	-78
1 Peace and Security	785	707	-78
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	785	707	-78
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	1,200	1,200
1 Peace and Security	-	1,200	1,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	272	272
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	385	385
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	543	543
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,700	1,430	-270
1 Peace and Security	1,700	1,430	-270
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	500	350	-150
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,200	1,080	-120
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,240	2,387	-853
6.1 Program Design and Learning	201	250	49
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,039	2,137	-902
Kyrgyz Republic	47,399	51,819	4,420
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	40,800	-	-40,800
1 Peace and Security	2,478	-	-2,478
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	100	-	-100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,507	-	-1,507
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	521	-	-521
1.5 Transnational Crime	350	-	-350
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	11,334	-	-11,334
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,431	-	-2,431

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.2 Good Governance	3,608	-	-3,608
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,227	-	-1,227
2.4 Civil Society	4,068	-	-4,068
3 Investing in People	5,911	-	-5,911
3.1 Health	1,800	-	-1,800
3.2 Education	4,111	-	-4,111
4 Economic Growth	20,079	-	-20,079
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,151	-	-1,151
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,200	-	-1,200
4.3 Financial Sector	1,150	-	-1,150
4.4 Infrastructure	2,110	-	-2,110
4.5 Agriculture	8,000	-	-8,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,468	-	-6,468
5 Humanitarian Assistance	998	-	-998
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	998	-	-998
Economic Support Fund	-	38,319	38,319
1 Peace and Security	-	450	450
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	100	100
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	350	350
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	14,200	14,200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	2,200	2,200
2.2 Good Governance	-	5,500	5,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,000	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	5,500	5,500
3 Investing in People	-	3,500	3,500
3.2 Education	-	3,500	3,500
4 Economic Growth	-	19,169	19,169
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	1,100	1,100
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	1,300	1,300
4.3 Financial Sector	-	1,060	1,060
4.4 Infrastructure	-	1,500	1,500
4.5 Agriculture	-	6,000	6,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	8,209	8,209
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	1,000	1,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	1,000	1,000
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	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,200	3,750	550
3 Investing in People	3,200	3,750	550
3.1 Health	3,200	3,750	550
International Military Education and Training	649	1,000	351
1 Peace and Security	649	1,000	351
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	649	1,000	351
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	6,000	6,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	-	4,800	4,800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	4,086	4,086
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	714	714
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	1,250	1,250	-
1 Peace and Security	1,250	1,250	-
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	450	450	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	800	800	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,921	4,496	-425
6.1 Program Design and Learning	374	1,286	912
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,547	3,210	-1,337
Maldives	2,593	4,416	1,823
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	193	176	-17
1 Peace and Security	193	176	-17
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	193	176	-17
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	1,200	1,200
1 Peace and Security	-	200	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	200	200
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,000	1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,000	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	640	640
1 Peace and Security	-	640	640
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	450	450
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	190	190
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	100	240	140
6.1 Program Design and Learning	30	60	30
6.2 Administration and Oversight	70	180	110
Nepal	95,404	80,545	-14,859
Development Assistance	16,188	-	-16,188
3 Investing in People	7,100	-	-7,100
3.1 Health	2,100	-	-2,100
3.2 Education	5,000	-	-5,000
4 Economic Growth	9,088	-	-9,088
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,500	-	-1,500
4.8 Environment	7,588	-	-7,588
Economic Support Fund	26,979	34,500	7,521
1 Peace and Security	4,295	3,300	-995
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,695	1,500	-195

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,600	1,800	-800
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,520	13,540	6,020
2.2 Good Governance	1,840	5,940	4,100
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,680	3,600	-2,080
2.4 Civil Society	-	4,000	4,000
4 Economic Growth	15,164	17,660	2,496
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	405	390	-15
4.2 Trade and Investment	404	395	-9
4.5 Agriculture	10,000	10,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	855	1,875	1,020
4.8 Environment	3,500	5,000	1,500
P.L. 480 Title II	6,641	-	-6,641
5 Humanitarian Assistance	6,641	-	-6,641
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	6,641	-	-6,641
Foreign Military Financing	1,240	1,300	60
1 Peace and Security	1,240	1,300	60
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,240	1,300	60
Global Health Programs - USAID	38,500	39,700	1,200
3 Investing in People	38,500	39,700	1,200
3.1 Health	38,500	39,700	1,200
International Military Education and Training	1,142	900	-242
1 Peace and Security	1,142	900	-242
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,142	900	-242
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,700	3,300	-400
1 Peace and Security	2,600	2,310	-290
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,600	2,310	-290
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,100	990	-110
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,100	990	-110
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,014	845	-169
1 Peace and Security	1,014	845	-169
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,014	575	-439
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	270	270
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,622	11,769	6,147
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,738	5,194	3,456
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,884	6,575	2,691
Pakistan	1,820,844	1,162,570	-658,274
Economic Support Fund	904,700	765,700	-139,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	156,185	110,000	-46,185
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,300	-	-10,300
2.2 Good Governance	101,125	60,000	-41,125
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	985	3,000	2,015
2.4 Civil Society	43,775	47,000	3,225
3 Investing in People	216,984	116,000	-100,984
3.1 Health	80,500	58,000	-22,500
3.2 Education	131,590	53,000	-78,590

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	4,894	5,000	106
4 Economic Growth	528,591	534,700	6,109
4.2 Trade and Investment	9,880	15,000	5,120
4.3 Financial Sector	34,340	-	-34,340
4.4 Infrastructure	349,500	364,700	15,200
4.5 Agriculture	93,736	81,000	-12,736
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	26,420	56,000	29,580
4.7 Economic Opportunity	14,715	18,000	3,285
5 Humanitarian Assistance	2,940	5,000	2,060
5.2 Disaster Readiness	2,940	5,000	2,060
P.L. 480 Title II	68,068	-	-68,068
5 Humanitarian Assistance	68,068	-	-68,068
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	68,068	-	-68,068
Foreign Military Financing	295,408	300,000	4,592
1 Peace and Security	295,408	300,000	4,592
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	295,408	300,000	4,592
International Military Education and Training	4,868	5,000	132
1 Peace and Security	4,868	5,000	132
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,868	5,000	132
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	75,000	74,000	-1,000
1 Peace and Security	63,610	65,332	1,722
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	51,200	53,089	1,889
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	12,410	12,243	-167
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	11,390	8,668	-2,722
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	11,390	8,668	-2,722
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	20,800	17,870	-2,930
1 Peace and Security	20,800	17,870	-2,930
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	20,000	17,100	-2,900
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	800	770	-30
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund	452,000	-	-452,000
1 Peace and Security	452,000	-	-452,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	452,000	-	-452,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	91,901	97,700	5,799
6.1 Program Design and Learning	24,001	36,800	12,799
6.2 Administration and Oversight	67,900	60,900	-7,000
Sri Lanka	13,360	10,876	-2,484
Development Assistance	8,000	6,000	-2,000
1 Peace and Security	1,600	-	-1,600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	600	-	-600
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,000	-	-1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,700	4,000	1,300
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,200	2,000	800
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	667	667
2.4 Civil Society	1,500	1,333	-167

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4 Economic Growth	3,700	2,000	-1,700
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,200	2,000	-200
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,500	-	-1,500
Foreign Military Financing	500	450	-50
1 Peace and Security	500	450	-50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500	450	-50
International Military Education and Training	690	626	-64
1 Peace and Security	690	626	-64
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	690	626	-64
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	720	720	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	720	720	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	720	720	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,450	3,080	-370
1 Peace and Security	3,450	3,080	-370
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	450	380	-70
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,000	2,700	-300
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	670	1,210	540
6.1 Program Design and Learning	186	180	-6
6.2 Administration and Oversight	484	1,030	546
Tajikistan	45,089	36,400	-8,689
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	38,751	-	-38,751
1 Peace and Security	8,685	-	-8,685
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,985	-	-6,985
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,060	-	-1,060
1.5 Transnational Crime	640	-	-640
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,686	-	-5,686
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	939	-	-939
2.2 Good Governance	2,383	-	-2,383
2.4 Civil Society	2,364	-	-2,364
3 Investing in People	8,392	-	-8,392
3.1 Health	3,745	-	-3,745
3.2 Education	4,647	-	-4,647
4 Economic Growth	14,755	-	-14,755
4.2 Trade and Investment	200	-	-200
4.4 Infrastructure	270	-	-270
4.5 Agriculture	10,000	-	-10,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,285	-	-4,285
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,233	-	-1,233
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,233	-	-1,233
Economic Support Fund	-	19,125	19,125
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	3,745	3,745
2.2 Good Governance	-	2,000	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,745	1,745
3 Investing in People	-	3,980	3,980
3.2 Education	-	3,980	3,980

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4 Economic Growth	-	10,200	10,200
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	100	100
4.5 Agriculture	-	10,000	10,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	100	100
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	1,200	1,200
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	1,200	1,200
Foreign Military Financing	800	1,500	700
1 Peace and Security	800	1,500	700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	800	1,500	700
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,350	6,750	3,400
3 Investing in People	3,350	6,750	3,400
3.1 Health	3,350	6,750	3,400
International Military Education and Training	538	540	2
1 Peace and Security	538	540	2
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	538	540	2
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	7,000	7,000
1 Peace and Security	-	6,000	6,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	5,200	5,200
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	565	565
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	235	235
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	1,650	1,485	-165
1 Peace and Security	1,650	1,485	-165
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	750	675	-75
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	900	810	-90
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	6,299	4,982	-1,317
6.1 Program Design and Learning	824	550	-274
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,475	4,432	-1,043
Turkmenistan	9,199	6,455	-2,744
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	8,000	-	-8,000
1 Peace and Security	1,061	-	-1,061
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	122	-	-122
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	243	-	-243
1.5 Transnational Crime	696	-	-696
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,337	-	-2,337
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	152	-	-152
2.2 Good Governance	732	-	-732
2.4 Civil Society	1,453	-	-1,453
3 Investing in People	1,750	-	-1,750
3.1 Health	1,000	-	-1,000
3.2 Education	750	-	-750
4 Economic Growth	2,852	-	-2,852
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	630	-	-630
4.2 Trade and Investment	100	-	-100

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.3 Financial Sector	446	-	-446
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,676	-	-1,676
Economic Support Fund	-	4,640	4,640
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,850	1,850
2.2 Good Governance	-	600	600
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,250	1,250
3 Investing in People	-	937	937
3.2 Education	-	937	937
4 Economic Growth	-	1,853	1,853
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	400	400
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	100	100
4.3 Financial Sector	-	300	300
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	1,053	1,053
Foreign Military Financing	-	685	685
1 Peace and Security	-	685	685
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	685	685
International Military Education and Training	349	300	-49
1 Peace and Security	349	300	-49
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	349	300	-49
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	500	500
1 Peace and Security	-	500	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	120	120
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	260	260
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	120	120
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	850	330	-520
1 Peace and Security	850	330	-520
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	250	-	-250
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	600	330	-270
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,428	1,132	-296
6.1 Program Design and Learning	249	50	-199
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,179	1,082	-97
Uzbekistan	16,732	11,592	-5,140
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	7,540	-	-7,540
1 Peace and Security	937	-	-937
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	80	-	-80
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	32	-	-32
1.5 Transnational Crime	825	-	-825
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,014	-	-2,014
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	357	-	-357
2.4 Civil Society	1,657	-	-1,657
4 Economic Growth	4,289	-	-4,289
4.2 Trade and Investment	50	-	-50
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,239	-	-4,239
5 Humanitarian Assistance	300	-	-300
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	300	-	-300

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	-	5,512	5,512
1 Peace and Security	-	750	750
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	750	750
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,762	1,762
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	450	450
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,312	1,312
4 Economic Growth	-	3,000	3,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	3,000	3,000
Foreign Military Financing	5,260	1,500	-3,760
1 Peace and Security	5,260	1,500	-3,760
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,260	1,500	-3,760
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,000	3,000	-
3 Investing in People	3,000	3,000	-
3.1 Health	3,000	3,000	-
International Military Education and Training	332	300	-32
1 Peace and Security	332	300	-32
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	332	300	-32
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	740	740
1 Peace and Security	-	285	285
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	129	129
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	156	156
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	455	455
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	129	129
2.2 Good Governance	-	326	326
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	600	540	-60
1 Peace and Security	600	540	-60
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	600	540	-60
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,591	1,659	68
6.1 Program Design and Learning	125	50	-75
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,466	1,609	143
Central Asia Regional	8,222	38,762	30,540
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	3,620	-	-3,620
1 Peace and Security	290	-	-290
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	290	-	-290
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,486	-	-1,486
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	210	-	-210
2.4 Civil Society	1,276	-	-1,276
3 Investing in People	660	-	-660
3.2 Education	660	-	-660
4 Economic Growth	1,184	-	-1,184
4.4 Infrastructure	1,184	-	-1,184
Economic Support Fund	-	20,858	20,858
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,600	1,600
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,600	1,600
3 Investing in People	-	550	550

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.2 Education	-	550	550
4 Economic Growth	-	18,708	18,708
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	6,500	6,500
4.4 Infrastructure	-	3,708	3,708
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	6,500	6,500
4.8 Environment	-	2,000	2,000
Global Health Programs - State	3,602	9,904	6,302
3 Investing in People	3,602	9,904	6,302
3.1 Health	3,602	9,904	6,302
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,000	1,000	-
3 Investing in People	1,000	1,000	-
3.1 Health	1,000	1,000	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	7,000	7,000
1 Peace and Security	-	7,000	7,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	7,000	7,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,132	2,484	1,352
6.1 Program Design and Learning	55	-	-55
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,077	2,484	1,407
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	13,024	3,430	-9,594
Economic Support Fund	5,024	3,000	-2,024
3 Investing in People	250	-	-250
3.2 Education	250	-	-250
4 Economic Growth	4,774	2,750	-2,024
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,024	750	-1,274
4.4 Infrastructure	1,250	-	-1,250
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,250	1,000	-250
4.8 Environment	250	1,000	750
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	250	250
5.2 Disaster Readiness	-	250	250
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,000	-	-7,000
1 Peace and Security	7,000	-	-7,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	7,000	-	-7,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	430	-570
1 Peace and Security	1,000	430	-570
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	500	-	-500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	430	-70
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	344	-	-344
6.2 Administration and Oversight	344	-	-344
USAID South Asia Regional	1,500	1,000	-500
Development Assistance	1,500	1,000	-500
4 Economic Growth	1,500	1,000	-500
4.8 Environment	1,500	1,000	-500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	250	80	-170
6.2 Administration and Oversight	250	80	-170

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
Western Hemisphere	1,823,526	1,531,850	-291,676
Argentina	1,038	590	-448
International Military Education and Training	738	350	-388
1 Peace and Security	738	350	-388
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	738	350	-388
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement			
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	240	-60
1 Peace and Security	300	240	-60
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	240	-60
Belize	687	1,180	493
Foreign Military Financing	200	1,000	800
1 Peace and Security	200	1,000	800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200	1,000	800
International Military Education and Training	187	180	-7
1 Peace and Security	187	180	-7
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	187	180	-7
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	-	-300
1 Peace and Security	300	-	-300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300	-	-300
Bolivia	28,827	18,700	-10,127
Development Assistance	7,000	6,000	-1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	900	3,000	2,100
2.2 Good Governance	900	3,000	2,100
4 Economic Growth	6,100	3,000	-3,100
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,104	-	-1,104
4.8 Environment	4,996	3,000	-1,996
Global Health Programs - USAID	14,100	7,500	-6,600
3 Investing in People	14,100	7,500	-6,600
3.1 Health	14,100	7,500	-6,600
International Military Education and Training	227	200	-27
1 Peace and Security	227	200	-27
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	227	-	-227
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	200	200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,500	5,000	-2,500
1 Peace and Security	7,500	5,000	-2,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	2,066	2,066
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	7,500	2,934	-4,566
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	8,642	3,500	-5,142
6.1 Program Design and Learning	855	-	-855
6.2 Administration and Oversight	7,787	3,500	-4,287
Brazil	18,038	3,943	-14,095
Development Assistance	12,800	2,000	-10,800
4 Economic Growth	12,800	2,000	-10,800
4.5 Agriculture	2,000	2,000	-
4.8 Environment	10,800	-	-10,800

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - State	1,300	1,078	-222
3 Investing in People	1,300	1,078	-222
3.1 Health	1,300	1,078	-222
International Military Education and Training	638	625	-13
1 Peace and Security	638	625	-13
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	638	625	-13
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,000	-	-3,000
1 Peace and Security	3,000	-	-3,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	2,900	-	-2,900
1.5 Transnational Crime	100	-	-100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	240	-60
1 Peace and Security	300	240	-60
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	240	-60
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,390	-	-1,390
6.1 Program Design and Learning	300	-	-300
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,090	-	-1,090
Chile	1,155	1,100	-55
International Military Education and Training	855	810	-45
1 Peace and Security	855	810	-45
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	855	810	-45
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	290	-10
1 Peace and Security	300	290	-10
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	290	-10
Colombia	384,288	323,217	-61,071
Economic Support Fund	172,000	140,000	-32,000
1 Peace and Security	101,926	75,738	-26,188
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	13,624	14,105	481
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	88,302	61,633	-26,669
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	20,600	18,429	-2,171
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	11,604	10,646	-958
2.2 Good Governance	2,400	4,864	2,464
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,396	1,946	-450
2.4 Civil Society	4,200	973	-3,227
3 Investing in People	29,376	33,833	4,457
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	29,376	33,833	4,457
4 Economic Growth	20,098	12,000	-8,098
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,400	-	-2,400
4.8 Environment	17,698	12,000	-5,698
P.L. 480 Title II	5,282	-	-5,282
5 Humanitarian Assistance	5,282	-	-5,282
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,282	-	-5,282
Foreign Military Financing	40,000	28,500	-11,500
1 Peace and Security	40,000	28,500	-11,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	40,000	28,500	-11,500

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Military Education and Training	1,656	1,417	-239
1 Peace and Security	1,656	1,417	-239
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,656	1,417	-239
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	160,600	149,000	-11,600
1 Peace and Security	141,100	136,750	-4,350
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	14,500	16,167	1,667
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	126,600	120,083	-6,517
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	500	500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	19,500	12,250	-7,250
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	19,500	12,250	-7,250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,750	4,300	-450
1 Peace and Security	4,750	4,300	-450
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,250	800	-1,450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,500	3,500	1,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	22,435	21,211	-1,224
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,475	6,811	2,336
6.2 Administration and Oversight	17,960	14,400	-3,560
Costa Rica	1,112	1,750	638
Foreign Military Financing	815	1,400	585
1 Peace and Security	815	1,400	585
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	1,400	1,400
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	815	-	-815
International Military Education and Training	297	350	53
1 Peace and Security	297	350	53
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	297	350	53
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	4,000	5,000	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	16,000	10,000	-6,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,300	-	-2,300
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,300	-	-2,300
Dominican Republic	23,129	23,239	110
Development Assistance	12,300	9,830	-2,470
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,712	5,830	4,118
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	3,000	3,000
2.2 Good Governance	1,712	2,830	1,118
3 Investing in People	4,588	2,000	-2,588
3.2 Education	4,588	-	-4,588
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	2,000	2,000
4 Economic Growth	6,000	2,000	-4,000
4.5 Agriculture	2,000	-	-2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,000	-	-1,000
4.8 Environment	3,000	2,000	-1,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - State	3,232	6,894	3,662
3 Investing in People	3,232	6,894	3,662
3.1 Health	3,232	6,894	3,662
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,768	5,750	-1,018
3 Investing in People	6,768	5,750	-1,018
3.1 Health	6,768	5,750	-1,018
International Military Education and Training	829	765	-64
1 Peace and Security	829	765	-64
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	829	765	-64
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,206	2,630	424
6.1 Program Design and Learning	206	750	544
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,000	1,880	-120
Ecuador	22,869	11,810	-11,059
Development Assistance	16,420	11,000	-5,420
1 Peace and Security	1,400	-	-1,400
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,400	-	-1,400
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,600	3,000	400
2.2 Good Governance	600	1,500	900
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	1,500	-500
4 Economic Growth	12,420	8,000	-4,420
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,000	-	-1,000
4.8 Environment	11,420	8,000	-3,420
P.L. 480 Title II	1,018	-	-1,018
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,018	-	-1,018
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,018	-	-1,018
Foreign Military Financing	450	450	-
1 Peace and Security	450	450	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	450	450	-
International Military Education and Training	281	360	79
1 Peace and Security	281	360	79
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	281	360	79
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,500	-	-4,500
1 Peace and Security	3,600	-	-3,600
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	3,450	-	-3,450
1.5 Transnational Crime	150	-	-150
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	900	-	-900
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	900	-	-900
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	-	-200
1 Peace and Security	200	-	-200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200	-	-200
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,236	2,235	-1,001
6.1 Program Design and Learning	226	400	174
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,010	1,835	-1,175
El Salvador	29,183	41,800	12,617
Development Assistance	23,904	39,000	15,096

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,500	10,059	8,559
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,500	3,445	1,945
2.2 Good Governance	-	6,614	6,614
3 Investing in People	9,000	10,000	1,000
3.2 Education	9,000	10,000	1,000
4 Economic Growth	13,404	18,941	5,537
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,540	3,705	2,165
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,000	8,520	3,520
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,364	6,716	2,352
4.8 Environment	2,500	-	-2,500
Economic Support Fund	2,000	-	-2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,000	-	-2,000
2.2 Good Governance	2,000	-	-2,000
Foreign Military Financing	1,250	1,800	550
1 Peace and Security	1,250	1,800	550
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,250	1,800	550
International Military Education and Training	1,029	1,000	-29
1 Peace and Security	1,029	1,000	-29
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,029	1,000	-29
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	2,395	3,645	1,250
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	375	375
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,395	3,270	875
Guatemala	84,474	73,960	-10,514
Development Assistance	46,325	57,500	11,175
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	11,825	20,205	8,380
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,665	12,270	4,605
2.2 Good Governance	4,160	7,935	3,775
3 Investing in People	10,000	9,000	-1,000
3.1 Health	1,000	-	-1,000
3.2 Education	9,000	9,000	-
4 Economic Growth	24,500	28,295	3,795
4.5 Agriculture	13,000	13,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,000	6,795	4,795
4.8 Environment	9,500	8,500	-1,000
P.L. 480 Title II	14,209	-	-14,209
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	853	-	-853
2.2 Good Governance	853	-	-853
3 Investing in People	9,377	-	-9,377
3.1 Health	9,377	-	-9,377
4 Economic Growth	3,979	-	-3,979
4.5 Agriculture	3,979	-	-3,979
Foreign Military Financing	500	1,740	1,240

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	500	1,740	1,240
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500	1,740	1,240
Global Health Programs - USAID	17,600	14,000	-3,600
3 Investing in People	17,600	14,000	-3,600
3.1 Health	17,600	14,000	-3,600
International Military Education and Training	840	720	-120
1 Peace and Security	840	720	-120
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	840	720	-120
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,000	-	-5,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,000	-	-5,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,000	-	-5,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,765	6,520	755
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,550	1,145	-405
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,215	5,375	1,160
Guyana	10,864	6,245	-4,619
Global Health Programs - State	10,525	5,945	-4,580
3 Investing in People	10,525	5,945	-4,580
3.1 Health	10,525	5,945	-4,580
International Military Education and Training	339	300	-39
1 Peace and Security	339	300	-39
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	339	300	-39
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,018	-	-1,018
6.1 Program Design and Learning	344	-	-344
6.2 Administration and Oversight	674	-	-674
Haiti	351,829	300,916	-50,913
Economic Support Fund	148,281	139,000	-9,281
1 Peace and Security	2,896	-	-2,896
1.5 Transnational Crime	896	-	-896
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,000	-	-2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	29,136	22,510	-6,626
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,164	7,350	186
2.2 Good Governance	10,746	11,810	1,064
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	11,226	3,350	-7,876
3 Investing in People	10,000	10,000	-
3.2 Education	10,000	10,000	-
4 Economic Growth	96,426	100,640	4,214
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	3,486	8,750	5,264
4.3 Financial Sector	8,217	3,250	-4,967
4.4 Infrastructure	26,737	36,500	9,763
4.5 Agriculture	35,700	28,000	-7,700
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,940	6,940	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	4,746	3,200	-1,546
4.8 Environment	10,600	14,000	3,400
5 Humanitarian Assistance	9,823	5,850	-3,973
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	8,423	4,350	-4,073

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,400	1,500	100
P.L. 480 Title II	17,664	-	-17,664
3 Investing in People	6,712	-	-6,712
3.1 Health	5,596	-	-5,596
3.2 Education	547	-	-547
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	569	-	-569
4 Economic Growth	10,792	-	-10,792
4.5 Agriculture	10,792	-	-10,792
5 Humanitarian Assistance	160	-	-160
5.2 Disaster Readiness	160	-	-160
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
Global Health Programs - State	141,240	122,896	-18,344
3 Investing in People	141,240	122,896	-18,344
3.1 Health	141,240	122,896	-18,344
Global Health Programs - USAID	25,000	25,200	200
3 Investing in People	25,000	25,200	200
3.1 Health	25,000	25,200	200
International Military Education and Training	224	220	-4
1 Peace and Security	224	220	-4
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	224	220	-4
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	19,420	12,000	-7,420
1 Peace and Security	18,120	11,000	-7,120
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	15,250	10,000	-5,250
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	2,570	1,000	-1,570
1.5 Transnational Crime	300	-	-300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,300	1,000	-300
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,300	1,000	-300
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	22,075	21,119	-956
6.1 Program Design and Learning	6,816	4,860	-1,956
6.2 Administration and Oversight	15,259	16,259	1,000
Honduras	57,040	54,476	-2,564
Development Assistance	46,266	49,326	3,060
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	12,066	13,146	1,080
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	580	2,315	1,735
2.2 Good Governance	8,572	7,767	-805
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	850	1,000	150
2.4 Civil Society	2,064	2,064	-
3 Investing in People	10,700	10,700	-
3.2 Education	10,700	10,700	-
4 Economic Growth	23,500	25,480	1,980
4.5 Agriculture	17,000	17,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	5,480	5,480

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.8 Environment	6,500	3,000	-3,500
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	4,500	3,500
1 Peace and Security	1,000	4,500	3,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	4,500	3,500
Global Health Programs - State	1,000	-	-1,000
3 Investing in People	1,000	-	-1,000
3.1 Health	1,000	-	-1,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	8,000	-	-8,000
3 Investing in People	8,000	-	-8,000
3.1 Health	8,000	-	-8,000
International Military Education and Training	774	650	-124
1 Peace and Security	774	650	-124
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	774	650	-124
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,094	5,186	92
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,400	1,785	385
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,694	3,401	-293
Jamaica	6,700	3,700	-3,000
Development Assistance	6,000	3,000	-3,000
3 Investing in People	3,000	1,000	-2,000
3.2 Education	3,000	1,000	-2,000
4 Economic Growth	3,000	2,000	-1,000
4.8 Environment	3,000	2,000	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	700	700	-
1 Peace and Security	700	700	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	700	700	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	856	733	-123
6.1 Program Design and Learning	150	250	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	706	483	-223
Mexico	329,680	205,490	-124,190
Development Assistance	33,350	10,000	-23,350
3 Investing in People	4,000	-	-4,000
3.2 Education	4,000	-	-4,000
4 Economic Growth	29,350	10,000	-19,350
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	13,350	-	-13,350
4.8 Environment	16,000	10,000	-6,000
Economic Support Fund	33,260	35,000	1,740
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	33,260	35,000	1,740
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	23,760	16,000	-7,760
2.2 Good Governance	4,480	11,000	6,520
2.4 Civil Society	5,020	8,000	2,980
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	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,000	-	-1,000
3 Investing in People	1,000	-	-1,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.1 Health	1,000	-	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	1,190	1,449	259
1 Peace and Security	1,190	1,449	259
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,190	1,449	259
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	248,500	148,131	-100,369
1 Peace and Security	80,000	60,650	-19,350
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	67,000	47,650	-19,350
1.5 Transnational Crime	13,000	13,000	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	168,500	87,481	-81,019
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	155,500	77,481	-78,019
2.2 Good Governance	13,000	10,000	-3,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,380	3,910	-1,470
1 Peace and Security	5,380	3,910	-1,470
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,180	2,750	-1,430
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,200	1,160	-40
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	22,777	21,552	-1,225
6.1 Program Design and Learning	855	854	-1
6.2 Administration and Oversight	21,922	20,698	-1,224
Nicaragua	12,301	10,685	-1,616
Development Assistance	9,400	9,600	200
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,700	7,100	1,400
2.2 Good Governance	2,200	1,000	-1,200
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	2,500	1,500
2.4 Civil Society	2,500	3,600	1,100
3 Investing in People	1,500	2,500	1,000
3.2 Education	1,500	2,500	1,000
4 Economic Growth	2,200	-	-2,200
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,200	-	-2,200
Foreign Military Financing	-	385	385
1 Peace and Security	-	385	385
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	385	385
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,900	-	-2,900
3 Investing in People	2,900	-	-2,900
3.1 Health	2,900	-	-2,900
International Military Education and Training	1	700	699
1 Peace and Security	1	700	699
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1	700	699
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,135	864	-1,271
6.1 Program Design and Learning	570	288	-282
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,565	576	-989
Panama	3,252	2,750	-502
Foreign Military Financing	2,340	1,840	-500
1 Peace and Security	2,340	1,840	-500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,340	1,840	-500
International Military Education and Training	762	720	-42

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	762	720	-42
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	762	720	-42
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	150	190	40
1 Peace and Security	150	190	40
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	190	190
1.5 Transnational Crime	150	-	-150
Paraguay	3,773	8,460	4,687
Development Assistance	2,500	8,000	5,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,900	6,000	4,100
2.2 Good Governance	1,900	6,000	4,100
4 Economic Growth	600	2,000	1,400
4.7 Economic Opportunity	600	2,000	1,400
Foreign Military Financing	350	-	-350
1 Peace and Security	350	-	-350
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	350	-	-350
International Military Education and Training	423	460	37
1 Peace and Security	423	460	37
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	423	460	37
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	-	-500
1 Peace and Security	175	-	-175
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	175	-	-175
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	325	-	-325
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	325	-	-325
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	681	-	-681
6.1 Program Design and Learning	218	-	-218
6.2 Administration and Oversight	463	-	-463
Peru	79,129	72,635	-6,494
Development Assistance	41,280	43,100	1,820
1 Peace and Security	21,000	27,000	6,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	21,000	27,000	6,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,500	2,500	-2,000
2.2 Good Governance	4,500	2,500	-2,000
3 Investing in People	4,000	1,500	-2,500
3.2 Education	4,000	1,500	-2,500
4 Economic Growth	11,780	12,100	320
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,617	-	-2,617
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	383	-	-383
4.8 Environment	8,780	12,100	3,320
Foreign Military Financing	1,980	2,500	520
1 Peace and Security	1,980	2,500	520
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,980	2,500	520
Global Health Programs - USAID	5,000	-	-5,000
3 Investing in People	5,000	-	-5,000
3.1 Health	5,000	-	-5,000
International Military Education and Training	619	585	-34

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	619	585	-34
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	619	585	-34
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	29,250	26,300	-2,950
1 Peace and Security	29,250	26,300	-2,950
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	27,000	25,250	-1,750
1.5 Transnational Crime	2,250	1,050	-1,200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	150	-850
1 Peace and Security	1,000	150	-850
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	150	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	-	-1,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	9,806	12,008	2,202
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,996	1,328	-668
6.2 Administration and Oversight	7,810	10,680	2,870
Suriname	239	225	-14
International Military Education and Training	239	225	-14
1 Peace and Security	239	225	-14
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	239	225	-14
The Bahamas	190	180	-10
International Military Education and Training	190	180	-10
1 Peace and Security	190	180	-10
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	190	180	-10
Trinidad and Tobago	175	180	5
International Military Education and Training	175	180	5
1 Peace and Security	175	180	5
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	175	180	5
Uruguay	539	450	-89
International Military Education and Training	539	450	-89
1 Peace and Security	539	450	-89
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	539	450	-89
Venezuela	6,000	5,000	-1,000
Economic Support Fund	6,000	5,000	-1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,000	5,000	-1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	550	2,150	1,600
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	700	-300
2.4 Civil Society	4,450	2,150	-2,300
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	955	1,000	45
6.1 Program Design and Learning	70	100	30
6.2 Administration and Oversight	885	900	15
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	33,176	31,858	-1,318
Development Assistance	11,640	10,000	-1,640
3 Investing in People	4,000	3,500	-500
3.2 Education	4,000	2,000	-2,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	1,500	1,500
4 Economic Growth	7,640	6,500	-1,140

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,400	-	-2,400
4.7 Economic Opportunity	740	1,000	260
4.8 Environment	4,500	5,500	1,000
Global Health Programs - State	13,741	14,108	367
3 Investing in People	13,741	14,108	367
3.1 Health	13,741	14,108	367
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,950	6,950	-
3 Investing in People	6,950	6,950	-
3.1 Health	6,950	6,950	-
International Military Education and Training	845	800	-45
1 Peace and Security	845	800	-45
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	845	800	-45
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,636	-	-2,636
6.1 Program Design and Learning	410	-	-410
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,226	-	-2,226
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	220,850	235,865	15,015
Economic Support Fund	84,000	98,200	14,200
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	59,386	75,181	15,795
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	12,468	23,290	10,822
2.2 Good Governance	46,918	51,891	4,973
3 Investing in People	5,942	3,871	-2,071
3.2 Education	4,942	-	-4,942
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,000	3,871	2,871
4 Economic Growth	18,672	19,148	476
4.2 Trade and Investment	10,000	3,000	-7,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,672	12,212	9,540
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	936	936
4.8 Environment	6,000	3,000	-3,000
Foreign Military Financing	15,000	7,500	-7,500
1 Peace and Security	15,000	7,500	-7,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	15,000	7,500	-7,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	115,000	125,000	10,000
1 Peace and Security	71,950	84,845	12,895
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	15,900	18,000	2,100
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	39,450	44,885	5,435
1.5 Transnational Crime	16,600	21,960	5,360
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	43,050	40,155	-2,895
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	43,050	40,155	-2,895
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,850	5,165	-1,685
1 Peace and Security	6,850	5,165	-1,685
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,850	4,435	-1,415
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	730	-270
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	19,148	21,274	2,126
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,230	1,200	-1,030

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.2 Administration and Oversight	16,918	20,074	3,156
USAID Central America Regional	32,089	30,772	-1,317
Development Assistance	15,500	10,500	-5,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	50	50	-
2.2 Good Governance	50	50	-
4 Economic Growth	15,450	10,450	-5,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	4,450	1,950	-2,500
4.5 Agriculture	1,500	1,500	-
4.8 Environment	9,500	7,000	-2,500
Global Health Programs - State	11,198	11,881	683
3 Investing in People	11,198	11,881	683
3.1 Health	11,198	11,881	683
Global Health Programs - USAID	5,391	8,391	3,000
3 Investing in People	5,391	8,391	3,000
3.1 Health	5,391	8,391	3,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,857	2,835	-22
6.1 Program Design and Learning	472	100	-372
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,385	2,735	350
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	44,900	35,174	-9,726
Development Assistance	37,100	31,174	-5,926
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,100	5,074	1,974
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,500	2,300	800
2.4 Civil Society	1,600	2,774	1,174
3 Investing in People	21,000	11,000	-10,000
3.2 Education	21,000	11,000	-10,000
4 Economic Growth	13,000	15,100	2,100
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,500	3,700	1,200
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,845	2,500	655
4.5 Agriculture	1,000	900	-100
4.8 Environment	7,655	8,000	345
Global Health Programs - USAID	7,800	4,000	-3,800
3 Investing in People	7,800	4,000	-3,800
3.1 Health	7,800	4,000	-3,800
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	6,232	4,629	-1,603
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,025	750	-1,275
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,207	3,879	-328
USAID South America Regional	16,000	10,500	-5,500
Development Assistance	12,000	6,500	-5,500
4 Economic Growth	12,000	6,500	-5,500
4.8 Environment	12,000	6,500	-5,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	4,000	4,000	-
3 Investing in People	4,000	4,000	-
3.1 Health	4,000	4,000	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,053	1,810	757
6.1 Program Design and Learning	190	550	360

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.2 Administration and Oversight	863	1,260	397
Asia Middle East Regional	24,830	-	-24,830
Asia Middle East Regional	24,830	-	-24,830
Development Assistance	19,030	-	-19,030
1 Peace and Security	100	-	-100
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	100	-	-100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	400	-	-400
2.2 Good Governance	200	-	-200
2.4 Civil Society	200	-	-200
3 Investing in People	13,030	-	-13,030
3.1 Health	10,000	-	-10,000
3.2 Education	3,030	-	-3,030
4 Economic Growth	5,500	-	-5,500
4.2 Trade and Investment	250	-	-250
4.5 Agriculture	1,000	-	-1,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	250	-	-250
4.8 Environment	4,000	-	-4,000
Global Health Programs - State	300	-	-300
3 Investing in People	300	-	-300
3.1 Health	300	-	-300
Global Health Programs - USAID	5,500	-	-5,500
3 Investing in People	5,500	-	-5,500
3.1 Health	5,500	-	-5,500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	7,313	-	-7,313
6.2 Administration and Oversight	7,313	-	-7,313
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	40,500	32,000	-8,500
State Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC)	40,500	32,000	-8,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	40,500	32,000	-8,500
1 Peace and Security	40,500	32,000	-8,500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	40,500	32,000	-8,500
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	283,900	357,435	73,535
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
6.2 Administration and Oversight	400	-	-400
BFS - Community Development	40,000	80,000	40,000
Development Assistance	40,000	80,000	40,000
4 Economic Growth	40,000	80,000	40,000
4.5 Agriculture	40,000	80,000	40,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
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	20,000	20,000	-
Development Assistance	20,000	20,000	-
4 Economic Growth	20,000	20,000	-
4.5 Agriculture	20,000	20,000	-
BFS - Markets, Partnerships and Innovation	32,000	47,035	15,035
Development Assistance	32,000	47,035	15,035
4 Economic Growth	32,000	47,035	15,035
4.5 Agriculture	32,000	47,035	15,035
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,053	-	-2,053
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,053	-	-2,053
BFS - Monitoring and Evaluation	14,000	15,000	1,000
Development Assistance	14,000	15,000	1,000
4 Economic Growth	14,000	15,000	1,000
4.5 Agriculture	14,000	15,000	1,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,562	-	-1,562
6.1 Program Design and Learning	200	-	-200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,362	-	-1,362
BFS - Research and Development	135,000	160,000	25,000
Development Assistance	135,000	160,000	25,000
4 Economic Growth	135,000	160,000	25,000
4.5 Agriculture	135,000	160,000	25,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	10,978	-	-10,978
6.1 Program Design and Learning	68	-	-68
6.2 Administration and Oversight	10,910	-	-10,910
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)	37,500	30,000	-7,500
Development Assistance	37,500	30,000	-7,500
4 Economic Growth	37,500	30,000	-7,500
4.5 Agriculture	37,500	30,000	-7,500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	12,028	-	-12,028
6.2 Administration and Oversight	12,028	-	-12,028
CT - Counterterrorism	138,775	110,556	-28,219
CT - RSI, Regional Strategic Initiative	21,211	18,500	-2,711
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	21,211	18,500	-2,711
1 Peace and Security	21,211	18,500	-2,711

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	21,211	18,500	-2,711
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	670	670
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	350	350
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	320	320
State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	117,564	92,056	-25,508
Economic Support Fund	10,000	12,000	2,000
1 Peace and Security	10,000	12,000	2,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	10,000	12,000	2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	107,564	80,056	-27,508
1 Peace and Security	107,564	80,056	-27,508
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	107,564	80,056	-27,508
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	40,787	40,787
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	9,174	9,174
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	31,613	31,613

DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	1,304,265	2,591,559	1,287,294
Complex Crises Fund	50,000	40,000	-10,000
Complex Crises Fund	50,000	40,000	-10,000
1 Peace and Security	50,000	40,000	-10,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	50,000	40,000	-10,000
DCHA - FEWSNet	13,000	11,997	-1,003
Development Assistance	13,000	11,997	-1,003
5 Humanitarian Assistance	13,000	11,997	-1,003
5.2 Disaster Readiness	13,000	11,997	-1,003
DCHA/ASHA	23,000	12,920	-10,080
Development Assistance	23,000	12,920	-10,080
3 Investing in People	23,000	12,920	-10,080
3.1 Health	11,500	6,460	-5,040
3.2 Education	11,500	6,460	-5,040
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,632	-	-1,632
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,632	-	-1,632
DCHA/CMM	3,500	3,230	-270
Development Assistance	3,500	3,230	-270
1 Peace and Security	3,500	3,230	-270
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,500	3,230	-270
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	919	919
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	919	919
DCHA/CMM - Reconciliation Programs	26,000	-	-26,000
Development Assistance	7,000	-	-7,000
1 Peace and Security	7,000	-	-7,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	7,000	-	-7,000
Economic Support Fund	19,000	-	-19,000
1 Peace and Security	19,000	-	-19,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	19,000	-	-19,000
DCHA/DG - Core	30,750	29,549	-1,201

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
Democracy Fund	10,000	-	-10,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	10,000	-	-10,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	8,000	-	-8,000
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	-	-2,000
Development Assistance	15,850	29,549	13,699
1 Peace and Security	1,800	1,500	-300
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,800	1,500	-300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	14,050	28,049	13,999
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,750	12,000	8,250
2.2 Good Governance	4,126	8,000	3,874
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,131	5,575	3,444
2.4 Civil Society	4,043	2,474	-1,569
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/DG - Elections and Political Process Fund	29,270	11,074	-18,196
Democracy Fund	29,270	-	-29,270
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	29,270	-	-29,270
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	29,270	-	-29,270
Development Assistance	-	11,074	11,074
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	11,074	11,074
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	11,074	11,074
DCHA/DG - Global Labor Program	7,500	6,920	-580
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	-	6,920	6,920
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	6,920	6,920
2.4 Civil Society	-	6,920	6,920
DCHA/DG - SPANS, Special Protection and Assistance Needs of Survivors	48,000	24,997	-23,003
Development Assistance	23,000	11,997	-11,003
3 Investing in People	23,000	11,997	-11,003
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	23,000	11,997	-11,003
Economic Support Fund	10,000	-	-10,000
3 Investing in People	10,000	-	-10,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	10,000	-	-10,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	15,000	13,000	-2,000
3 Investing in People	15,000	13,000	-2,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	15,000	13,000	-2,000
DCHA/FFP - Contingency	217,750	1,741,000	1,523,250
Development Assistance	-	250,000	250,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	250,000	250,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	250,000	250,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
Emergency Food Assistance Contingency Fund	-	75,000	75,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	75,000	75,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	75,000	75,000
P.L. 480 Title II	-132,250	-	132,250
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-132,250	-	132,250
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-132,250	-	132,250
International Disaster Assistance	350,000	1,416,000	1,066,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	350,000	1,416,000	1,066,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	350,000	1,416,000	1,066,000
DCHA/FFP - Non-Contingency	8,300	8,582	282
Development Assistance	8,300	8,582	282
5 Humanitarian Assistance	8,300	8,582	282
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	8,300	8,582	282
P.L. 480 Title II			
DCHA/OFDA	745,000	629,000	-116,000
International Disaster Assistance	745,000	629,000	-116,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	745,000	629,000	-116,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	670,000	529,000	-141,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	75,000	100,000	25,000
DCHA/OTI	93,695	57,600	-36,095
Transition Initiatives	93,695	57,600	-36,095
1 Peace and Security	81,226	44,250	-36,976
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	81,226	44,250	-36,976
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	12,469	13,350	881
2.2 Good Governance	4,500	6,980	2,480
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	7,969	-	-7,969
2.4 Civil Society	-	6,370	6,370
DCHA/PPM	8,500	14,690	6,190
Development Assistance	8,500	14,690	6,190
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	3,690	3,690
2.4 Civil Society	-	3,690	3,690
4 Economic Growth	8,000	11,000	3,000
4.8 Environment	8,000	11,000	3,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	500	-	-500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	500	-	-500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	150	150
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	150	150
USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	-	-	-
Complex Crises Fund			
Democracy Fund			
Development Assistance			
Economic Support Fund			
P.L. 480 Title II			
Global Health Programs - USAID			
International Disaster Assistance			

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
Transition Initiatives			
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-

DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	74,000	64,000	-10,000
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	74,000	64,000	-10,000
Democracy Fund	68,000	-	-68,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	68,000	-	-68,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	31,750	-	-31,750
2.2 Good Governance	2,950	-	-2,950
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	500	-	-500
2.4 Civil Society	32,800	-	-32,800
Economic Support Fund	6,000	64,000	58,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,000	64,000	58,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000	30,080	29,080
2.2 Good Governance	-	1,600	1,600
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,600	1,600
2.4 Civil Society	5,000	30,720	25,720
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,700	1,500	-3,200
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,300	1,500	200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,400	-	-3,400

E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	181,052	177,098	-3,954
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	181,052	177,098	-3,954
Development Assistance	165,700	162,298	-3,402
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,830	10,452	8,622
2.2 Good Governance	1,830	300	-1,530
2.4 Civil Society	-	10,152	10,152
3 Investing in People	49,803	35,329	-14,474
3.1 Health	8,833	7,199	-1,634
3.2 Education	40,170	26,634	-13,536
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	800	1,496	696
4 Economic Growth	114,067	116,517	2,450
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	3,146	3,800	654
4.2 Trade and Investment	4,338	3,600	-738
4.3 Financial Sector	1,085	7,000	5,915
4.4 Infrastructure	8,185	6,000	-2,185
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,355	4,614	1,259
4.7 Economic Opportunity	4,446	2,584	-1,862
4.8 Environment	89,512	88,919	-593
Economic Support Fund	15,352	14,800	-552
4 Economic Growth	15,352	14,800	-552
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	5,000	5,000	-

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,000	4,500	-500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	5,352	5,300	-52
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	39,314	38,100	-1,214
6.1 Program Design and Learning	9,899	8,200	-1,699
6.2 Administration and Oversight	29,415	29,900	485
ECA - Educational and Cultural Affairs			
State Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA)	5,000	-	-5,000
Economic Support Fund	5,000	-	-5,000
3 Investing in People	5,000	-	-5,000
3.2 Education	5,000	-	-5,000
ENR - Energy Resources			
Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR)	9,000	14,000	5,000
Economic Support Fund	9,000	14,000	5,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,000	7,000	3,000
2.2 Good Governance	4,000	7,000	3,000
4 Economic Growth	5,000	7,000	2,000
4.4 Infrastructure	5,000	7,000	2,000
Foreign Assistance Program Evaluation			
Foreign Assistance Program Evaluation	600	-	-600
Economic Support Fund	600	-	-600
6 Program Support	600	-	-600
6.1 Program Design and Learning	600	-	-600
GH - Global Health			
Global Health - Core	371,630	358,594	-13,036
Global Health Programs - USAID	371,630	358,594	-13,036
3 Investing in People	371,630	358,594	-13,036
3.1 Health	371,630	358,594	-13,036
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	18,748	-	-18,748
6.1 Program Design and Learning	8,758	-	-8,758
6.2 Administration and Oversight	9,990	-	-9,990
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			
GH/IP - Blind Children	398,545	422,345	23,800
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,500	-	-2,500
3 Investing in People	2,500	-	-2,500

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
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 - Global Alliance for Vaccine Immunization (GAVI)	130,000	175,000	45,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	130,000	175,000	45,000
3 Investing in People	130,000	175,000	45,000
3.1 Health	130,000	175,000	45,000
GH/IP - International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	28,710	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	28,710	28,710	-
3 Investing in People	28,710	28,710	-
3.1 Health	28,710	28,710	-
GH/IP - Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,000	2,000	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,000	2,000	-
3 Investing in People	2,000	2,000	-
3.1 Health	2,000	2,000	-
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)	89,000	85,000	-4,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	89,000	85,000	-4,000
3 Investing in People	89,000	85,000	-4,000
3.1 Health	89,000	85,000	-4,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,921	-	-2,921
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,081	-	-1,081
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,840	-	-1,840
GH/IP - Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats	58,000	47,000	-11,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	58,000	47,000	-11,000
3 Investing in People	58,000	47,000	-11,000
3.1 Health	58,000	47,000	-11,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,803	-	-2,803
6.1 Program Design and Learning	723	-	-723
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,080	-	-2,080
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	3,000	2,800	-200

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,000	2,800	-200
3 Investing in People	3,000	2,800	-200
3.1 Health	3,000	2,800	-200
IDEA - Office of Innovation and Development Alliances	86,418	62,203	-24,215
IDEA - Development Innovation Ventures	23,933	28,228	4,295
Development Assistance	23,933	28,228	4,295
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,555	-	-1,555
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,555	-	-1,555
3 Investing in People	2,500	-	-2,500
3.1 Health	2,500	-	-2,500
4 Economic Growth	11,500	28,228	16,728
4.7 Economic Opportunity	11,500	28,228	16,728
6 Program Support	8,378	-	-8,378
6.1 Program Design and Learning	8,178	-	-8,178
6.2 Administration and Oversight	200	-	-200
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	8,176	2,000	-6,176
6.1 Program Design and Learning	8,176	2,000	-6,176
IDEA - Global Partnerships	15,620	18,073	2,453
Development Assistance	15,620	18,073	2,453
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,000	1,000	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	500	500
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	500	-500
3 Investing in People	2,500	-	-2,500
3.1 Health	2,500	-	-2,500
4 Economic Growth	9,038	17,073	8,035
4.3 Financial Sector	2,000	3,500	1,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	200	1,000	800
4.7 Economic Opportunity	6,838	12,573	5,735
6 Program Support	3,082	-	-3,082
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,582	-	-1,582
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,500	-	-1,500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	3,000	3,000
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	1,500	1,500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	1,500	1,500
IDEA - Local Sustainability	40,300	9,865	-30,435
Development Assistance	40,300	9,865	-30,435
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,607	4,965	3,358
2.4 Civil Society	1,607	4,965	3,358
3 Investing in People	15,000	2,500	-12,500
3.1 Health	5,000	2,500	-2,500
3.2 Education	10,000	-	-10,000
4 Economic Growth	23,693	2,400	-21,293
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,928	200	-2,728
4.3 Financial Sector	676	400	-276

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.4 Infrastructure	800	200	-600
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	937	-	-937
4.7 Economic Opportunity	18,352	1,600	-16,752
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	10,002,567	-	-10,002,567
6.1 Program Design and Learning	9,002,339	-	-9,002,339
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,000,228	-	-1,000,228
IDEA - Mobile Solutions	3,500	5,000	1,500
Development Assistance	3,500	5,000	1,500
4 Economic Growth	3,200	3,300	100
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,625	-	-2,625
4.4 Infrastructure	575	400	-175
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	2,900	2,900
6 Program Support	300	1,700	1,400
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	1,700	1,700
6.2 Administration and Oversight	300	-	-300
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	650	650
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	650	650
IDEA - Program and Strategic Planning	1,118	1,037	-81
Development Assistance	1,118	1,037	-81
6 Program Support	1,118	1,037	-81
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	1,037	1,037
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,118	-	-1,118
IDEA - Program Management Initiatives	1,947	-	-1,947
Development Assistance	1,947	-	-1,947
4 Economic Growth	1,947	-	-1,947
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,947	-	-1,947
IDEA - Volunteers for Prosperity	-	-	-
Development Assistance	-	-	-
USAID Office of Innovation and Development Alliances (IDEA)	-	-	-
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-

INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	190,356	150,571	-39,785
INL - Alien Smuggling/Border Security	1,000	750	-250
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	750	-250
1 Peace and Security	1,000	750	-250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	750	-250
INL - Anti-Money Laundering Programs	4,150	3,600	-550
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,150	3,600	-550
1 Peace and Security	4,150	3,600	-550
1.5 Transnational Crime	4,150	3,600	-550
INL - CFSP, Critical Flight Safety Program	16,250	11,085	-5,165
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	16,250	11,085	-5,165

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	11,238	11,085	-153
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,400	3,500	100
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	7,838	7,585	-253
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,012	-	-5,012
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,012	-	-5,012
INL - Civilian Policing	4,000	4,517	517
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,000	4,517	517
1 Peace and Security	4,000	4,517	517
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,000	4,517	517
INL - Criminal Youth Gangs	7,000	-	-7,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,000	-	-7,000
1 Peace and Security	7,000	-	-7,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	7,000	-	-7,000
INL - Cyber Crime and IPR	5,000	3,500	-1,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,000	3,500	-1,500
1 Peace and Security	5,000	3,500	-1,500
1.5 Transnational Crime	5,000	3,500	-1,500
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	5,004	3,900	-1,104
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,004	3,900	-1,104
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,004	3,900	-1,104
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,004	3,900	-1,104
INL - ILEA, International Law Enforcement Academy	31,300	24,000	-7,300
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	31,300	24,000	-7,300
1 Peace and Security	31,300	24,000	-7,300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	31,300	24,000	-7,300
INL - Inter-regional Aviation Support	53,652	40,000	-13,652
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	53,652	40,000	-13,652
1 Peace and Security	53,652	40,000	-13,652
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,290	4,805	1,515
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	50,362	35,195	-15,167
INL - International Organizations	5,000	3,869	-1,131
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,000	3,869	-1,131
1 Peace and Security	5,000	3,869	-1,131
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	3,900	3,369	-531
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,100	500	-600
INL - International Organized Crime	1,000	750	-250
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	750	-250
1 Peace and Security	1,000	750	-250
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,000	750	-250
INL - IPPOS, International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support	10,000	2,500	-7,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	10,000	2,500	-7,500

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	10,000	2,500	-7,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	10,000	2,500	-7,500
INL - Program Development and Support	34,500	39,600	5,100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	34,500	39,600	5,100
1 Peace and Security	26,565	26,532	-33
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	13,110	15,966	2,856
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	12,075	9,219	-2,856
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,380	1,347	-33
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,935	13,068	5,133
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,245	12,702	5,457
2.2 Good Governance	690	366	-324
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	34,500	39,600	5,100
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,550	-	-1,550
6.2 Administration and Oversight	32,950	39,600	6,650
State International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (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	343,905	320,645	-23,260
International Organizations (IO)	-	-	-
International Organizations and Programs			
IO - ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization	950	800	-150
International Organizations and Programs	950	800	-150
1 Peace and Security	950	800	-150
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	950	800	-150
IO - IDLO International Development Law Organization	600	600	-
International Organizations and Programs	600	600	-
4 Economic Growth	600	600	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	600	600	-
IO - IMO International Maritime Organization	400	360	-40
International Organizations and Programs	400	360	-40
1 Peace and Security	400	360	-40
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	400	360	-40
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	3,650	3,610	-40
International Organizations and Programs	3,650	3,610	-40
4 Economic Growth	3,650	3,610	-40
4.8 Environment	3,650	3,610	-40
IO - International Conservation Programs	7,900	7,000	-900

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
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 - Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	27,000	25,500	-1,500
International Organizations and Programs	27,000	25,500	-1,500
4 Economic Growth	27,000	25,500	-1,500
4.8 Environment	27,000	25,500	-1,500
IO - Multilateral Action Initiatives	-	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 - OAS Development Assistance	3,500	3,400	-100
International Organizations and Programs	3,500	3,400	-100
4 Economic Growth	3,500	3,400	-100
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,500	3,400	-100
IO - OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy	4,500	2,700	-1,800
International Organizations and Programs	4,500	2,700	-1,800
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,500	2,700	-1,800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,500	2,700	-1,800
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
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	50	50
IO - Reserve to be Allocated	-	-	-
International Organizations and Programs	-	-	-
IO - UN OCHA UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	3,000	2,800	-200
International Organizations and Programs	3,000	2,800	-200
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,000	2,800	-200
5.2 Disaster Readiness	3,000	2,800	-200
IO - UN Voluntary Funds for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights	1,400	1,200	-200
International Organizations and Programs	1,400	1,200	-200
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,400	1,200	-200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,400	1,200	-200
IO - UN Women (formerly UNIFEM)	7,500	7,500	-
International Organizations and Programs	7,500	7,500	-
4 Economic Growth	7,500	7,500	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	7,500	7,500	-
IO - UN Women Trust Fund (formerly UNIFEM Trust Fund)	-	-	-
International Organizations and Programs	-	-	-
IO - UN-HABITAT UN Human Settlements Program	1,900	1,400	-500
International Organizations and Programs	1,900	1,400	-500
4 Economic Growth	1,900	1,400	-500
4.8 Environment	1,900	1,400	-500
IO - UNCDF UN Capital Development Fund	955	595	-360

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Organizations and Programs	955	595	-360
4 Economic Growth	955	595	-360
4.3 Financial Sector	955	595	-360
IO - UNDF UN Democracy Fund	4,755	4,200	-555
International Organizations and Programs	4,755	4,200	-555
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,755	4,200	-555
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,755	4,200	-555
IO - UNDP UN Development Program	82,000	67,000	-15,000
International Organizations and Programs	82,000	67,000	-15,000
4 Economic Growth	82,000	67,000	-15,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	82,000	67,000	-15,000
IO - UNEP UN Environment Program	7,700	7,550	-150
International Organizations and Programs	7,700	7,550	-150
4 Economic Growth	7,700	7,550	-150
4.8 Environment	7,700	7,550	-150
IO - UNESCO/ICSECA International Contributions for Scientific, Educational, and Cultural Activities	-	880	880
International Organizations and Programs	-	880	880
3 Investing in People	-	880	880
3.2 Education	-	880	880
IO - UNFPA UN Population Fund	30,200	37,000	6,800
International Organizations and Programs	30,200	37,000	6,800
3 Investing in People	30,200	37,000	6,800
3.1 Health	30,200	37,000	6,800
IO - UNHCHR UN High Commissioner for Human Rights	5,000	2,000	-3,000
International Organizations and Programs	5,000	2,000	-3,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,000	2,000	-3,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,000	2,000	-3,000
IO - UNICEF UN Children's Fund	131,755	125,000	-6,755
International Organizations and Programs	131,755	125,000	-6,755
3 Investing in People	131,755	125,000	-6,755
3.1 Health	131,755	125,000	-6,755
IO - UNVFVT UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	6,000	3,000	-3,000
International Organizations and Programs	6,000	3,000	-3,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,000	3,000	-3,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,000	3,000	-3,000
IO - WMO World Meteorological Organization	2,090	1,500	-590
International Organizations and Programs	2,090	1,500	-590
4 Economic Growth	2,090	1,500	-590
4.8 Environment	2,090	1,500	-590
IO - WTO Technical Assistance	1,150	1,000	-150
International Organizations and Programs	1,150	1,000	-150
4 Economic Growth	1,150	1,000	-150
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,150	1,000	-150

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	214,070	200,234	-13,836
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	214,070	200,234	-13,836
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	214,070	200,234	-13,836
1 Peace and Security	214,070	200,234	-13,836
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	214,070	200,234	-13,836
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,636	4,426	-1,210
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,636	4,426	-1,210
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	18,720	18,720	-
State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP)	18,720	18,720	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	18,720	18,720	-
1 Peace and Security	18,720	18,720	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	18,720	18,720	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	986	-	-986
6.2 Administration and Oversight	986	-	-986
MFS - Multilateral Food Security Programs	14,600	-	-14,600
Multilateral Food Security Programs	14,600	-	-14,600
Development Assistance	14,600	-	-14,600
4 Economic Growth	14,600	-	-14,600
4.5 Agriculture	14,600	-	-14,600
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	115,552	116,500	948
OES/CC Climate Change	90,000	90,500	500
Economic Support Fund	90,000	90,500	500
4 Economic Growth	90,000	90,500	500
4.8 Environment	90,000	90,500	500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	400	-	-400
6.1 Program Design and Learning	400	-	-400
OES/FTA-E FTA Environment	3,332	2,000	-1,332
Economic Support Fund	3,332	2,000	-1,332
4 Economic Growth	3,332	2,000	-1,332
4.8 Environment	3,332	2,000	-1,332
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	500	-	-500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	500	-	-500
OES/M Mercury	1,000	1,000	-
Economic Support Fund	1,000	1,000	-
4 Economic Growth	1,000	1,000	-
4.8 Environment	1,000	1,000	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	205	-	-205
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	205	-	-205
OES/OESP OES Partnerships	2,020	1,000	-1,020
Economic Support Fund	2,020	1,000	-1,020
3 Investing in People	620	650	30

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.1 Health	120	150	30
3.2 Education	500	500	-
4 Economic Growth	1,400	350	-1,050
4.8 Environment	1,400	350	-1,050
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	100	-	-100
6.1 Program Design and Learning	100	-	-100
OES/SPFF South Pacific Forum Fisheries	18,000	21,000	3,000
Economic Support Fund	18,000	21,000	3,000
4 Economic Growth	18,000	21,000	3,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	9,000	10,500	1,500
4.8 Environment	9,000	10,500	1,500
OES/W Water	1,200	1,000	-200
Economic Support Fund	1,200	1,000	-200
3 Investing in People	400	1,000	600
3.1 Health	400	1,000	600
4 Economic Growth	800	-	-800
4.8 Environment	800	-	-800
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	200	-	-200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	200	-	-200
State Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs (OES)	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
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	-	-	-
F Test	-	-	-
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	-	-	-
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Global Health Programs - State	-	-	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-
OST - Office of Science and Technology	-	85,000	85,000
OST - Office of Science and Technology	-	85,000	85,000
Development Assistance	-	85,000	85,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	11,700	11,700
2.2 Good Governance	-	11,700	11,700
3 Investing in People	-	35,000	35,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.2 Education	-	14,900	14,900
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	20,100	20,100
4 Economic Growth	-	34,300	34,300
4.3 Financial Sector	-	6,000	6,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	16,200	16,200
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	12,100	12,100
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	4,000	4,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	-	4,000	4,000

Other Funding	123,000	25,000	-98,000
Global Security Contingency Fund	23,000	25,000	2,000
Global Security Contingency Fund	23,000	25,000	2,000
1 Peace and Security	23,000	25,000	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	23,000	25,000	2,000
Treasury GCC Transfer	100,000	-	-100,000
Economic Support Fund	100,000	-	-100,000
4 Economic Growth	100,000	-	-100,000
4.8 Environment	100,000	-	-100,000

PM - Political-Military Affairs	212,744	196,528	-16,216
PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction	32,295	29,425	-2,870
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	32,295	29,425	-2,870
1 Peace and Security	32,295	29,425	-2,870
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	31,795	29,425	-2,370
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	500	-	-500
PM - FMF Administrative Expenses	62,800	71,000	8,200
Foreign Military Financing	62,800	71,000	8,200
1 Peace and Security	62,800	71,000	8,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	62,800	71,000	8,200
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	62,800	-	-62,800
6.2 Administration and Oversight	62,800	-	-62,800
PM - IMET Administrative Expenses	5,799	5,003	-796
International Military Education and Training	5,799	5,003	-796
1 Peace and Security	5,799	5,003	-796
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,799	5,003	-796
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,799	-	-5,799
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,799	-	-5,799
PM - TSCTP, Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership	20,000	16,100	-3,900
Peacekeeping Operations	20,000	16,100	-3,900
1 Peace and Security	20,000	16,100	-3,900
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	20,000	16,100	-3,900
PM - GPOI	91,850	75,000	-16,850
Peacekeeping Operations	91,850	75,000	-16,850

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	91,850	75,000	-16,850
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	91,850	75,000	-16,850
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,997	-	-1,997
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,997	-	-1,997
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	1,200	-	-1,200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,200	-	-1,200

PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	48,000	25,917	-22,083
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	-
PPL - Learning, Evaluation and Research	12,262	22,917	10,655
Development Assistance	12,262	22,917	10,655
1 Peace and Security	-	4,583	4,583
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	4,583	4,583
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	4,583	4,583
2.4 Civil Society	-	4,583	4,583
3 Investing in People	3,161	4,583	1,422
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	3,161	4,583	1,422
4 Economic Growth	6,066	4,585	-1,481
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	916	916
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	916	916
4.4 Infrastructure	-	916	916
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,031	916	-2,115
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,035	921	-2,114
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,035	4,583	1,548
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,035	-	-3,035
5.2 Disaster Readiness	-	4,583	4,583
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	12,262	22,917	10,655
6.1 Program Design and Learning	12,012	22,232	10,220
6.2 Administration and Oversight	250	685	435
PPL - Policy	1,000	2,000	1,000
Development Assistance	1,000	2,000	1,000
1 Peace and Security	-	200	200
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	200	200
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	200	200
2.4 Civil Society	-	200	200
3 Investing in People	-	200	200

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	200	200
4 Economic Growth	1,000	1,200	200
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	200	200
4.8 Environment	1,000	1,000	-
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	200	200
5.2 Disaster Readiness	-	200	200
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	150	1,000	850
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	500	500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	150	500	350
PPL - Science and Technology	33,738	-	-33,738
Development Assistance	33,738	-	-33,738
3 Investing in People	27,558	-	-27,558
3.2 Education	25,500	-	-25,500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,058	-	-2,058
4 Economic Growth	4,119	-	-4,119
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,311	-	-2,311
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,808	-	-1,808
5 Humanitarian Assistance	2,061	-	-2,061
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,061	-	-2,061
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	33,738	-	-33,738
6.1 Program Design and Learning	32,988	-	-32,988
6.2 Administration and Oversight	750	-	-750
USAID Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)	-	-	-
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-

PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	2,002,300	2,010,960	8,660
PRM, Administrative Expenses	33,500	35,150	1,650
Migration and Refugee Assistance	33,500	35,150	1,650
5 Humanitarian Assistance	33,500	35,150	1,650
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	32,500	35,150	2,650
5.3 Migration Management	1,000	-	-1,000
PRM, Emergency Funds	27,200	250,000	222,800
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	27,200	250,000	222,800
5 Humanitarian Assistance	27,200	250,000	222,800
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	27,200	250,000	222,800
PRM, Humanitarian Migrants to Israel	20,000	15,000	-5,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance	20,000	15,000	-5,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	20,000	15,000	-5,000
5.3 Migration Management	20,000	15,000	-5,000
PRM, OA - Africa	394,700	457,200	62,500
Migration and Refugee Assistance	394,700	457,200	62,500

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
5 Humanitarian Assistance	394,700	457,200	62,500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	394,700	457,200	62,500
PRM, OA - East Asia	45,400	44,400	-1,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance	45,400	44,400	-1,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	45,400	44,400	-1,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	45,400	44,400	-1,000
PRM, OA - Europe	46,100	34,600	-11,500
Migration and Refugee Assistance	46,100	34,600	-11,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	46,100	34,600	-11,500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	46,100	34,600	-11,500
PRM, OA - Migration	24,400	22,500	-1,900
Migration and Refugee Assistance	24,400	22,500	-1,900
5 Humanitarian Assistance	24,400	22,500	-1,900
5.3 Migration Management	24,400	22,500	-1,900
PRM, OA - Near East	543,690	450,900	-92,790
Migration and Refugee Assistance	543,690	450,900	-92,790
5 Humanitarian Assistance	543,690	450,900	-92,790
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	543,690	450,900	-92,790
PRM, OA - Protection Priorities	156,500	177,410	20,910
Migration and Refugee Assistance	156,500	177,410	20,910
5 Humanitarian Assistance	156,500	177,410	20,910
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	156,500	177,410	20,910
PRM, OA - South Asia	87,955	117,600	29,645
Migration and Refugee Assistance	87,955	117,600	29,645
5 Humanitarian Assistance	87,955	117,600	29,645
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	87,955	117,600	29,645
PRM, OA - Western Hemisphere	53,855	44,200	-9,655
Migration and Refugee Assistance	53,855	44,200	-9,655
5 Humanitarian Assistance	53,855	44,200	-9,655
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	53,855	44,200	-9,655
PRM, Refugee Admissions	340,000	362,000	22,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance	340,000	362,000	22,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	340,000	362,000	22,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	340,000	362,000	22,000
State Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM)	229,000	-	-229,000
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance			
Migration and Refugee Assistance	229,000	-	-229,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	229,000	-	-229,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	229,000	-	-229,000
Reserve	64,922	-	-64,922
Unallocated Earmarks	64,922	-	-64,922
Development Assistance	31,824	-	-31,824
6 Program Support	31,824	-	-31,824
6.1 Program Design and Learning	31,824	-	-31,824

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	11,521	-	-11,521
6 Program Support	11,521	-	-11,521
6.1 Program Design and Learning	11,521	-	-11,521
Foreign Military Financing	21,577	-	-21,577
1 Peace and Security	21,577	-	-21,577
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	21,577	-	-21,577

S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	2,259,746	2,188,931	-70,815
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	317,694	227,057	-90,637
Global Health Programs - State	317,694	227,057	-90,637
3 Investing in People	317,694	227,057	-90,637
3.1 Health	317,694	227,057	-90,637
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	12,707	9,082	-3,625
6.1 Program Design and Learning	12,707	9,082	-3,625
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,345,000	1,695,000	350,000
Global Health Programs - State	1,345,000	1,695,000	350,000
3 Investing in People	1,345,000	1,695,000	350,000
3.1 Health	1,345,000	1,695,000	350,000
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	199,794	186,874	-12,920
Global Health Programs - State	199,794	186,874	-12,920
3 Investing in People	199,794	186,874	-12,920
3.1 Health	199,794	186,874	-12,920
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	199,794	186,874	-12,920
6.2 Administration and Oversight	199,794	186,874	-12,920
S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	397,258	80,000	-317,258
Global Health Programs - State	397,258	80,000	-317,258
3 Investing in People	397,258	80,000	-317,258
3.1 Health	397,258	80,000	-317,258
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	76,945	47,467	-29,478
6.1 Program Design and Learning	62,953	34,651	-28,302
6.2 Administration and Oversight	13,992	12,816	-1,176

Special Representatives	8,000	23,400	15,400
S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues	-	500	500
Economic Support Fund	-	500	500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	333	333
2.2 Good Governance	-	166	166
2.4 Civil Society	-	167	167
4 Economic Growth	-	167	167
4.4 Infrastructure	-	167	167
S/GPI - Special Representative for Global Partnerships	1,000	2,000	1,000
Economic Support Fund	1,000	2,000	1,000
4 Economic Growth	1,000	2,000	1,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	500	500	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	500	1,500	1,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	200	200
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	200	200
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	5,000	20,000	15,000
Economic Support Fund	5,000	20,000	15,000
1 Peace and Security	1,500	-	-1,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500	-	-500
1.5 Transnational Crime	500	-	-500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	500	-	-500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,000	17,500	16,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500	1,000	500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,000	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	500	15,500	15,000
3 Investing in People	1,000	2,500	1,500
3.2 Education	500	-	-500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	500	2,500	2,000
4 Economic Growth	1,000	-	-1,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,000	-	-1,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	500	-	-500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	500	-	-500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	200	600	400
6.1 Program Design and Learning	150	450	300
6.2 Administration and Oversight	50	150	100
S/SACSED - Senior Advisor for Civil Society and Emerging Democracies	1,000	500	-500
Economic Support Fund	1,000	500	-500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,000	500	-500
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	500	-500
S/SRMC - Special Representative to Muslim Communities	1,000	400	-600
Economic Support Fund	1,000	400	-600
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,000	400	-600
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	400	-600
USAID Asia Regional	-	14,673	14,673
USAID Asia Regional	-	14,673	14,673
Development Assistance	-	9,923	9,923
1 Peace and Security	-	2,000	2,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	2,000	2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	900	900
2.2 Good Governance	-	500	500
2.4 Civil Society	-	400	400
3 Investing in People	-	1,520	1,520
3.1 Health	-	500	500
3.2 Education	-	1,020	1,020
4 Economic Growth	-	5,503	5,503
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	1,000	1,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.5 Agriculture	-	1,000	1,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	503	503
4.8 Environment	-	3,000	3,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	-	4,750	4,750
3 Investing in People	-	4,750	4,750
3.1 Health	-	4,750	4,750
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	2,530	2,530
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	40	40
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	2,490	2,490

USAID Management	1,536,300	1,579,540	43,240
USAID Capital Investment Fund	129,700	117,940	-11,760
USAID Administrative Expense	129,700	117,940	-11,760
6 Program Support	129,700	117,940	-11,760
6.2 Administration and Oversight	129,700	117,940	-11,760
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,300	8,200	-100
USAID Administrative Expense	8,300	8,200	-100
6 Program Support	8,300	8,200	-100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	8,300	8,200	-100
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	51,000	54,200	3,200
USAID Administrative Expense	51,000	54,200	3,200
6 Program Support	51,000	54,200	3,200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	51,000	54,200	3,200
USAID Operating Expense	1,347,300	1,399,200	51,900
USAID Administrative Expense	1,347,300	1,399,200	51,900
6 Program Support	1,347,300	1,399,200	51,900
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,347,300	1,399,200	51,900

USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	1,199	1,199
USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	1,199	1,199
Development Assistance	-	1,199	1,199
4 Economic Growth	-	1,199	1,199
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	1,199	1,199

Country / Account Summary*
FY 2012 Actual

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	P.L. 480	IDA	Other**
TOTAL	34,665,580	2,519,950	2,629,800	5,542,860	2,994,745	626,718	1,061,100	590,113	105,788	5,210,000	302,818	343,905	1,466,000	825,000	10,446,783
Africa	7,620,384	1,002,140	1,375,577	2,993,255	607,731	-	85,900	35,500	15,207	16,818	182,968	-	1,305,288	-	-
Angola	59,735	1,000	40,500	10,300	-	-	-	7,500	435	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	28,630	-	28,400	-	-	-	-	-	230	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	66,979	-	-	66,000	-	-	-	-	779	200	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	35,117	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	308	-	-	-	25,809	-	-
Burundi	41,385	-	16,560	5,000	-	-	-	-	420	-	-	-	19,405	-	-
Cameroon	13,972	-	1,500	11,250	-	-	-	-	270	-	-	-	952	-	-
Cape Verde	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	10,143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	-	-	-	10,028	-	-
Chad	85,001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	375	200	-	-	84,426	-	-
Comoros	127	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	150,688	-	-	118,305	14,715	-	-	-	66	300	-	-	17,302	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	254,353	-	97,850	13,770	47,915	-	6,000	1,000	473	-	19,000	-	68,345	-	-
Djibouti	7,663	1,650	-	1,800	-	-	-	-	363	1,500	-	-	2,350	-	-
Ethiopia	706,716	92,898	120,500	181,241	-	-	-	-	597	843	4,000	-	306,637	-	-
Gabon	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	172,677	95,568	67,000	9,000	-	-	-	-	759	350	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	23,657	5,700	17,500	-	-	-	-	-	57	400	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	499,425	92,000	78,150	241,512	4,750	-	2,000	1,150	910	1,500	-	-	77,453	-	-
Lesotho	15,750	-	6,400	9,235	-	-	-	-	115	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	209,772	-	30,700	800	124,276	-	17,000	-	489	6,500	5,000	-	25,007	-	-
Madagascar	69,473	-	50,100	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,873	-	-
Malawi	183,715	31,500	70,500	51,448	-	-	-	-	294	-	-	-	29,973	-	-
Mali	154,629	67,143	59,650	1,500	-	-	-	-	69	-	-	-	26,267	-	-
Mauritania	12,067	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185	200	-	-	11,682	-	-
Mauritius	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	347,346	37,165	65,200	224,239	-	-	500	2,000	456	-	-	-	17,786	-	-
Namibia	90,945	-	2,000	88,809	-	-	-	-	136	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	58,929	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	400	-	-	57,482	-	-
Nigeria	646,944	50,291	133,500	461,227	-	-	-	-	926	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	197,092	53,500	42,100	99,072	-	-	-	-	530	-	-	-	1,890	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	109,606	50,000	53,950	1,535	-	-	-	-	939	325	-	-	2,857	-	-
Seychelles	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	17,651	-	-	500	4,500	-	-	-	447	-	-	-	12,204	-	-
Somalia	206,688	-	1,550	-	23,377	-	2,000	2,000	-	-	97,818	-	79,943	-	-
South Africa	542,235	14,734	12,000	509,969	-	-	3,000	1,050	782	700	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	619,577	-	43,010	12,036	305,360	-	32,000	2,800	858	-	48,000	-	175,513	-	-
Sudan	196,024	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	1,100	-	-	-	-	164,924	-	-
Swaziland	31,425	-	6,900	24,425	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	480,613	105,000	98,100	268,616	-	-	450	-	461	200	-	-	7,786	-	-
The Gambia	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*
FY 2012 Actual

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	P.L. 480	IDA	Other**
Togo	248	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	248	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	460,124	64,999	81,250	284,084	-	-	600	-	613	200	-	-	28,378	-	-
Zambia	312,825	28,726	57,075	226,661	-	-	-	-	363	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	167,115	-	41,500	68,021	25,578	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,016	-	-
African Union	760	-	-	-	760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	70,400	-	-	-	20,000	-	22,350	16,900	-	2,000	9,150	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	68,252	50,566	17,686	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	22,588	22,588	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	62,746	45,500	9,946	800	6,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	28,130	24,530	2,000	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	79,582	66,082	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	714,950	285,490	138,350	86,218	88,615	-	24,645	34,315	9,015	48,302	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	46,600	-	3,000	8,500	35,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	76,098	28,350	32,500	3,000	7,000	-	-	4,140	308	800	-	-	-	-	-
China	14,300	-	-	3,000	10,500	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	177,834	104,500	39,250	-	-	-	11,550	6,650	1,884	14,000	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	7,626	1,350	-	-	-	-	1,000	5,000	276	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2,329	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	829	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	536	492	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	492	492	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	7,125	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	250	875	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	5,000	-	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	155,784	81,055	33,800	-	-	-	2,450	9,525	1,954	27,000	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	12,246	5,051	1,000	500	-	-	1,740	1,450	1,318	1,187	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	14,460	9,500	3,000	-	1,000	-	660	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	107,654	18,000	-	66,978	15,000	-	550	4,200	611	2,315	-	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	20,511	-	-	-	13,015	-	5,895	1,100	501	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	65,740	33,700	23,300	1,740	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	709,274	-	15,150	10,503	8,500	513,907	-	24,210	29,994	107,010	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	22,717	-	-	-	-	16,000	-	2,650	1,067	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	44,225	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	850	675	2,700	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	20,865	-	-	-	-	16,600	-	865	700	2,700	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	11,072	-	-	-	-	11,072	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	49,749	-	-	-	-	39,000	-	5,250	999	4,500	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	10,393	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,746	8,647	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	4,696	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,250	946	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	3,500	-	-	-	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	6,892	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,892	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	3,612	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,212	2,400	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	85,486	-	-	450	-	66,732	-	2,025	1,879	14,400	-	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*
FY 2012 Actual

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	P.L. 480	IDA	Other**
Greece	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	1,847	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	947	900	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	66,718	-	-	-	-	61,998	-	910	810	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	3,377	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,129	2,248	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	3,675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,125	2,550	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	19,457	-	-	-	-	14,273	-	520	1,064	3,600	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	23,510	-	-	-	-	21,000	-	400	860	1,250	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	6,414	-	-	-	-	3,140	-	1,500	574	1,200	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	29,265	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	2,100	24,165	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	13,754	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,754	12,000	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	38,837	-	-	-	-	33,500	-	2,650	887	1,800	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	2,003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,003	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	1,119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	669	450	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	4,939	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	3,839	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	103,593	-	4,400	8,753	-	79,100	-	2,500	1,840	7,000	-	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	86,315	-	10,750	1,300	1,250	71,565	-	1,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	10,967	-	-	-	1,250	9,427	-	290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Ireland	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	27,500	-	-	-	-	27,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	6,570,786	19,039	7,989	-	1,410,930	-	135,395	59,895	17,998	4,813,500	28,000	-	78,040	-	-
Algeria	10,874	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	1,294	-	-	-	8,680	-	-
Bahrain	11,054	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	554	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,556,489	-	-	-	250,000	-	1,000	4,100	1,389	1,300,000	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	99,842	-	-	-	70,900	-	-	26,945	1,997	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	3,075,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,075,000	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	675,900	-	-	-	360,000	-	500	11,750	3,650	300,000	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	191,147	-	-	-	84,725	-	24,000	5,050	2,372	75,000	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	2,396	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,100	296	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	33,737	19,039	-	-	-	-	1,500	3,300	1,898	8,000	-	-	-	-	-
Oman	11,138	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	1,638	8,000	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	24,837	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	500	1,837	17,500	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	510,256	-	-	-	395,699	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	14,557	-	-
Yemen	119,107	-	7,989	-	26,606	-	7,395	1,250	1,064	20,000	-	-	54,803	-	-
Egypt Debt Relief	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	70,000	-	-	-	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,000	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	35,000	-	-	-	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	4,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	1,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*
FY 2012 Actual

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	P.L. 480	IDA	Other**
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	915,697	127,874	197,550	10,602	110,503	112,811	12,814	62,930	13,178	90,685	-	-	176,750	-	-
Afghanistan	123,126	-	-	-	21,000	-	-	41,750	1,176	-	-	-	59,200	-	-
Bangladesh	204,381	81,686	71,600	-	-	-	1,394	3,666	994	2,200	-	-	42,841	-	-
India	108,162	18,500	76,000	7,000	-	-	-	5,200	1,462	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	19,285	-	900	-	-	14,100	-	1,700	785	1,800	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	47,399	-	3,200	-	-	40,800	-	1,250	649	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	2,593	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	193	400	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	95,404	16,188	38,500	-	26,979	-	3,700	1,014	1,142	1,240	-	-	6,641	-	-
Pakistan	210,791	-	-	-	57,500	-	-	800	4,868	79,555	-	-	68,068	-	-
Sri Lanka	13,360	8,000	-	-	-	-	720	3,450	690	500	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	45,089	-	3,350	-	-	38,751	-	1,650	538	800	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	9,199	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	850	349	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	14,162	-	3,000	-	-	7,540	-	600	332	2,690	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	8,222	-	1,000	3,602	-	3,620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	13,024	-	-	-	5,024	-	7,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South Asia Regional	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	1,823,526	333,785	104,509	182,236	465,541	-	593,270	20,530	14,597	70,885	-	-	38,173	-	-
Argentina	1,038	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	738	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	687	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	187	200	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	28,827	7,000	14,100	-	-	-	7,500	-	227	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	18,038	12,800	-	1,300	-	-	3,000	300	638	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	1,155	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	855	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	384,288	-	-	-	172,000	-	160,600	4,750	1,656	40,000	-	-	5,282	-	-
Costa Rica	1,112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	297	815	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	23,129	12,300	6,768	3,232	-	-	-	-	829	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	22,869	16,420	-	-	-	-	4,500	200	281	450	-	-	1,018	-	-
El Salvador	29,183	23,904	-	-	2,000	-	-	1,000	1,029	1,250	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	84,475	46,325	17,600	-	-	-	5,000	-	840	500	-	-	14,210	-	-
Guyana	10,864	-	-	10,525	-	-	-	-	339	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	351,828	-	25,000	141,240	148,281	-	19,420	-	224	-	-	-	17,663	-	-
Honduras	57,040	46,266	8,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	774	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	6,700	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	329,680	33,350	1,000	-	33,260	-	248,500	5,380	1,190	7,000	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	12,301	9,400	2,900	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	3,252	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	762	2,340	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	3,773	2,500	-	-	-	-	500	-	423	350	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	79,129	41,280	5,000	-	-	-	29,250	1,000	619	1,980	-	-	-	-	-
Suriname	239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	239	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	539	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	539	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*
FY 2012 Actual

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	P.L. 480	IDA	Other**
Venezuela	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	33,176	11,640	6,950	13,741	-	-	-	-	845	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	220,850	-	-	-	84,000	-	115,000	6,850	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	32,089	15,500	5,391	11,198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	44,900	37,100	7,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	16,000	12,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	24,830	19,030	5,500	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	40,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	283,900	283,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CT - Counterterrorism	71,368	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	66,368	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	950,710	102,150	15,000	-	33,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-132,251	825,000	106,911
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	74,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,000
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	181,052	165,700	-	-	15,352	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ECA - Educational and Cultural Affairs	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ENR - Energy Resources	9,000	-	-	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Assistance Program Evaluation	600	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	371,630	-	371,630	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	398,545	-	398,545	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDEA - Office of Innovation and Development Alliances	86,418	86,418	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	190,356	-	-	-	-	-	190,356	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IO - International Organizations	343,905	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	343,905	-	-	-
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	214,070	-	-	-	-	-	-	214,070	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	18,720	-	-	-	-	-	18,720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MFS - Multilateral Food Security Programs	14,600	14,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	115,552	-	-	-	115,552	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treasury GCC Transfer	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	192,244	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,795	5,799	62,800	91,850	-	-	-	-
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	48,000	48,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	1,673,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,673,300
Unallocated Earmarks	36,345	31,824	-	-	4,521	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	2,259,746	-	-	2,259,746	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	8,000	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GPI - Special Representative for Global Partnerships	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/SACSED - Senior Advisor for Civil Society and Emerging Democracies	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*
FY 2012 Actual

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	P.L. 480	IDA	Other**
S/SRMC - Special Representative to Muslim Communities	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Management	1,276,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,276,800
USAID Capital Investment Fund	129,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129,700
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,300
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	46,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,500
USAID Operating Expense	1,092,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,092,300
Independent Agencies	4,699,384	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,699,384
Peace Corps	375,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	375,000
Millennium Challenge Corporation	898,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	898,200
Inter-American Foundation	22,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,500
African Development Foundation	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Treasury Technical Assistance	25,448	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,448
Debt Restructuring	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000
Export-Import Bank	-799,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-799,700
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-265,734	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-265,734
Trade and Development Agency	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
International Trade Commission	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
International Financial Institutions (IFIs)	2,622,388	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,622,388
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	117,364	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117,364
International Development Association (IDA)	1,325,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,325,000
African Development Bank	32,418	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,418
African Development Fund (AfdF)	172,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	172,500
Asian Development Bank	106,586	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106,586
Asian Development Fund	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
Inter-American Development Bank	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000
Inter-American Investment Corporation	4,670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,670
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
IDA Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	167,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	167,000
AfdF Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	89,820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89,820
Clean Technology Fund	184,630	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184,630
Strategic Climate Fund	49,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,900
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	135,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135,000
Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Includes Enduring and Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO).

Country / Account Summary*
FY 2014 Request

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	IDA	Other**
TOTAL	32,874,556	2,837,812	2,645,000	5,670,000	4,076,054	1,129,727	616,125	105,573	5,445,959	347,000	320,645	2,045,000	7,635,661
Africa	6,600,516	1,043,850	1,428,970	3,205,656	564,021	60,663	40,605	13,530	15,321	227,900	-	-	-
Angola	55,998	-	38,700	10,938	-	-	6,000	360	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	23,710	-	23,500	-	-	-	-	210	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	50,471	-	-	49,711	-	-	-	560	200	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	9,200	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	31,724	-	16,500	14,899	-	-	-	325	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	24,847	-	1,500	23,107	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	280	-	-	-	-	-	-	280	-	-	-	-	-
Comoros	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	135,370	-	-	121,390	11,500	-	-	280	200	2,000	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	235,994	-	122,700	38,332	59,892	3,250	500	320	-	11,000	-	-	-
Djibouti	4,464	1,384	-	1,800	-	-	-	280	1,000	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	417,977	90,328	135,900	190,336	-	-	-	570	843	-	-	-	-
Gabon	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	160,016	93,254	61,500	4,042	-	-	200	670	350	-	-	-	-
Guinea	19,354	3,414	15,500	-	-	-	-	240	200	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	563,753	89,774	81,400	382,141	-	2,000	6,500	760	1,178	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	25,658	-	6,400	19,158	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	157,128	-	30,700	800	106,030	11,713	-	360	5,525	2,000	-	-	-
Madagascar	49,000	-	49,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	166,388	37,500	72,400	56,248	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	180,299	38,070	56,850	1,349	-	-	-	280	-	83,750	-	-	-
Mauritania	260	-	-	-	-	-	-	260	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	372,351	52,706	68,100	249,180	-	500	1,525	340	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	60,795	-	-	60,675	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	2,250	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	692,695	80,440	169,200	441,225	-	-	100	730	1,000	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	169,232	51,420	43,000	74,202	-	-	-	410	200	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	89,242	30,212	55,400	1,535	-	-	1,000	770	325	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	2,380	-	-	500	1,600	-	-	280	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	121,380	-	-	-	49,400	1,780	-	200	-	70,000	-	-	-
South Africa	445,606	17,320	10,000	414,636	-	2,000	300	650	700	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*
FY 2014 Request

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	IDA	Other**
South Sudan	393,048	-	35,510	13,904	280,499	22,000	2,135	800	200	38,000	-	-	-
Sudan	11,700	-	-	-	10,700	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	42,065	-	6,900	35,065	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	552,488	124,145	97,135	330,038	-	450	200	320	200	-	-	-	-
The Gambia	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	456,327	63,112	86,100	306,195	-	-	200	520	200	-	-	-	-
Zambia	362,180	12,810	56,875	292,175	-	-	-	320	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	135,275	-	40,500	69,675	25,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Union	900	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	80,465	-	-	-	18,400	16,970	20,945	-	3,000	21,150	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	102,500	89,000	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	18,112	18,112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	53,350	43,750	8,800	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	21,000	21,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	27,475	23,875	2,000	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	74,624	60,224	14,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	768,280	320,598	131,250	73,117	93,700	29,232	38,605	9,290	72,488	-	-	-	-
Burma	75,445	-	16,000	8,245	51,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	73,474	27,846	30,500	4,588	5,000	-	4,090	450	1,000	-	-	-	-
China	7,698	-	-	2,398	4,500	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	182,965	111,649	39,750	250	-	10,066	5,550	1,700	14,000	-	-	-	-
Laos	12,950	2,050	-	-	-	1,000	9,000	400	500	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2,970	-	-	-	-	800	1,270	900	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	550	500	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	11,310	7,820	-	-	-	-	240	850	2,400	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	5,030	-	2,500	2,280	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	187,982	87,682	31,500	-	-	8,000	9,100	1,700	50,000	-	-	-	-
Samoa	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	240	-	-	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	10,125	5,051	-	-	-	1,466	1,320	1,300	988	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	16,560	13,200	2,000	-	-	660	-	400	300	-	-	-	-
Tonga	550	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	300	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	96,493	34,800	-	53,173	-	450	4,070	1,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	35,715	-	-	-	26,000	5,990	3,725	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	47,683	29,500	9,000	2,183	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	563,108	-	9,800	21,204	352,941	43,798	19,215	29,550	86,600	-	-	-	-
Albania	17,000	-	-	-	6,580	4,450	2,370	1,000	2,600	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*
FY 2014 Request

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	IDA	Other**
Armenia	31,583	-	-	-	24,719	2,824	740	600	2,700	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	16,310	-	-	-	11,029	1,226	755	600	2,700	-	-	-	-
Belarus	11,000	-	-	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	44,115	-	-	-	27,660	6,735	4,220	1,000	4,500	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	9,250	-	-	-	-	-	250	2,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
Croatia	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	900	1,100	2,500	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	4,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	3,000	-	-	-	-
Estonia	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	2,400	-	-	-	-
Georgia	62,025	-	-	-	43,028	3,947	1,250	1,800	12,000	-	-	-	-
Greece	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	1,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	450	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	57,158	-	-	-	41,014	10,674	720	750	4,000	-	-	-	-
Latvia	3,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	2,250	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	3,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	2,550	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	12,612	-	-	-	5,636	1,786	490	1,100	3,600	-	-	-	-
Malta	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	19,660	-	-	-	14,050	3,230	380	750	1,250	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	4,451	-	-	-	335	1,826	490	600	1,200	-	-	-	-
Poland	19,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	2,000	14,000	-	-	-	-
Portugal	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	9,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	8,000	-	-	-	-
Serbia	24,363	-	-	-	16,103	3,000	2,410	1,050	1,800	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	1,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	450	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	650	450	-	-	-	-
Turkey	4,120	-	-	-	-	-	820	3,300	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	95,271	-	7,500	21,204	53,957	4,100	2,410	1,900	4,200	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	74,640	-	2,300	-	68,330	-	1,010	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Ireland	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	24,000	-	-	-	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	6,861,993	-	9,500	-	1,203,396	126,052	54,550	20,495	4,840,000	28,000	-	-	580,000
Algeria	2,600	-	-	-	-	-	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	11,175	-	-	-	-	-	450	725	10,000	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,559,326	-	-	-	250,000	4,106	3,420	1,800	1,300,000	-	-	-	-
Iraq	73,162	-	-	-	22,500	23,052	25,610	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	3,100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,100,000	-	-	-	-
Jordan	670,500	-	-	-	360,000	-	6,700	3,800	300,000	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	165,904	-	-	-	70,000	13,894	4,760	2,250	75,000	-	-	-	-
Libya	5,940	-	-	-	-	1,500	2,940	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	32,576	-	-	-	20,896	1,500	1,470	1,710	7,000	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*
FY 2014 Request

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	IDA	Other**
Oman	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	2,000	8,000	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	61,780	-	-	-	30,000	8,000	1,480	2,300	20,000	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	440,000	-	-	-	370,000	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	82,520	-	9,500	-	45,000	3,000	3,920	1,100	20,000	-	-	-	-
MENA IF Fund	475,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	475,000
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,000	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	30,000	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	2,500	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
South and Central Asia	2,144,640	101,900	191,000	18,290	1,185,096	235,260	88,450	13,309	311,335	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan	748,950	-	-	-	535,250	160,000	52,200	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	165,650	80,900	75,300	-	-	2,600	3,350	1,000	2,500	-	-	-	-
India	91,146	12,000	61,500	8,386	3,000	-	5,000	1,260	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	12,229	-	-	-	7,392	1,200	1,430	707	1,500	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	51,819	-	3,750	-	38,319	6,000	1,250	1,000	1,500	-	-	-	-
Maldives	4,416	2,000	-	-	-	1,200	640	176	400	-	-	-	-
Nepal	80,545	-	39,700	-	34,500	3,300	845	900	1,300	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	881,370	-	-	-	513,500	45,000	17,870	5,000	300,000	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	10,876	6,000	-	-	-	720	3,080	626	450	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	36,400	-	6,750	-	19,125	7,000	1,485	540	1,500	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	6,455	-	-	-	4,640	500	330	300	685	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	11,592	-	3,000	-	5,512	740	540	300	1,500	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	38,762	-	1,000	9,904	20,858	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	3,430	-	-	-	3,000	-	430	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South Asia Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	1,531,850	306,530	75,791	162,802	432,200	465,431	14,485	14,396	60,215	-	-	-	-
Argentina	590	-	-	-	-	-	240	350	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	1,180	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	1,000	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	18,700	6,000	7,500	-	-	5,000	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	3,943	2,000	-	1,078	-	-	240	625	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	290	810	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	323,217	-	-	-	140,000	149,000	4,300	1,417	28,500	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	1,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	1,400	-	-	-	-
Cuba	15,000	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	23,239	9,830	5,750	6,894	-	-	-	765	-	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*
FY 2014 Request

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	IDA	Other**
Ecuador	11,810	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	360	450	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	41,800	39,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,800	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	73,960	57,500	14,000	-	-	-	-	720	1,740	-	-	-	-
Guyana	6,245	-	-	5,945	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	300,916	-	25,200	122,896	139,000	12,000	-	220	1,600	-	-	-	-
Honduras	54,476	49,326	-	-	-	-	-	650	4,500	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	3,700	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	700	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	205,490	10,000	-	-	35,000	148,131	3,910	1,449	7,000	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	10,685	9,600	-	-	-	-	-	700	385	-	-	-	-
Panama	2,750	-	-	-	-	-	190	720	1,840	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	8,460	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	460	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	72,635	43,100	-	-	-	26,300	150	585	2,500	-	-	-	-
Suriname	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	-	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	31,858	10,000	6,950	14,108	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	235,865	-	-	-	98,200	125,000	5,165	-	7,500	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	30,772	10,500	8,391	11,881	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	35,174	31,174	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	10,500	6,500	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	14,673	9,923	4,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	357,435	357,435	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CT - Counterterrorism	110,556	-	-	-	12,000	-	98,556	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	2,591,559	360,959	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,045,000	172,600
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	64,000	-	-	-	64,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	177,098	162,298	-	-	14,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ENR - Energy Resources	14,000	-	-	-	14,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	358,594	-	358,594	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	422,345	-	422,345	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDEA - Office of Innovation and Development Alliances	62,203	62,203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	150,571	-	-	-	-	150,571	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IO - International Organizations	320,645	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	320,645	-	-
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	200,234	-	-	-	-	-	200,234	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*
FY 2014 Request

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	IDA	Other**
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	18,720	-	-	-	-	18,720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	116,500	-	-	-	116,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OST - Office of Science and Technology	85,000	85,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Security Contingency Fund	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
PM - Political-Military Affairs	185,528	-	-	-	-	-	29,425	5,003	60,000	91,100	-	-	-
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	25,917	25,917	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	2,010,960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,010,960
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	2,188,931	-	-	2,188,931	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	227,057	-	-	227,057	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,695,000	-	-	1,695,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	186,874	-	-	186,874	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Technical Support/Strategic Information/Evaluation	80,000	-	-	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	23,400	-	-	-	23,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GPI - Special Representative for Global Partnerships	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/SACSED - Senior Advisor for Civil Society and Emerging Democracies	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/SRMC - Special Representative to Muslim Communities	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Management	1,508,540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,508,540
USAID Capital Investment Fund	117,940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117,940
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,200
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	54,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,200
USAID Operating Expense	1,328,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,328,200
USAID Program Management Initiatives	1,199	1,199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Independent Agencies	462,782	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	462,782
Peace Corps	378,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	378,800
Millennium Challenge Corporation	898,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	898,200
Inter-American Foundation	18,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,100
African Development Foundation	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,000
Treasury Technical Assistance	23,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,500
Debt Restructuring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export-Import Bank	-831,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-831,600
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-198,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-198,200
Trade and Development Agency	62,662	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,662

Country / Account Summary*
FY 2014 Request

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	IDA	Other**
International Trade Commission	85,102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85,102
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,218
International Financial Institutions (IFIs)	2,875,779	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,875,779
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	186,957	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186,957
International Development Association (IDA)	1,358,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,358,500
African Development Bank	32,418	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,418
African Development Fund (AfDF)	195,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195,000
Asian Development Bank	106,586	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106,586
Asian Development Fund	115,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115,250
Inter-American Development Bank	102,020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102,020
Inter-American Investment Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	6,298	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,298
IDA Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	145,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	145,300
AfDF Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	143,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	143,750
Clean Technology Fund	215,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	215,700
Strategic Climate Fund	68,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	135,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135,000
Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000

STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO) FY 2012 - FY 2013 - FY 2014
(\$000)

	FY 2012 Actual OCO	FY 2013 CR OCO ¹	FY 2014 Request OCO	Change from FY 2012 CR to FY 2014 Request
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO) TOTAL - STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	11,202,787	11,202,787	3,807,341	(7,428,446)
STATE OPERATIONS - OCO	4,627,457	4,627,457	1,499,141	(3,161,316)
Administration of Foreign Affairs	4,614,646	4,614,646	1,499,141	(3,148,505)
State Programs	4,306,364	4,389,064	1,199,491	(3,106,873)
Diplomatic and Consular Programs²	4,306,364	4,389,064	1,199,491	(3,106,873)
Ongoing Operations	4,070,163	4,152,863	808,530	(3,261,633)
Worldwide Security Protection	236,201	236,201	390,961	154,760
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance²	115,700	33,000	250,000	-
Ongoing Operations	115,700	33,000	250,000	134,300
Worldwide Security Upgrades	-	-	-	-
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	91,282	91,282	49,650	(41,632)
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO)	8,500	8,500	-	(8,500)
Office of the Inspector General	67,182	67,182	49,650	(17,532)
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	15,600	15,600	-	(15,600)
International Organizations	101,300	101,300	-	(101,300)
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	101,300	101,300	-	(101,300)
Broadcasting Board of Governors	4,400	4,400	-	(4,400)
International Broadcasting Operations	4,400	4,400	-	(4,400)
Other Programs	8,411	8,411	-	(8,411)
United States Institute of Peace	8,411	8,411	-	(8,411)
FOREIGN OPERATIONS - OCO	6,575,330	6,575,330	2,308,200	(4,267,130)
U.S Agency for International Development - OCO	259,500	259,500	71,000	(188,500)
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	255,000	255,000	71,000	(184,000)
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	4,500	4,500	-	(4,500)

STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO) FY 2012 - FY 2013 - FY 2014
(\$000)

	FY 2012 Actual OCO	FY 2013 CR OCO ¹	FY 2014 Request OCO	Change from FY 2012 CR to FY 2014 Request
Bilateral Economic Assistance - OCO	3,834,516	3,177,016	1,382,200	(2,452,316)
International Disaster Assistance (IDA) ³	270,000	150,000	-	(270,000)
Transition Initiatives (TI) ⁴	43,554	6,554	-	(43,554)
Complex Crises Fund (CCF) ³	40,000	30,000	-	(40,000)
Economic Support Fund (ESF) ^{3,4,5}	3,151,962	2,761,462	1,382,200	(1,769,762)
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) ³	329,000	229,000	-	(329,000)
Department of Treasury	1,552	1,552	-	(1,552)
Treasury Technical Assistance	1,552	1,552	-	(1,552)
International Security Assistance - OCO	2,479,762	3,137,262	855,000	(1,624,762)
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) ^{4,5}	574,605	983,605	344,000	(230,605)
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) ⁴	121,157	120,657	-	(121,157)
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) ^{3,4}	207,000	81,000	-	(207,000)
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	1,102,000	1,102,000	511,000	(591,000)
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF) ³	452,000	800,000	-	(452,000)
Global Security Contingency Fund ³	23,000	50,000	-	(23,000)

Footnotes

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ The FY 2012 Actual includes the transfer of \$82.7 million from Diplomatic and Consular Programs OCO funds for the Embassy Compound in Baghdad.

3/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$398 million from the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund to the Economic Support Fund (\$105 million), Global Security Contingency Fund (\$23 million), Complex Crises Fund (\$10 million), Peacekeeping Operations (\$40 million), International Disaster Assistance (\$120 million) and Migration and Refugee Assistance (\$100 million) accounts.

4/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$409 million from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the Economic Support Fund (\$285.5 million), Transition Initiatives (\$37 million), Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (\$0.5 million), Peacekeeping Operations (\$86 million) accounts.

5/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$10 million from the Economic Support Fund to the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account.

Congressional Budget Justification

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

Annex: Regional Perspectives



Fiscal Year 2014

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Africa Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The FY 2014 budget request reflects U.S. policy priorities in Africa, set forth in the Presidential Policy Directive (PPD) for Sub-Saharan Africa approved by the President on June 14, 2012, which are to: (1) strengthen democratic institutions, improve governance, and protect human rights; (2) spur economic growth, trade and investment; (3) advance peace and security; and (4) promote opportunity and development. The United States will continue to use diplomatic and development resources to partner with Africans across all four of these objectives, making it possible to save lives, prevent instability and the spread of extremism on the continent, advance democracy, and assist Africa to move along the path to a stronger future.

According to the 2013 Freedom House “Freedom in the World” index measuring political rights and civil liberties the picture of freedom in Africa is mixed, with a combination of gains, declines, and significant volatility. While several countries became more free last year, including Cote d’Ivoire, Lesotho, Senegal, and Sierra Leone, where credible and peaceful elections occurred and political transitions continued, declines were noted in Central African Republic, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Madagascar, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, and Uganda. Despite the decline in Kenya, the country carried out peaceful elections in March 2013, the first for the devolved governance structures established under the new constitution. However, the outbreak of conflict in Mali and subsequent toppling of its democratically-elected government in early 2012 exemplifies the fragility of the progress made across the continent. Continued conflict and political unrest, including violence by extremist groups, persist in many parts of sub-Saharan Africa, particularly in Mali, Nigeria, Somalia, the Darfur and Two Areas regions of Sudan, the Central African Republic, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

Despite these and other persistent challenges, the overall trends in sub-Saharan Africa point to accelerated democratization, continued economic growth, and development. Many key elections are scheduled for 2014, including those in South Africa, Malawi, and Mozambique, in addition to the anticipated elections in Mali.

Africa’s economic growth rates over the past decade are impressive. Seventeen countries in Africa (representing over 40 percent of the region’s population) have been growing at over three percent per capita since 1996. According to the International Monetary Fund, the near-term outlook for sub-Saharan Africa remains broadly positive, with growth projected at 5.25 percent a year in 2012–13. Continued and more widespread growth, however, depends on long-term efforts by sub-Saharan African countries to broaden and deepen markets, expand linkages to the regional and global economies, and invest in physical and social infrastructure.

There have also been significant improvements in key health areas. Mortality among children under the age of five, for example, fell by 40 percent between 1990 and 2011 (from 184 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 109 deaths in 2011), according to the World Bank. This trend is expected to continue with the expanded coverage of interventions to address malaria and infant and child health. Also according to World Bank data, the HIV prevalence rate dropped from its peak of 6.4 percent in 2000 to 5.5 percent in 2009.

Since 1990, sub-Saharan Africa has made significant progress towards the Millennium Development Goal of universal primary education; 99 percent of school-age children in the region were enrolled in primary school in 2010, compared to only 79 percent in 1999. Urbanization and a burgeoning youth population are changing the face of Africa, as is increased access to new technologies. For example, 53 percent of

Africans used cellular networks in 2011, compared to only 12 percent in 2005. Finally, Africans are increasingly taking control of their collective development through civil society engagement, and regional organizations such as the Southern African Development Community, as well as the African Union, which provides leadership and shares best practices through initiatives such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	7,815,134	*	6,600,516	-1,214,618
Overseas Contingency Operations	194,750	*		-194,750
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	7,750	*		-7,750
Peacekeeping Operations	187,000	*		-187,000
Enduring/Core Programs	7,620,384	*	6,600,516	-1,019,868
Development Assistance	1,002,140	*	1,043,850	41,710
Economic Support Fund	607,731	*	564,021	-43,710
Foreign Military Financing	16,818	*	15,321	-1,497
Global Health Programs - State	2,993,255	*	3,205,656	212,401
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,375,577	*	1,428,970	53,393
International Military Education and Training	15,207	*	13,530	-1,677
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	85,900	*	60,663	-25,237
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	35,500	*	40,605	5,105
P.L. 480 Title II	1,305,288	*		-1,305,288
Peacekeeping Operations	182,968	*	227,900	44,932

Detailed Overview

The FY 2014 request for Africa will support strengthening democratic institutions, improving governance, and protecting human rights. The United States will seek to fortify its support to key processes and institutions that are critical to better governance and stability in Africa, and promote governance systems that enable sustainable socioeconomic progress.

The biggest governance challenge anticipated in Africa during FY 2014 will be the continued consolidation and strengthening of the nascent independent and democratic nation of South Sudan. The United States will continue to build the capacity of government institutions in South Sudan and support the peaceful resolution of disputes in and around the oil-producing border regions.

Supporting peaceful and credible elections across sub-Saharan Africa will also be a priority in FY 2014. The United States will support election officials, civil society, political parties, and the media to prepare for, conduct, and monitor credible elections in such priority countries as Mali, Malawi, Mozambique, and Tanzania. The United States will also provide post-election assistance to support Kenya and Zimbabwe as they pursue and implement reforms to move toward post-transition governmental institutions and systems.

In the midst of these challenges, the United States will continue supporting countries such as Ghana, Mozambique, and Tanzania, which have adopted progressive policies and are building democratic institutions that promote economic development and improve the lives of their citizens. At the same time, the United States will continue to play a major role in supporting those countries recovering from serious conflict (e.g., Cote d'Ivoire), as well as those facing major political strife or crises (e.g., Mali, Somalia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Zimbabwe).

U.S. assistance will strengthen national and regional institutions essential for improving democracy and governance in the region. Desired outcomes of assistance include consolidation of democratic policies and practices, accountable and responsive parliaments and local governments, independent judiciaries, free and independent media organizations, vibrant civil societies, and representative political parties. Supporting good governance will help lower the risks of political backsliding, improve regional stability, increase the return on development assistance investments in other sectors, and strengthen the voices of progressive African countries in regional organizations such as the African Union.

The FY 2014 request for Africa will also support the PPD pillar 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. Africa is expected to continue to experience growth, but growth is also fragile, especially in the face of slowing global economic growth and increasing integration with the global economy. The United States will support African countries' efforts to expand and sustain growth by supporting measures that increase agricultural productivity, strengthen markets, improve the management of renewable and non-renewable natural resources, support small and medium business growth, improve women's access to economic assets and decision-making, and strengthen the institutions of economic and political governance. Trade and investment programs will improve sub-Saharan Africa's capacity for trade and export competitiveness, while increasing opportunities for U.S. businesses to positively participate in and benefit from African economic growth. Programs will continue to expand African trade with the United States and other trading partners under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. In recognition that energy is an essential economic driver of transformational development gains, including in health, education, transportation, and industry, programs will include improving access to reliable, affordable and sustainable power.

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), will remain our primary tool for addressing chronic hunger and under-nutrition in Africa, as well as boosting agricultural productivity, a critical driver of economic growth. The FY 2014 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 three regional economic communities (the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, 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 2014, FTF will also focus on crisis-prone areas of countries to help mitigate future crises and improve economic resilience, including in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel. Strengthening the Sahel and the Horn of Africa's recovery from devastating drought crises, supporting relief to development transitions, and building resilience to recurrent crises continues to be a high crosscutting priority within the region.

The FY 2014 request will advance peace and security in Africa. Given state fragility, conflict, and transnational security issues, the promotion of peace and security remains one of the United States'

highest priorities in sub-Saharan Africa. FY 2014 resources will be used to support conflict prevention and mitigation, stabilization operations, security sector reform, peacekeeping operations, targeted counterterrorism and counter-narcotics initiatives, and maritime safety and security programs throughout the region.

Efforts to mitigate extremism, including the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership and the Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism (under which we seek to have programs in Mali and Somalia, respectively, in FY 2014), will aim to deny terrorists safe havens, operational bases, and recruitment opportunities. U.S. resources will enhance coordination with partnership countries and bolster regional activities to resist attempts by al-Qaeda, al-Shabaab, and others to impose radical ideologies on the moderate and tolerant populations of the region.

Stabilization operations and security-sector reform efforts in the DRC, Liberia, and Somalia will incorporate training on promoting human rights and eliminating gender-based violence. Police and military professionalization programs will also help to prevent conflict, maintain regional stability and counter terrorism. Conflict mitigation and reconciliation programs will complement these efforts through regional activities designed to address the complex range of development problems that undermine stability across Africa. Engagement in Somalia will remain critical as the country continues its transition and strengthens its government, recently recognized by the United States.

Peacekeeping operations in Cote d'Ivoire, 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 Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance program, which is part of the Global Peace Operations Initiative. These initiatives are critical for the long-term success of peace building in Africa.

The United States will work to reduce the illegal trade in minerals, wildlife, timber, and other resources that, among other significant factors, sustain armed groups and fuel human rights abuses and displacement on the continent. U.S. assistance will strengthen both the police and justice sectors to counteract the destabilizing effect of a dramatic increase in narcotics trafficking in West Africa. If left unchecked, these and related illicit activities are likely to undermine government institutions and U.S. investments to promote stability and development in the region.

The FY 2014 request for Africa will also support the PPD pillar promoting opportunity and development. Recognizing that efforts to address disease and improving public health not only reduce mortality and improve the quality of life but also are essential to peace and security, economic growth, and development, the United States will continue implementation of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) in Africa. As a key component of GHI, The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) has made major strides in the effort to mitigate and rollback the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Sub-Saharan Africa is home to nearly 24 million people living with HIV, representing 69 percent of the global HIV burden. Africa is also the largest recipient of PEPFAR program resources. As of September 2012, more than 4.9 million Africans have received life-saving antiretroviral treatment under PEPFAR and millions more are receiving treatment and prevention services. The President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) mobilizes global efforts to combat a major killer, especially of Africa's children. Malaria kills over 660,000 people annually, the vast majority being African children under the age of five years, and causes an estimated \$12.0 billion per year in economic loss in Africa. In 2011, more than 28 million people were protected through indoor residual spraying, more than 19 million insecticide-treated mosquito nets and more than \$30.0 million of malaria treatments were procured, and more than seven million intermittent preventive treatments for pregnant women were distributed. Ten African countries, including Rwanda, South Africa and Zambia, reduced the number of malaria cases and deaths by over 50 percent in the last decade, accelerated by the efforts of PMI. Major U.S. efforts continue to address other critical health needs,

including polio eradication, control of tuberculosis, reduction of maternal and child mortality, 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, and strengthening of health systems. U.S. efforts have contributed to significant reductions in childhood death rates in Africa.

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, non-governmental organizations, and service providers 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. In 2010 alone, U.S. efforts contributed to more than 1.35 million people achieving first-time access to an improved water source in Africa, and nearly 2 million people gaining first-time access to improved sanitation. Across sub-Saharan Africa, about 10 billion liters of water have been treated, with Zambia (2.2 billion), and Rwanda (1.95 billion) among the largest treatment recipients. FY 2014 assistance will continue and expand on these achievements by improving the capacity of service providers through training and technical, financial, and operational improvements. Activities will improve the operating environment for service providers (such as regulatory improvements and extension of credit). Programs will work directly with communities, local governments, and utilities responsible for service provision, but will also focus support on regional associations such as the African Ministers' Council on Water and the African Water Association, helping to strengthen their capabilities and programs.

An educated population is critical to promoting good governance, improving and expanding human capital, and contributing to accelerated and sustainable economic growth. In the midst of an increasingly knowledge-based global economy, 30 million primary school-age children in Africa—one in every four—are out of school, along with 20 million adolescents. The United States works to expand opportunities for African children so that they and their families can enjoy the benefits and opportunities derived from an education. FY 2014 funding will focus on basic education activities that will assist Africa in meeting the Millennium Development Goals for education. Programs will focus on improving the quality of education, particularly reading in primary grades, and increasing equitable access to education in crisis and conflict environments. Programs that enhance community involvement in education will continue to increase access to educational opportunities for girls and other marginalized populations.

With almost 200 million people between 15 and 24 years of age, Africa has the youngest population in the world. In a majority of African countries, youth account for more than 20 percent of the population. Africa is not creating enough jobs to absorb the 10 million to 12 million young people entering its labor market each year, and many youth do not possess the skills needed by employers. With FY 2014 resources, programs will build youth skills and capacity through better and more relevant technical and vocational training. In addition, programs will continue to focus on leadership, entrepreneurship and participation and dialogue through community service.

Conserving Africa's natural resources, mitigating the harmful effects of climate change, and promoting populations' ability to adapt to climatic changes and volatility 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.

Under the President's Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative, programs will focus on helping countries assess their vulnerability to climate change, and on building the information systems 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 the GCC, 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 land management that help reduce or sequester greenhouse gas emissions.

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

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) is a key vehicle for delivering transformational economic growth that complements the programs detailed in this request. With MCC Compacts exceeding \$5 billion, countries in sub-Saharan Africa 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.

Angola

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Angola, one of three countries in Africa that maintain a Strategic Partnership Dialogue with the United States, possesses a capable military that today ensures its role as a stabilizing regional force. Yet, despite its immense potential, Angola's development indicators remain among the worst in the world, with more than half of the population living in poverty and life expectancy at birth of 52 years. U.S. assistance will focus on preventing major infectious diseases, strengthening health systems, increasing access to family planning and reproductive health services, and building capacity within non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working in health advocacy and health service delivery. U.S. assistance will also continue to promote stabilization and security sector reform.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	59,735	*	55,998	-3,737
Development Assistance	1,000	*	-	-1,000
Global Health Programs - State	10,300	*	10,938	638
Global Health Programs - USAID	40,500	*	38,700	-1,800
International Military Education and Training	435	*	360	-75
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	7,500	*	6,000	-1,500

Global Health Programs

The country's infrastructure and public service systems were in ruins by the end of the civil war in 2002. Lack of access to quality health and education services has constrained the social development of Angola's population. Child and maternal mortality rates are among the highest in the world, with almost one child in five not surviving to age five, while maternal mortality is 610 per 100,000 live births. The high fertility rate of 5.8 births per woman and lack of access to clean water contributes to the problem. Malaria is widespread and the number one killer of children. HIV/AIDS prevalence in Angola is relatively low, which presents the United States with the opportunity, in collaboration with Angola's public and private sectors, as well as civil society, to help prevent the spread of this disease before it rises to the devastating rates seen in neighboring countries within the region.

Assistance provided through the Global Health Programs (GHP) accounts will support the goals and principles of Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. The U.S. Government has partnered with the Government of Angola and other stakeholders to support the development of an integrated, comprehensive, and sustainable health system and a strong workforce capable of providing quality health care services to all Angolans under the Health Systems Strengthening approach. U.S. assistance will support investments in quality health service delivery by providing capacity-building for Angolan NGOs working in this sector, which will complement the implementation and procurement reform objectives of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Forward initiative. U.S. assistance will also continue to support the Angolan Ministry of Health (MOH) to build institutional capacity, while simultaneously strengthening provincial and district level systems.

Key Intervention:

- **HIV/AIDS:** In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, Angola will receive \$15.3 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Working with civil society, funds will help raise awareness of available services for persons infected and affected with HIV, combat stigma, and support the Ministry of Health/National AIDS Institute (MOH/INLS) efforts to ensure that everyone knows their HIV status.
- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$29.0 million to continue improving malaria diagnosis and case management and expanding 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 2014 request level for Angola 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 2014 operating year budget is set.

Following up on universal bed nets distribution started in FY 2013, PMI will intensify Information, Education and Communication and Behavior Change Communication (IEC/BCC) activities to promote use of bed nets, while continuing with programs for indoor residual spray campaigns to decrease malaria incidence. Universal coverage with Artemisinin-based-combination Therapy (ACTs) was achieved in earlier years.

- **Maternal and Child Health:** \$1.3 million in activities will continue to support the MOH with polio surveillance, routine immunizations, and nationwide health campaigns.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** \$4 million of U.S assistance will strengthen the health systems that provide access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. The focus will be on continuing to create a policy enabling environment that promotes high quality reproductive health care for all. Health care providers will be trained to provide the whole range of family planning methods including healthy spacing, and will continue to receive specific training in the provision of long-term family planning methods. USAID will purchase contraceptives and provide technical assistance to complement MOH efforts to achieve contraceptive security, ensuring that Angolans are able to choose, obtain and use high quality contraceptives.

International Military Education and Training

Angola is a major regional power and has one of the largest and most capable militaries on the continent. International Military Education and Training (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 are attending courses. IMET funds will bolster professionalism in the Angolan armed forces and promote goodwill between Angolans and Americans.

Key Intervention:

- \$0.4 million to support continued military professionalization, provide exposure to American values and institutions, and build a deeper military-to-military relationship with Angola's forces.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Angola is one of the most heavily mined countries in the world and possesses large stockpiles of Cold War era weapons and munitions that pose a risk to civilian populations. Continued U.S. support for the removal of landmines will allow displaced persons and refugees to return home and safely access roads, water supplies, and agricultural land. The continued destruction of at-risk, unstable, excess, and obsolete weapons and munitions will decrease the possibility of accidental munitions explosions and the resulting civilian casualties. This work directly contributes to the ongoing reduction in civilian casualties caused by landmines and other explosive remnants of war and is a prerequisite for follow-on economic development.

Key Intervention:

- \$6.0 million to fund the work of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) clearing hundreds of acres of land and the destruction of excess, aging, at-risk, and obsolete weapons and munitions stockpiled by the army and air force in densely populated areas.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Monitoring and evaluation activities in FY 2012 played a pertinent role in improving the execution of USAID's tasks and commitments, according to the reforms established by the USAID Forward Agenda and the Operational Principles of the Policy Framework.

In FY 2012, USAID concluded the final evaluation report of the Municipal Development Program (MDP). The goal of MDP was to increase the administrative capacity of five municipalities to better articulate their needs and jointly plan the development of the respective municipalities.

Also in FY 2012, USAID conducted the final evaluation of the Agricultural Development and Finance Program, also referred to as "ProAgro." Lessons learned from the six years of agricultural cooperative development experience, especially related to coffee and bananas, can be applied to future donor projects in Angola and other countries. The full evaluation reports for MDP and ProAgro can be found at: dec.usaid.gov.

USAID, with the relevant support from the central and provincial Government, conducted an assessment to gather data and information to facilitate the design of a prospective evaluation for a Climate Risk Reduction Project, to be implemented in the flood/drought susceptible regions of the Cuvelai River Basin (Cunene Province).

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Program reviews concluded that Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) funds were being used effectively and efficiently, improving and hastening access to demined areas throughout the country. IMET program reviews determined that the military-to-military relationship and capacity building are moving in the right direction. Additionally, the Angolan military's U.S.-funded HIV/AIDS reduction programs continue to benefit Angola and improve the United States - Angola relationship.

The preparation, reporting, and revision of the Annual Portfolio Review and Report in FY 2012, allowed USAID to identify strengths and weaknesses at the operational, technical, and programmatic level and in

relation to the stakeholders. As an outcome of the recommendations, USAID conducted Data Quality Assessments at three partner organizations working in water and sanitation, secondary education/vocational training and family planning. Also, USAID strengthened the monitoring of the PEPFAR partners' results and the quality of the data and information they submitted, by analyzing their FY 2012 quarterly and final reports through the Strategic Information system.

The municipal profiles and Integrated Development Plans produced in the five municipalities through the MDP are becoming the cornerstones for the municipalities' planning. These documents will help the administrations to access central government funds and create linkages with broad national strategies.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Formal program reviews of the humanitarian demining and weapons destruction programs informed funding decisions under the NADR account to clear high and medium impacted communities, perform surveys of suspected hazard areas, conduct mine risk education campaigns, and safely destroy weapons and munitions throughout Angola. IMET funding will be used to assist the Angolan military in its efforts to develop an internal English language instruction program that is less dependent upon U.S. assistance and to reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS in the military.

USAID plans to increase focus on prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV and on protecting adolescent sexual reproductive health. Also, following the request from the Minister of Health, USAID plans to help strengthen the Government's logistics and supply chain systems.

Changes and innovations from the PEPFAR Country Operation Plan 2012 include directly funding more local NGOs. Also, innovation is being directed towards increased focus on Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT), including more emphasis on mobile clinics for testing and improvement of VCT centers and referral systems.

Benin

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Benin is a model of democracy in West Africa. Presidential elections in March 2011 and legislative elections a month later were peaceful and benefited from strong citizen participation and robust press freedom. However, poor health care, low-quality public education and insufficiently transparent governance persist as obstacles to national development. The United States supports efforts to improve the health of Beninese families by reducing the malaria disease burden, improving the health of mothers and young children, and strengthening the health system. Additionally, U.S. assistance provides support to enhance the capacity of Benin's military, thereby enabling the country to maintain domestic peace and security while contributing to regional stability.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	28,630	*	23,710	-4,920
Global Health Programs - USAID	28,400	*	23,500	-4,900
International Military Education and Training	230	*	210	-20

Global Health Programs

Benin's health system is structured geographically to provide nearly every citizen access to basic health services; however, service quality remains poor due to weak health system management. Malaria is the single most prevalent cause of death in children under five. Maternal mortality remains high, with limited improvement over the last decade. Under-five mortality has decreased, but high neonatal mortality persists. Modern contraceptive prevalence, at 7.9 percent, is very low even by West African standards. U.S. assistance will support improved planning and implementation of key national programs focused on malaria, maternal and child health, and family planning, and will complement national efforts to achieve the health-related Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

Assistance provided through the Global Health Programs accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. U.S. assistance will strengthen the health system by building the capacity of the public health system to lead national programs, provide quality services at the decentralized level, expand its reach to underserved urban populations, and support private health care providers to align their services with national norms.

Key Interventions:

- **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 2014 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 that the FY 2014 operating year budget is set. 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 (MCH):** U.S. assistance will provide \$3.5 million to support proven, high-impact and low-cost interventions that 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. Also included are essential nutrition actions, as well as the prevention of diarrheal diseases through the promotion of hand-washing and water treatment promotion in disadvantaged urban and peri-urban families.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** U.S. assistance will include \$3.0 million to expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services, information and reproductive health care. Such programs enhance the ability of couples to plan the number and spacing of their children, including the timing of first birth. They also make substantial contributions to reducing abortion, maternal and child mortality, and morbidity, and to mitigating adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth, and state stability. U.S. assistance will focus on commodity support, with an emphasis on injectables and other longer-term family planning methodologies. A small portion of FP/RH funds will be directed towards the surgical repair of obstetric fistulas.

International Military Education and Training

Benin is a substantial contributor to multilateral peacekeeping operations in Africa and is willing to take part in additional peacekeeping and stabilization operations. Benin has assumed a leadership role in maritime security for the Gulf of Guinea, a key U.S. objective in the region. International Military Education and Training (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. 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 funds will support efforts to enhance regional stability by professionalizing the military.

Key Intervention:

- Funds will help support the development of a professional, apolitical, and well-trained military that will contribute to Benin's stability, support border security, and enhance its peacekeeping capacity. U.S. assistance may include senior professional military education and defense resource management training.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2012, USAID/Benin conducted routine activities to monitor programmatic and financial performance, in addition to the completion and initiation of multiple evaluation milestones:

- The final evaluation of integrated case management of common childhood diseases at the community level helped refine USAID/Benin's approaches to addressing the acute shortage of health workers through task-shifting to community health workers;
- A program audit of the malaria program recommended several actions to improve data collection and reporting, commodity management and project site visits;
- Three quarterly program reviews were completed to assess progress on program activities;
- One national survey was conducted to provide data on how commodities and supplies are reaching and benefitting the intended end-users of USAID-supported products; and
- An annual review was conducted to examine USAID/Benin's health portfolio.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The above monitoring and evaluation activities in FY 2012 led to the following targeted actions:

- Lessons learned from the Integrated Family Health Project were used in the development of the Benin GHI Country Strategy, as well as in the development of new integrated project activities for MCH and FP/RH; and
- Actions following the malaria program audit led to the strengthening of commodity management, data collection and protection protocols; resumption of quarterly site visits to program sites; and the resolution of environment-related issues that will enhance future program implementation.

In FY 2013, Benin will participate in the multi-country impact evaluation of malaria interventions funded by the PMI in reducing under-five mortality. Data from Benin's fourth Demographic and Health Survey that was completed in 2012 will provide a baseline for the next generation of projects for the health sector.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The evaluation of the integrated community case management project showed that community-based prevention and treatment of malaria is a critical building block for an integrated malaria control program. The FY 2014 budget request includes funding for the continuation of such activities, which will complement other activities targeting local capacity development and the urban poor.

Botswana

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Botswana is one of the United States’ strongest, most outspoken allies in Africa and offers a powerful model to the region and to the world of a stable, democratic African nation. However, Botswana is still struggling to combat one of the world’s highest rates of income inequality and the second highest HIV prevalence rate in the world, while attempting to meet the pressing need to diversify its diamond dependent economy. U.S. assistance supports management of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, including the epidemic’s broader impact on women and vulnerable citizens. Assistance also seeks to build a more robust military-to-military partnership with Botswana while encouraging Botswana's support for regional security.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	66,979	*	50,471	-16,508
Foreign Military Financing	200	*	200	-
Global Health Programs - State	66,000	*	49,711	-16,289
International Military Education and Training	779	*	560	-219

Foreign Military Financing

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) will support professionalization of the Botswana military through training, advisory support and equipment. Funds may also be used to meet equipment and operational needs in support of peacekeeping operations, including the provision of technical service updates and training for items such as C-130 operations and maintenance.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will include \$0.2 million to provide equipment and training to support professionalization of the Botswana military.

Global Health Programs

Assistance provided through the Global Health Programs account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

Botswana has an HIV/AIDS prevalence of 24.8 percent among adults ages 15 to 49, one of the highest in the world. It is estimated that 0.3 million Botswana are living with HIV/AIDS.

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: In linkage with the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Botswana will receive \$49.7 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (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 are attending courses.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$0.6 million to support professionalization of the Botswana Defense Force (BDF) through courses in the United States.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Data Quality Assessments (DQAs) were done in 15 locations throughout the country, mostly with local nongovernmental organization (NGO) sub-partners. DQAs were also introduced to the Government of Botswana (GOB) Districts through Center for Disease Control activities with the Ministry of Local Government. In FY 2012 DQA activities with the GOB were further developed and standardized.

Portfolio Reviews were also done for each project. Additionally, Post completed a final evaluation of a three-year project that supported orphans and vulnerable children, and is completing a bio-behavioral surveillance survey to identify and understand the size and locations of most-at-risk populations and determine their impact on the transmission of HIV in Botswana.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The interagency “Journey of PEPFAR” workshop produced 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 initiative and mission priorities (notably gender, gender based violence, and youth). 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 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 U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM) and in Washington, which evaluate program performance against the goals stated in AFRICOM’s annual Commander’s Intent and assess country-specific projections for resources needed to further U.S. objectives.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Continued support for the BDF through the IMET and FMF programs meets important needs of one of the most professional militaries in Africa, thereby strengthening bilateral relations with a force that serves as a regional role model and consistent partner.

PEPFAR support has contributed to the success that the country has achieved in providing critical prevention, treatment, care, and support services to those affected by HIV/AIDS. Moving forward, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will seek to directly fund some of the local NGOs

that have been beneficiaries of USAID capacity building programs and are now ready to transition to more direct ownership, with the eventual goal of creating completely locally-supported programs.

Burkina Faso

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Burkina Faso is a relatively stable, majority Muslim country. It remains one of the world’s poorest countries, ranking 181st out of 187 countries in the 2011 United Nations Development Program Human Development Index, with approximately 80 percent of its 15.8 million people dependent on subsistence agriculture. Malnutrition persists at crisis levels for a high percentage of children in several regions, and limited access to basic health care contributes to serious public health problems. Burkina Faso is a strong regional ally in the fight against extremist activities and has supported U.S. efforts against terrorists in the Sahel since 2006. Its president, Blaise Compaoré, has played a constructive role in promoting solutions to a number of regional conflicts. Burkina Faso is an important participant in humanitarian and peacekeeping operations in various countries. The country has deployed four battalions and two formed police units to Darfur, and a battalion to support the African-led International Support Mission to Mali. U.S. assistance promotes stability, sustainable economic growth, and public health in Burkina Faso and the region. Specifically, U.S. assistance will support Burkina Faso’s work in mediating regional conflict; combating terrorism and violent extremism; increasing food security and agricultural production; and mitigating malaria and other health pandemics, malnutrition, food insecurity, trafficking in persons, and the harmful effects of climate change.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	35,117	*	9,200	-25,917
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,000	*	9,000	-
International Military Education and Training	308	*	200	-108
P.L. 480 Title II	25,809	*	-	-25,809

Global Health Programs

Despite recent improvement of health indicators and strong commitment from the Government of Burkina Faso (GoBF) to addressing infectious diseases, morbidity and mortality rates remain high. Continued efforts are necessary to achieve national objectives and Millennium Development Goals by the 2015 target date. As the primary cause of morbidity and mortality, malaria is a leading public health problem in Burkina Faso. In 2011, malaria accounted for about 44 percent of all outpatient consultations, 54 percent of all hospitalizations, and 35 percent of all deaths nationwide. Among children under the age of five, these rates are even higher, with malaria accounting for 54 percent of consultations, 80 percent of hospitalizations, and 70 percent of deaths.

U.S. assistance provided through the Global Health Programs – the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) account will improve health outcomes, particularly for the most vulnerable populations, by working with Burkina Faso to build an effective and sustainable response to malaria. In support of the President’s Malaria Initiative goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent, U.S. assistance will provide \$9.0 million to scale-up proven preventive measures and treatment interventions that will contribute to achieving 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups. The FY 2014 request level for Burkina Faso does not include the total projected funding for the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI). Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time

that the FY 2014 operating year budget is set. Assistance will be provided through a USAID contract and cooperative agreements with international and/or local organizations, and will address gaps in the GoBF's National Malaria Control Strategic Plan. The malaria program coordinates with USAID regional and Washington-managed health programs in Burkina Faso that address HIV/AIDS in high-risk populations, provide reproductive health services, and work to eliminate neglected tropical diseases.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will procure accurate and rapid malaria diagnostic tests and life-saving antimalarial medicines for uncomplicated and severe malaria.
- U.S.-funded programs will provide technical assistance on supply chain management issues in order to strengthen the ability of the public health system and its personnel to avoid stock outs of critical supplies and medications.
- Activities will build the capacity of community health workers and National Malaria Control Program staff to ensure the highest quality of services and to conduct monitoring and reporting.
- U.S. assistance will promote behavior change and support behavior change interventions among health workers and the population at large in order to improve adherence to proven and effective malaria prevention efforts.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (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 are attending courses. Professionalization of military personnel will continue U.S. government efforts to support the overarching goal of enhancing the capacity of Burkina Faso to contribute to regional peace and security and counterterrorism efforts.

Key Interventions:

- IMET funding will support the professionalization of Burkinabè military leaders.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

In July 2008, The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) and the GoBF signed a five-year, \$481 million Compact aimed at reducing poverty and stimulating economic growth. The Compact, ending in July 2014, will increase rural productivity and investment in land through improved land tenure security and land management; expand the productive use of land in order to increase the volume and value of agricultural production; enhance access to markets through investments in the road network; and increase primary school completion rates for girls through the Burkinabè Response to Improve Girls' Chances to Succeed (BRIGHT) II program, which builds on the success of the BRIGHT I MCC Threshold program.

As of January 2013, progress has been made on important reforms in the areas of water resource management, roads maintenance, and rural land governance. Capacity building activities across all MCC-supported projects are well underway. The BRIGHT II education program, administered by USAID, will be successfully completed in February of 2013.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Data quality assessments (such as the one conducted for the counter-malaria program in FY 2012 and FY 2013), regular monitoring, and quarterly and annual

reviews of activity performance are used to make decisions about which activities should be continued as designed, which activities should be redesigned, and which should be expanded or dropped. These programmatic determinations have led to revisions in activity budgets. Monitoring results and recommendations are used to improve the design of future activities, and to document success stories, best practices, and lessons learned. The U.S.-supported Demographic and Health Survey, finalized in FY 2012, provides quality, outcome-level data measuring the impact of U.S.-funded health and nutrition projects in Burkina Faso.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Regular monitoring of the antimalarial commodity stock situation in Burkina Faso, and observations of previous procurement delays and long lead times for life-saving antimalarial medicines among non-U.S. Government partners, led the USAID malaria program to work with the National Malaria Control Program and the central medical stores to adjust commodity orders for 2013. This involved coordinating with multiple partners to reach consensus on the quantities and products to shift from one funding portfolio to another. This regular monitoring informed a subsequent request that GoBF funding be set aside for such procurements to avoid any chance of losing these funds. USAID also shifted some funds from the FY 2012 severe malaria kit budget line to purchase artemisinin-based combination therapies and rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs); GoBF funds would be used to purchase RDTs and severe malaria kits for children. This is an excellent example of collaborative effort to ensure that sufficient quantities of all antimalarial medicines and rapid diagnostic tests are available in advance of the 2013 peak malaria transmission period.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The new USAID malaria bilateral project, expected to be awarded in FY 2013, was designed based on lessons learned during the Maternal and Child Health Integrated Program implementation period of 2009-2013.

Burundi

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Despite continued peace, two successful rounds of national elections, and progress on a number of social indicators, Burundi remains one of the least developed countries in the world. The Government of Burundi (GOB), the private sector, civil society, and Burundi's development partners are focused on promoting economic growth and improving social conditions for Burundians, which will be advanced greatly by increased regional integration within the East African Community.

U.S. foreign assistance will focus on supporting the GOB to improve the health status of the population, including combating HIV/AIDS and malaria as well as reducing the high rates of chronic malnutrition. Additionally, it will help build Burundi's capacity to maintain peace and security, both at home and in the region. The GOB has placed renewed emphasis on improving scorecard indicators to attain Millennium Challenge Corporation threshold status.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	41,385	*	31,724	-9,661
Global Health Programs - State	5,000	*	14,899	9,899
Global Health Programs - USAID	16,560	*	16,500	-60
International Military Education and Training	420	*	325	-95
P.L. 480 Title II	19,405	*	-	-19,405

Global Health Programs

Assistance provided through the Global Health Programs (GHP) account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. The GOB is strongly committed to improving the health status of the population and is demonstrating this priority through an emphasis on key national initiatives such as the Poverty Reduction Strategy and mandating free HIV/AIDS and maternal and child health services.

Despite the supportive policy environment and the significant improvements in past years, health indicators in Burundi remain concerning. Burundi has an estimated maternal mortality rate of 500 per 100,000 live births and an under-five mortality rate of 79 per 1,000 live births. Additionally, the national modern contraceptive rate is only 18 percent while the total fertility rate is 6.4 births per woman. While the number of confirmed malaria cases continues to decrease, malaria still accounts for 30 percent of all outpatient clinic visits.

Although HIV prevalence is low among the general population, it remains extremely high in key populations. In accordance with the GHI strategy and the National Health Development Plan for Burundi, U.S. health assistance will focus on Maternal and Child Health (MCH), family planning and reproductive health, malaria, and HIV/AIDS. Assistance provided through GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the GHI to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Burundi will receive \$18.4 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. The FY 2014 request plans to support increased access to and capacity-building of high-quality Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission services; addressing underlying factors that contribute to HIV risk including gender-based violence, alcohol abuse, and social and cultural norms; promotion of correct and consistent condom use, counseling and testing; procurement of HIV test kits, laboratory equipment and reagents; improvement of access to testing and counseling, including provider-initiated testing and counseling; and a performance-based financing approach in the focus areas.
- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$8.0 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 2014 request level for Burundi 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 2014 operating year budget is set. Programs may include: regular distribution of insecticide-treated bed nets to pregnant women; technical support to the GOB for mass campaigns to distribute mosquito nets; support for the operation of a functional insectarium and associated laboratory for entomological surveillance; assistance in dissemination of new protocols for malaria case management based on international best practices; preventive treatment of malaria during pregnancy; establishment of quality assurance for antimalarial products and improved management of pharmaceutical and logistical operations; and capacity building of the National Malaria Control Program.
- **Maternal Child Health:** U.S. assistance of \$2.0 million will assist in creating demand for quality services and increase the government's response capacity. Activities will focus on prevention and treatment of childhood illnesses including malaria, diarrhea and acute respiratory infections through the integrated management of childhood illnesses approach. Funding will also be used for birth preparedness and maternity services such as provider training, facility-based deliveries and referral support for complicated deliveries, and for providing treatment of obstetric complications through emergency obstetric care training and the provision of immunizations.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** U.S. assistance of \$3.0 million will be used to expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services, information, and reproductive health services; to support the National Reproductive Health Program by focusing on improved service delivery, behavior change communication and community-based distribution of contraceptives; and to promote longer term methods such as implants and inter-uterine devices, male involvement, and youth-friendly reproductive health services.

International Military Education and Training

defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, and 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.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$0.3 million to continue development of effective civilian oversight of the military and civil-military relations. Funding may provide English language training and support of civilian control of the military, human rights, military justice and management of defense resources.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: During the course of FY 2012, USAID conducted regular performance monitoring throughout its programs with site visits to ensure activities were being implemented as planned. In May and June 2012, USAID's Regional Inspector General performed a program audit of Burundi's MCH program. In addition, during FY 2012 USAID commissioned an external evaluation of work to date on Burundi's coffee value chain. During FY 2014, USAID/Burundi will conduct a final evaluation of the Food for Peace Preventing Malnutrition in Children Under Two Approach program and a mid-term review of an Integrated Health Project.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Regular program monitoring revealed a need to focus more strongly on community and facility based health programming, which led to an adjustment in the design of the current Integrated Health Project.

The MCH audit produced recommendations on how to improve program sustainability which have been integrated into the design of the Integrated Health Project. The evaluation of work in the coffee value chain is being used to design a modest follow-on project that will seek to consolidate gains made in this sector.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: U.S. foreign assistance programming uses cross-sector synergies and linkages to maximize and broaden impact, capitalize on best practices, and address other unfunded sector needs. Investments in the health sector will continue given the extraordinary needs and be adjusted to maximize impact where indicators demonstrate greatest achievements. The Integrated Health Project will decrease overall support costs for the sector and, therefore, enable USAID to extend the reach of health programs writ large.

Cameroon

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Rich in agricultural potential, mineral resources, oil, gas, and timber, Cameroon has one of the largest economies in Sub-Saharan Africa and serves as a transportation hub for goods to Chad and the Central African Republic. The country has seen improvements in its human rights record, but much remains to be done. Despite relative political security and a fairly diversified economy that has more than doubled during the last decade, endemic corruption, inadequate infrastructure, and government inefficiency constrain Cameroon's growth and socioeconomic development. In addition, Cameroon faces significant challenges in the public health sector. Between 2004 and 2011, maternal mortality increased from 669 to 782 deaths per 100,000 live births. Moreover, despite the drop in HIV-prevalence from approximately six percent to approximately four percent between 2004 and 2011, the country's overall number of people living with HIV/AIDS remains one of the highest in the Central Africa region.

While President Paul Biya won another seven-year mandate in the 2011 presidential elections, vociferous criticism of the electoral process led to the implementation of important reforms, including a new electoral code and biometric voter registration. The Senate, Parliamentary, and municipal elections planned for 2013 are an opportunity to test Cameroon's commitment to improving its democratic processes.

U.S. foreign assistance programs seek to reduce maternal mortality and the incidence of HIV/AIDS through strengthened health care delivery systems, and to increase the professionalism and effectiveness of Cameroon's military forces, especially in efforts to ensure maritime security.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	13,972	*	24,847	10,875
Global Health Programs - State	11,250	*	23,107	11,857
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,500	*	1,500	-
International Military Education and Training	270	*	240	-30
P.L. 480 Title II	952	*	-	-952

Global Health Programs

Improving the health of its population remains a key priority for the Government of Cameroon (GoC), as highlighted in its National Health Development Plan. Cameroon also recently developed an ambitious HIV/AIDS National Strategic Plan, which focuses on scaling-up treatment coverage and prevention of mother-to-child transmission, as well as new infections in vulnerable and most-at-risk populations. Despite these national commitments, the GoC has not significantly increased financial investments in the health sector.

State Programs: Significant U.S. engagement through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and our active diplomacy under the Global Health Initiative (GHI) has helped leverage greater Cameroonian ownership of the country's health care system, which the United States hopes will result in increased health care budgets as long-term engagement continues. U.S. assistance provided through the

Global Health Programs (GHP) accounts will support the goals and principles of the GHI to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: In linkage with PEPFAR, Cameroon will receive \$23.1 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention of mother-to-child transmission; care and support to orphans and vulnerable children; and support for health systems strengthening with a particular focus on labs, strategic information, human resources for health, and pharmaceutical systems.

United States Agency for International Development (USAID Programs): The GoC currently allocates less than six percent of its national budget to the health sector, which is short of its Abuja Declaration commitment of 15 percent in order to meet health sector Millennium Development Goals. Multilateral and bilateral assistance compensates for this public spending gap and helps to meet the nation's critical public health needs. The U.S. Government works with the GoC to strengthen health care delivery and human capital within the public health system in order to address critical gaps in access to quality health services.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will provide more than \$1.5 million in HIV/AIDS-related programming to improve the population's access to pharmaceuticals and health services.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses. IMET funds will include a focus on professionalization of Cameroon maritime forces.

Key Interventions:

U.S. assistance will provide \$0.2 million to support the participation of military officers in maritime training programs, including the International Boarding Officer course and International Maritime Officer course. The increased professionalization of Cameroon's military achieved through this engagement will enhance Cameroon's ability to support efforts to reduce piracy and increase security in the Gulf of Guinea.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken during FY 2012. USAID/West Africa Regional Health Office monitored implementation of the HIV/AIDS Prevention Program through site visits, data quality assessments, and a formal portfolio review. Monitoring activities were also documented through various PEPFAR reporting processes, including the semi-annual program report, and annual program report for FY 2012. Activities in Peace and Security are evaluated by the Defense and Security Cooperation Agency on an annual basis.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: PEPFAR Cameroon has commissioned a critical set of research activities to carry out key population size estimations; HIV/AIDS

data triangulation; and HIV-prevention service mapping, all of which will provide strategic information for the continued development of the Cameroon PEPFAR program. Information derived from a pharmaceutical management system assessment carried out in FY 2012 is being used to strengthen PEPFAR support in this area.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The U.S. Government began implementing several research projects in FY 2012 in order to improve on program planning and decision-making with regard to the HIV/AIDS portfolio. As part of the process for FY 2013 planning, agencies implementing PEPFAR-funded activities were asked to carry out a thorough pipeline analysis to assist in projecting future financial indicators. GHP funds requested for FY 2014 will continue to target activities associated with the aforementioned three strategic pillars, which represent the best use of U.S. assistance within the Cameroonian context.

Cape Verde

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Cape Verde is one of Africa's success stories and an important partner in West Africa for the United States. A model of democratic governance, Cape Verde enjoys relatively high literacy rates, high per capita income, and positive health indicators. Its strategic location also means that Cape Verde is increasingly at the crossroads of the transatlantic narcotics trade. Maritime security, domain awareness, and border control, as well as the crosscutting areas of bilateral engagement and development in Cape Verde, are among the highest priorities for the United States. U.S. foreign assistance will professionalize the military of Cape 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 Cape 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 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	108	*	100	-8
International Military Education and Training	108	*	100	-8

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (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 are attending courses.

Key Intervention:

- Funding will support training to develop a small, modern, and professionally-trained force, as well as expand middle management capabilities among the Officer Corps in preparation for more senior positions.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

In October 2010, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) and the Government of Cape Verde completed a five-year, \$110.0 million Compact aimed at transforming Cape Verde's economy from aid-dependency to sustainable, private sector-led growth. Because of Cape Verde's continued success with good governance and economic policy reform, and based on the successful implementation of its first compact, in February 2012, MCC awarded Cape Verde a \$66.2 million second compact, marking the first time globally that any country has been awarded a second MCC compact.. Cape Verde's second compact entered into force on November 30, 2012, and is comprised of two key projects: 1) the 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 Cape Verdean households and businesses; and 2) The Land Management for Investment Project, which is designed to

reduce the time required to establish secure property rights and to provide conclusive land information in areas of near-term high development potential in Cape Verde.

Central African Republic

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Central African Republic (CAR) has a long history of development, governance, and human rights challenges. Significant portions of its territory remain uncontrolled and ungoverned, with the presence of multiple armed actors creating insecurity in much of the north and northeast. The Lord's Resistance Army continues to terrorize civilians in the southeastern part of the country. While the 2008 Inclusive Political Dialogue and subsequent peace agreements brought an end to much of the country's internal conflict, widespread fighting resumed in December 2012 when the Seleka rebel alliance threatened the capital Bangui. As a result of insecurity, the U.S. Embassy suspended operations. The coalition government, formed in February 2013 through peace negotiations under the auspices of the Economic Community of Central African States, splintered and was removed from power when the Seleka alliance resumed its offensive and took control of Bangui in March 2013. In light of these events, as of April 2013, the United States is reviewing all foreign assistance to CAR. In recent years, U.S. bilateral assistance to CAR focused on professionalizing the security forces in order to bolster the country's stability, instill respect for human rights, and promote democratic values. The current request assumes that, within the FY 2014 timeframe, CAR will have a democratically elected government and that the U.S. Embassy will have resumed operations.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	10,143	*	120	-10,023
International Military Education and Training	115	*	120	5
P.L. 480 Title II	10,028	*	-	-10,028

International Military Education and Training

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 are attending courses. Support may include mobile education teams focused on civil-military relations and international law.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. foreign assistance will provide \$0.1 million to support the training of CAR military leaders, increasing the overall level of professionalism and effective leadership among the military.

Chad

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

As it emerges from decades of regional conflict and internal turmoil, Chad has the opportunity to improve its governance and development. A 2010 peace agreement with Sudan continues to hold, and Chad currently enjoys relative stability; however, there remains a risk that conflict will spill over from Libya, the Central African Republic, and Nigeria. Chad is one of the poorest countries in the world, ranking 184th out of 186 countries in the 2012 United Nations Development Program Human Development Index. Approximately 38 percent of Chadians are undernourished, making Chad one of the most food-insecure countries in the world. The Chadian government is taking steps to improve infrastructure and foster stability. The United States continues to encourage Chad to advance good governance. U.S. foreign assistance priorities focus on professionalizing the Chadian military.

In response to regional and international requests, Chad deployed approximately 2200 combat troops to Mali in early 2013 to participate in a regional intervention against extremist and terrorist elements threatening the stability and territorial integrity of that country. Moreover, as a partner in the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership, Chad plays an important role in our efforts to combat terrorism and extremism the broader Sahel region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	85,002	*	280	-84,722
Foreign Military Financing	200	*	-	-200
International Military Education and Training	375	*	280	-95
P.L. 480 Title II	84,427	*	-	-84,427

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (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 are attending courses.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide nearly \$0.3 million to continue offering training to professionalize the military and strengthen its capacity to maintain border security.

Comoros

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Maintaining a strong bilateral relationship with Comoros and building its maritime security capacity are key priorities for the United States, as these efforts will contribute to a more stable Indian Ocean region. U.S. Government outreach in Comoros focuses on engagement and relationship-building, allowing access to Comorian institutions that may contribute to U.S. and regional counterpiracy and counterterrorism efforts. In 2013, Comoros demonstrated a strong interest in becoming involved in international peacekeeping operations, both through active participation in the East Africa Standby Force and through deployments to ongoing peace operations under the African Union and the United Nations. U.S. security assistance in FY 2014 will focus on training the country's military and security forces and developing a maritime defense force.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	127	*	100	-27
International Military Education and Training	127	*	100	-27

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (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 are attending courses. IMET-funded courses focused on maritime security may also take place in-country.

Key Intervention:

- Resources will support the training of Comorian military leaders, increasing their level of professionalism and enhancing their capacity to ensure maritime security.

Cote d'Ivoire

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Côte d'Ivoire has made political and economic progress since the end of the post-electoral crisis in 2011. President Alassane Ouattara's administration had a number of early successes, including: re-opening the government and banks in Abidjan; assembling an ethnically and politically mixed government; holding national legislative elections; proactively engaging with the opposition; reinvigorating the investment climate; and moving to rebuild the nation and its institutions. Progress has been limited on national political reconciliation and accountability for crimes committed during the crisis years and on security sector reform. Furthermore, the provision of basic services continues to challenge the government, especially outside of Abidjan. U.S. assistance priorities in Côte d'Ivoire focus on supporting the Government of Cote d'Ivoire (GOCI) in managing its HIV/AIDS epidemic, strengthening public sector institutions to improve service delivery and accountability, and building the capacity of the security sector to maintain peace and stability.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	150,688	*	135,370	-15,318
Economic Support Fund	14,715	*	11,500	-3,215
Foreign Military Financing	300	*	200	-100
Global Health Programs - State	118,305	*	121,390	3,085
International Military Education and Training	66	*	280	214
P.L. 480 Title II	17,302	*	-	-17,302
Peacekeeping Operations	-	*	2,000	2,000

Economic Support Fund

Democracy Programs: Bolstering democratic institutions in Côte d'Ivoire remains one of the United States' primary foreign assistance goals. FY 2014 funds will prioritize programs that strengthen and legitimize the Ivoirian justice system; build the capacity of the deputies of the National Assembly; improve government responsiveness and accountability; and strengthen linkages between citizens and their elected representatives. These programs are coordinated with the GOCI and other international donors. Resources will be used to continue to strengthen the oversight, legislative, and representational capacity of National Assembly deputies. In addition, FY 2014 funding will support increased access to justice and the improved administration of justice, as a means of promoting democratic rule and stability in the country. Finally, U.S. assistance will support crucial reforms to the electoral code which will clarify voter eligibility and ensure greater inclusion in the electoral process.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support judicial reform by training justice sector professionals, administrators and judicial police; strengthen the capacity of the judicial system by improving case management and increasing awareness of and equal access to justice.
- FY 2014 funding will train and facilitate linkages between the National Assembly and its constituents through pilot programs in select communes.

- U.S.-funded programs will support electoral system reform in anticipation of the 2015 presidential elections.

Basic Education: A 2011 U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) education assessment revealed that access to middle school by Ivoirian children is limited due to an insufficient number of classrooms. As a result, in some regions, up to one-third of students who pass the entrance exam are unable to attend middle school and only 22 percent of girls transition beyond the primary grades. To address this issue, the GOCI Ministry of Education has adopted a plan to improve access by increasing the number of middle schools across the country.

Approximately \$0.5 million will support the GOCI's plan through classroom construction, the provision of technical assistance to the Ministry of Education, and community mobilization as part of an ongoing USAID program.

Key Intervention:

- Funding will further efforts to construct classrooms; engage with the private sector to provide additional resources for classroom construction; and mobilize community support for the newly constructed middle school classrooms to ensure sustainability and ownership.

Foreign Military Financing

Peace and security in Côte d'Ivoire are important strategic goals for the United States, given the substantive role the country plays in the West Africa region and the positive impact stability has on Côte d'Ivoire's neighbors. Recent acts of armed robbery and piracy in the Gulf of Guinea highlight the risk to oil tankers and other commercial shipping in the region. Ivoirian security forces have little capacity to patrol their waters or to coordinate activities with neighboring states. With U.S. assistance, the long-term goal for Côte d'Ivoire will be to resume its traditional leadership in the region, and lead regional cooperation efforts to combat terrorism and transnational crime.

Key Intervention:

- Funding will focus on strengthening the maritime capacity of the Ivoirian security forces to control their respective maritime zones.

Global Health Programs

Assistance provided through the Global Health Programs account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. As a major transportation hub and host to millions of foreign workers, Côte d'Ivoire is a potential flashpoint for the spread of HIV/AIDS throughout the region. Preliminary data from the 2012 Demographic Health Survey, the country's first in 12 years, indicate an overall HIV prevalence rate of approximately 4 percent, down from approximately 5 percent in 2005. The epidemic is driven by early sexual debut, multiple and concurrent sexual partnerships, transactional and intergenerational sex, weak knowledge about HIV, and low condom use during at-risk sex.

Key Intervention:

- In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Côte d'Ivoire will receive \$121.4 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention and, care and treatment programs throughout the country, and to support orphans and vulnerable children.

International Military Education and Training

Côte d'Ivoire's stability is dependent to a large extent on the success of security sector reform (SSR) and the effective functioning of civilian security forces to protect the civilian population. International

Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses. FY 2014 IMET funding will continue to support the professionalization of the military, with a focus on core trainings including: improving respect for human rights and the role of the military in a democratic society; strengthening institutional capacity through training of trainers; and investing in promising future military leaders.

Key Interventions:

- Funding will continue education efforts targeting junior and mid-officer grades of armed forces to increase professionalization and democratization.

Peacekeeping Operations

Two years beyond the post-election crisis, the institutions of the Côte d'Ivoire government strive to regain operational capability following years of neglect, decades of misuse and deliberate gutting during the crisis. The greatest security challenges limiting Côte d'Ivoire's long-term development and stability are the two related issues of SSR and disarmament and demobilization and reintegration (DDR) of former combatants. In tandem with the undertaking to regain basic capability, the government of Côte d'Ivoire has also embarked upon and is in the early stages of SSR, but has a long way to go and significant hurdles to clear before it can stake a claim to having restored the peoples' confidence in it.

The FY 2014 request for peacekeeping operations of \$02 million will provide technical advice, guidance and leadership to the overarching SSR and DDR efforts. These resources will also support long-term reforms to military forces in the aftermath of conflict into professional military forces with respect for the rule of law.

Key Intervention:

- In order to help restore basic security operations capabilities to the government of Côte d'Ivoire, funds will support training teams, and provide advisory assistance, logistical support, infrastructure enhancements, and equipment to the Côte d'Ivoire military.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Quarterly interagency evaluation sessions and biannual portfolio reviews allow for regular reporting on activity progress and the evaluation of assistance priorities in a transition environment. To complement current efforts, USAID/West Africa has developed an evaluation mechanism to support democracy, governance and conflict mitigation activities in the West Africa region. This mechanism will be used to conduct midterm evaluations of activities working with the National Assembly and the judicial sector. Outcomes of these evaluations will be used to make adjustments as necessary to activities and inform future programming.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: PEPFAR has established a system and tools for reviewing and documenting partner performance biannually. The results of these reviews are considered in determining future budget allocations. Partner performance in meeting established targets and providing validated performance data is recorded twice each year during joint agency reviews. Performance is graded as weak, moderate, or strong, and these results are considered with other variables in the awarding and continued funding of grants and contracts. This

process will continue to be strengthened, as it has provided an objective basis for guiding and strengthening project implementation and for eliminating low-performing implementing partners.

A Democracy and Governance Assessment conducted in 2011 has been and continues to be used to inform programmatic choices, along with assessment trips to various cities around the country to ground truth project design. FY 2014 resources will be used to conduct a brief assessment of the electoral support system in Côte d'Ivoire; this assessment will inform the design of an elections assistance project.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: A recent review of PEPFAR activities has led to adjustments in planned treatment activities for FY 2014. In addition, the outcomes of the FY 2013 bi-annual portfolio reviews of USAID-programmed activities will be integrated into the planned activities for FY 2014.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States is committed to a vision in which the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is a stable and democratic nation at peace with its neighbors, able to extend governance structures across its territory, and providing services to meet the basic needs of its citizens. After decades of war and instability, there are positive indications of change in the DRC. The FY 2014 request provides targeted, continued investment without which the DRC may not make sustainable gains against a cycle of conflict and political instability. Accordingly, U.S. assistance in the DRC seeks to bolster peace and stability, particularly in eastern DRC; strengthen governance institutions and the rule of law; increase food security; and support the provision of basic social services, including access to quality health care and education.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	254,354	*	235,994	-18,360
Economic Support Fund	47,915	*	59,892	11,977
Global Health Programs - State	13,770	*	38,332	24,562
Global Health Programs - USAID	97,850	*	122,700	24,850
International Military Education and Training	473	*	320	-153
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	6,000	*	3,250	-2,750
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	*	500	-500
P.L. 480 Title II	68,346	*	-	-68,346
Peacekeeping Operations	19,000	*	11,000	-8,000

Economic Support Fund

Peace and Security Programs: The eastern parts of DRC are still in conflict. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will support the stabilization and recovery efforts in eastern Congo through programming to mitigate conflict and by working with local groups and associations at the community, provincial, and national levels. All programs will take into account the special needs of women in conflict and efforts will be made to secure their position in conflict mediation and peace-building roles. These results will be achieved through contracts and grants to international organizations.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance in the DRC seeks to promote peace-building through local and land conflict mediation. The majority of local disputes in north and south Kivu involve land. Access to land is central to securing one's livelihood, and as such, the use of violence often becomes an option to secure this access. USAID places a distinct focus on assisting women in understanding and securing their rights to land. This request will support the Government of DRC's (GDRC) stabilization and recovery efforts in eastern DRC by focusing on the resolution of land conflict in targeted areas.

- This request identifies and tests models for conflict resolution appropriate to the eastern DRC context. Programming will consider the conflict dynamics specific to a given area and will include community members, traditional leaders, religious figures, and other influential members of society in addressing those dynamics. As USAID learns what models are most effective, these lessons will be shared with donors and the GDRC so that successful interventions can be replicated and scaled-up.
- U.S. assistance continues to support the GDRC's efforts to combat human trafficking of men, women, and children in select mining communities.

Democracy and Good Governance: U.S. engagement in the DRC offers an opportunity to reinforce democratic development through better governance; support provincial and local elections; accelerate decentralization; and enhance GDRC capacity to respond to its citizens. USAID's democracy and governance activities align closely with the objectives of the GDRC, focusing on reinforcing the capacity of state institutions; accelerating decentralization; advancing justice sector reform; promoting good governance; and combating corruption. Enhanced transparency and accountability in the management of public resources will remain critical to improving the GDRC's performance, ability to deliver services at the national and local levels, and strengthening long-term stability.

Key Interventions:

- The request seeks to strengthen the technical and organizational capacity of community groups and local civil society organizations and engage Congolese citizens to participate in democratic processes.
- U.S. assistance will also provide funding to increase the effectiveness of targeted local government institutions to improve the accountability, transparency and responsiveness of the public sector in the delivery of services and assist Congolese decentralization efforts.
- In addition, U.S. assistance will provide support to empower a more effective, independent, and better-resourced judiciary, expanding access to equitable justice and widespread protection of human rights.
- Increasing the professionalism and efficacy of target media practitioners and community radio networks to deliver factual information, as well as enhancing citizen oversight and awareness, are priorities for U.S. foreign assistance.
- Finally, the United States will support national-level actors to identify, create and implement key policies, laws and programs that support effective and cross-sector development in the DRC.

Basic Education: The DRC faces enormous difficulties in delivering education services to school-aged children around the country. Only half of enrollees in first grade reach fifth grade. In FY 2013, USAID worked closely with the GDRC Ministry of Education to develop early grade reading standards and indicators, aiming to improve reading skills of 3.5 million Congolese children by 2015.

Key Interventions:

- The \$11.9 million requested for FY 2014 USAID education assistance will continue to increase access to quality education. In addition, programming will target out-of-school youth, orphans, girls and vulnerable children through school catch-up opportunities. These results will be achieved through contracts and grants to U.S. and international organizations.
- The request will support adolescent girls' transition from primary to secondary school in a safe learning environment that will enable them to assume leadership roles in their communities by providing \$5.0 million for Empowering Adolescent Girls to Lead through Education program.
- USAID will provide technical assistance to the GDRC to develop national policies to strengthen the education sector.
- U.S. foreign assistance seeks to enhance the quality of teacher training programs through innovative technologies.

- In addition, USAID will support improved reading instruction through the development of reading standards and indicators, teacher training programs, and the distribution of teaching and learning materials, as well as rehabilitating and equipping schools in targeted areas.
- Finally, U.S. assistance will harness community engagement and participation to improve quality of education.

Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Population: The protection of civilians affected by conflict in the DRC, especially women and girls affected by sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), is a key U.S. foreign policy interest. SGBV is recognized as a devastating problem in the eastern region and remains highly prevalent throughout the rest of the country. USAID social protection programs, provided through grants to U.S. and international organizations, aim to prevent rape, physical violence, and abuse, as well as to improve access to high-quality services for SGBV survivors.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide support to 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 and conduct survivor advocacy.
- U.S. assistance will also provide care and treatment for SGBV survivors by integrating services to meet medical, psycho-social, legal and income-generating needs. Programs will engage communities in long-term attitude change.
- The request will support the development and strengthening of services and systems that support family cohesion and respond to the separation of children. Through a community-based approach, awareness campaigns, and other behavior change strategies, the program reduces stigmatization, discrimination, and rejection of vulnerable children.

Economic Growth: While the Congolese economy is enjoying sustained growth at around seven percent, largely driven by expansion in the extractive sectors, this growth is highly inequitable. Since 2009, the DRC has had the highest Global Hunger Index score in the world, and the DRC is heavily dependent upon food imports, despite its potential to be the seventh largest agricultural producer globally. Pervasive corruption, lack of credit, and an extremely difficult business climate stifle the emergence of entrepreneurs, while discouraging responsible foreign direct investment. USAID will work to increase agricultural development, ensure more efficient natural resource management, and improve the investment climate. In addition, the request will enhance civilian regulation of the DRC's mineral trade through infrastructure improvements and mineral supply chain traceability. Activities will also build the GDRC's Ministry of Mines' capacity at the national, provincial and local levels, as well as other key actors in the supply chain. These results will be achieved through contracts and grants to U.S. and international organizations and by leveraging private resources through public-private alliances.

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide \$8.0 million to work with the GDRC to implement agricultural development programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals, including combating extremism; promoting political and economic stability; reducing sources of conflict; reducing poverty; and accelerating and sustaining broad-based economic growth.
- U.S. assistance will reduce food insecurity through improved agricultural production, processing, and marketing of staple commodities; protection of the natural resource base for agriculture; increased access to finance; and agriculture policy reform.
- U.S.-funded programs will increase DRC's access to and use of agricultural research and tools, including the development and dissemination of disease-resistant crop varieties.

- U.S. assistance will encourage responsible natural resource trade by promoting civilian control of the mining sector, with a particular focus on breaking the links between armed groups, human rights abuses and the illicit trade in minerals in eastern DRC.
- FY 2014 funds will promote public-private partnerships across the extractive sector with responsible investors to improve governance, infrastructure and economic development, and social services in sectors such as health and education.
- U.S. assistance will assist the GDRC to implement sound economic governance policies.

Global Health Programs

Health programming in the DRC strives to end preventable maternal and child deaths and work towards an AIDS-free generation. In FY 2014, USAID, working closely with the GDRC's Ministry of Health (MOH), plans to improve health care service quality by providing training and supervision to health workers to address the principle causes of child mortality (malaria, pneumonia and diarrhea) and maternal mortality. In addition to improving the provision of quality maternal, newborn and child health services, USAID programming will focus on prevention, care, and treatment services to populations at high risk for tuberculosis (TB), HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other infectious diseases. By shifting focus from individual service-delivery sites to the health zones, the President's Emergency Program for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) programs will consolidate and build on existing activities to improve its response to the HIV epidemic. Refining the existing Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) program and building off this platform to ensure a comprehensive continuum of care is also a primary focus. Assistance provided through the Global Health Programs accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. Results will be achieved through work with U.S. and international organizations, but USAID will also work with local organizations to import health commodities.

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** In linkage with PEPFAR, the DRC will receive \$47.5 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.
- **Tuberculosis:** \$10.5 million in U.S. foreign assistance will support the National Tuberculosis Program at the central and provincial levels by providing technical assistance for monitoring, data quality control, improved TB drug forecasting, and operational research. The program will also improve TB notification and treatment success rates at the local level. U.S. assistance will increase the availability of second line multi-drug resistant TB drugs.
- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$50.0 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 2014 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 2014 operating year budget is set. U.S. assistance will support the National Malaria Control Program to improve prevention, treatment for pregnant women, improved laboratory-based diagnosis and treatment, behavior change communication, and supply chain management. PMI activities will also focus on building the capacity of the public sector to provide malaria interventions in 138 health zones, covering a total population of 21.0 million.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** The U.S. will provide \$34.0 million to help reduce the number of preventable child and maternal deaths and will focus on providing access to 65 percent of the population that has limited or no access to health services. USAID will strengthen the delivery of interventions to address the main causes of child and maternal mortality, while also emphasizing the importance of birth spacing and good nutrition. USAID also supports the MOH at all levels by strengthening the governance necessary for sustaining positive health outcomes. Support is also

provided to the drug supply chain management system to improve forecasting, quantification, procurement and warehousing. USAID will continue to assist the GDRC to eradicate polio among children under age five, fund operational research that identifies both why children miss immunizations, and map vaccine resistance. USAID will implement targeted communication strategies to reduce the vaccination resistance rate; reinforce routine immunization; enhance polio and measles supplementary immunization activities; and intensify communication and social mobilization with resistant and hard-to-reach groups at the national level and in the four USAID priority provinces.

- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): U.S. assistance of \$17.0 million will expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. USAID will support service delivery points offering FP/RH information and services and the full range of affordable and modern contraceptives supplied to facilities in both the public and select private sector facilities. Spousal permission is generally required to access these services, so as part of the focus on girls and women, USAID strives to foster men's support for FP/RH in order to improve women's access to modern contraception.
- Nutrition: The United States will provide \$2.0 million to help deliver an integrated package of cost-effective nutrition actions that are proven to reduce maternal and child under-nutrition and associated mortality and morbidity.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded activities expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses. IMET-funded activities in the DRC will focus on senior professional military education courses and the enhancement of English language training. There will also be a new emphasis on logistics reform/training incorporated into the overall engagement strategy. Training will emphasize legitimate peacetime roles of a right-sized, sustainable, professional, accountable, and disciplined military in a democracy. It will also highlight regional stability, the rule of law, stabilization and respect for human rights.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$0.3 million for English language training, training on logistics reform, and will provide senior leader training through seminar and War College attendance.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

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. Illegal armed groups, including foreign and indigenous militia, fight for control of land, natural resources, and economic and political influence. The Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs' (INL) objective in the DRC is to increase the security of the country's citizens through training and equipping both official and non-official actors and building the infrastructure vital for them to pursue law enforcement-related work. Current programs fall into three main areas: border security, mining security and countering SGBV. Programs are expected to build on these areas while also expanding to support a Congolese government-led initiative to ensure that police fully receive their salaries through electronic and mobile banking. Additionally, INL has specific programs aimed at addressing the alarming levels of violence against women carried out not only by armed groups, but by police and military officials, as well as ordinary citizens.

Key Interventions:

- INL will provide support and training to the law enforcement agencies of the DRC through operations and forensics training, infrastructure development, and supplying equipment. INL's security sector programming will address police training gaps, lack of proper equipment, and the lack of regular salary payments, while working to increase cooperation between the police service and the communities in which they operate.
- INL's Justice Sector Support programs will assist the GDRC with its defined priorities to enhance law enforcement by strengthening institutional capacity, including the ability of its law enforcement agencies to combat SGBV in eastern DRC. This assistance will increase access to justice for victims of SGBV, while augmenting the capacity of the police to respond effectively to and deter instances of SGBV. Increasing coordination among donor and other actors will also be a goal of programming.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Decades of conflict, especially in the east, have left the DRC littered with explosive remnants of war, landmines, and aging stockpiles of weapons and munitions at risk of accidental explosion and illicit proliferation. These explosive hazards cause many deaths and injuries each year, while also hindering the delivery of humanitarian aid and implementation of development projects. Funds will support the destruction of conventional weapons and munitions, as well as humanitarian mine action projects, throughout the DRC in order to reduce risks to the civilian population and improve the safety and security of Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Congo (FARDC) weapons and munitions stockpiles.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance seeks to reduce, eliminate, or secure, at-risk or unsecured conventional weapons such as: landmines and unexploded ordnance, small arms and light weapons, Man-Portable Air Defense Systems and excess and deteriorating munitions.
- U.S. programs will also carry out destruction activities to reduce the illicit proliferation of conventional weapons and protect the civilian population by decreasing the risk of catastrophic munitions depot explosions in populated areas.
- In addition, assistance will enhance stockpile security by evaluating, inventorying, collecting, and destroying conventional weapons and unstable ammunition selected by the FARDC for disposal countrywide.
- Finally, U.S. assistance will conduct humanitarian demining and battle area clearance in Explosive Remnants of War contaminated areas of the DRC.

Peacekeeping Operations

U.S. policy will focus on influencing the GDRC to opt for durable political solutions to the country's civil conflicts, and helping strengthen Congolese capacity to address the root causes of these conflicts. Funds will support a comprehensive security sector reform effort through direct support to defense reform. These multi-tiered efforts will support a Congolese-led process in greater synergy with other donor partner contributions. Funds will be used to help strengthen defense systems through training, advisory support, equipment, as well as technical advising and monitoring related to professionalization, human rights, and security sector reform.

Key Interventions:

- The request will provide senior advisors at strategic locations to support key security and defense sector reform requirements, including, if requested, an advisor/liaison to the Congolese Ministry of Defense and Office of the Chief of Defense to assist in the development of training strategies and doctrine for DRC's military, and to facilitate Congolese coordination of U.S. training assistance to the FARDC.

- U.S. assistance will also provide a series of training modules on military justice, international law and human rights for Congolese military magistrates, prosecutors and investigators, and for Congolese officers throughout the DRC to support the professionalization of the DRC military.
- In addition, U.S. assistance will provide specialty unit training in military police, communications, logistics and engineering functions and be prepared to maintain an agriculture program for FARDC.
- Finally, the United States seeks to train officer students through mobile training teams to conduct basic officer courses in infantry, engineering, military police, military intelligence and logistics. Additional mobile training teams will conduct basic soldier training for FARDC basic enlisted soldiers. Efforts to conduct anti-corruption, defense resource management, military-legislative branch relations, and HIV/AIDS leadership training will continue into this training year.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID conducted five program evaluations and sector assessments in FY 2012 to guide the design of future programming and the new country strategy, identify lessons learned, and establish best practices. A final evaluation of the Building Recovery and Reform through Democratic Governance program was conducted. Two mid-term evaluations were also conducted – one of USAID/DRC’s basic education program, and the other for a social marketing for health program. Finally, a gender assessment and a democracy, rights, and governance assessment were conducted as part of the Country Development Cooperation Strategy process, which has relied heavily on evaluations and sector assessments to provide the analysis for the new strategy.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Assessments and performance evaluations that were conducted in FY 2012 have enabled USAID to make key programmatic decisions to improve performance and have played a significant role in shaping the new country strategy.

The mid-term evaluation of the basic education project provided programmatic direction to align the project’s main components of teacher training, interactive radio instruction, and community mobilization with USAID’s Education Strategy by focusing on teaching reading and writing rather than mathematics activities. The evaluation also allowed the project to incorporate lessons learned from implementation experience to date.

The mid-term evaluation of the social marketing for health program has provided lessons learned, and will not only be used to improve performance during the remaining period of the project, but will also be consulted closely for the design of new social marketing programming. For example, the evaluation found that the program should take advantage of the rapid increase in cell phone use to channel behavior change communication messages.

The gender assessment conducted in FY 2012 has been widely consulted by USAID activity managers to increase gender equalities through USAID programming, and is a key resource during the design of new programs.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The Responsible Minerals Trade program has seen significant programmatic success at piloting a conflict-free mineral supply chain in eastern Congo. Monitoring in FY 2013 has identified that existing pilot conflict-free chains generate 200 percent or more revenue for artisanal miners, traders, exporters, and GDRC through transparent taxes. Because of this program’s ability to improve livelihoods, FY 2014 funds have been identified to continue this program.

USAID/DRC will undertake a comprehensive approach to monitoring and evaluation during the upcoming strategy period. Rigorous data collection methods will allow the Mission to measure the higher-level impacts, as well as expected intermediate results. The Mission will use a learning approach during its new strategy that allows for continuous learning and adapting during implementation.

Djibouti

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Djibouti is a strong U.S. security partner and hosts Camp Lemonnier, a U.S. military installation staffed by over 3,000 members of the armed forces. Its location in a volatile region, combined with its pro-Western stance and religious tolerance, makes Djibouti a unique and important country. Serious unemployment, estimated to be 60 percent, burdens Djibouti's economic and social potential. Poor health indicators, including the third-highest tuberculosis prevalence rate in the world; a low literacy rate of 47 percent; food insecurity affecting more than half its population; and a relatively weak political system also continue to threaten the country's development. U.S. assistance to Djibouti will provide much-needed health and education programs and allow the United States to build peace and security with a vital counterterrorism partner.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	7,663	*	4,464	-3,199
Development Assistance	1,650	*	1,384	-266
Foreign Military Financing	1,500	*	1,000	-500
Global Health Programs - State	1,800	*	1,800	-
International Military Education and Training	363	*	280	-83
P.L. 480 Title II	2,350	*	-	-2,350

Development Assistance

Basic Education: In 2003, when the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) was reestablished in Djibouti, access to basic education for school-aged children was only 49 percent. Thanks in part to U.S. foreign assistance, the gross enrollment rate increased to over 78 percent in 2012. However, the educational needs in Djibouti continue to be significant. With a literacy rate under 50 percent, Djibouti lacks the skilled and marketable workforce that would facilitate the type of economic development the country envisions. The U. S. Government is committed to providing education assistance to Djibouti, which focuses on developing primary reading skills, to create a culture of learning that will address unemployment and enhance this key partner's stability. In FY 2014, U.S. assistance will continue the education program, which focuses on enhancing primary reading skills through collaborative work with the Ministry of Education.

Key Interventions:

- Education programs will focus on improving the reading skills of primary school students by supporting teacher training, early grade reading programs, and Parent Teacher Associations.
- Resources will support an English language instruction pilot project in several primary schools through the development of appropriate pedagogical materials and curricula.

Foreign Military Financing

U.S. security cooperation seeks to ensure that Djibouti can protect its land and maritime borders and resist the spread of extremism and terrorism. In FY 2014, Foreign Military Financing will build on past

successes, continue to improve operational compatibilities, support border security, modernize key equipment, and assist in the operation and maintenance of U.S.-supplied systems.

Key Intervention:

- Resources will be used to provide equipment for border control and maritime security.

Global Health Programs

Assistance provided through the Global Health Programs account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

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 Program for AIDS Relief. HIV/AIDS rates in Djibouti have increased due to poor prevention practices along the Djibouti-Ethiopia transport corridor. U.S. assistance in collaboration with the Government of Djibouti will work on HIV/AIDS prevention activities for communities living in, and truckers traveling through, the Djibouti-Ethiopia transport corridor by increasing access to evidence-based prevention.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine and values. IMET is considered a critical security cooperation program with strategic impact. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity, increase the professionalization of military 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.

Key Intervention:

- Resources will support education and training to assist with professionalization of Djibouti's armed forces.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The Mission in Djibouti conducted several monitoring and evaluation activities in FY 2012. One assessment introduced the Early Grade Reading Assessment (EGRA) tool, which assessed the reading abilities of primary children. The results established a baseline to measure future reading program impacts. In health, Djibouti monitored a government-run tuberculosis program with the assistance of USAID's East Africa Regional Health expert. USAID is planning to conduct an evaluation of its education project in the second quarter of FY 2013.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In education, the EGRA assessment led to a plan designed to improve the reading skills of primary students. The assessment results will inform the design of the next phase of the education program which will focus on literacy, taking into consideration the new USAID education strategy as well as national priorities. The assessments mentioned above informed FY 2013 and FY 2014 budget and planning decisions.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The education reading assessment identified areas for future education programming. A more comprehensive education evaluation activity scheduled during the

second quarter of FY 2013 will inform the design of the new education program; this program will continue with FY 2014 funds.

Ethiopia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Ethiopia development and humanitarian assistance portfolio remains one of the United States' largest and most complex in Africa. The Government of Ethiopia's (GOE) five-year Growth and Transformation Plan (2011 – 2016) sets very ambitious targets for growth in all sectors and allocates significant resources to promote development. These goals reflect the GOE's sincere efforts to provide health, education and economic growth opportunities to its people. By working together with the GOE to meet their goals, the United States will safeguard development investments made by all their programs, as well as those of the GOE and other donors. U.S. assistance efforts seek to advance regional peace and security; economic growth and development; and democracy, governance, and human rights objectives. As a result of U.S. assistance, Ethiopians are gaining access to better healthcare and education, their food security has improved, and their prospects for better livelihoods have advanced.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	706,715	*	417,977	-288,738
Development Assistance	92,898	*	90,328	-2,570
Foreign Military Financing	843	*	843	-
Global Health Programs - State	181,241	*	190,336	9,095
Global Health Programs - USAID	120,500	*	135,900	15,400
International Military Education and Training	597	*	570	-27
P.L. 480 Title II	306,636	*	-	-306,636
Peacekeeping Operations	4,000	*	-	-4,000

Development Assistance

Increased Economic Growth with Resiliency in Rural Ethiopia: The GOE has already placed tremendous focus on agriculture, having allocated 17 percent of its budget over the past several years to this sector. Yet the agricultural sector is constrained by low productivity, fragmented market linkages, and low value added to products and services, among other impediments. In response, U.S. assistance will aim to increase economic growth with resiliency in rural Ethiopia by strengthening strategically-selected value chains, promoting private sector engagement, and improving market function. This effort requires a focus that develops the full growth potential in the productive areas of Ethiopia, combined with linking the vulnerable populations with new growth opportunities, thereby supporting relief to development transitions (R2DT). Expected results using U.S. resources include increased incremental sales; established linkages between farmers' cooperative unions and mid/end-markets; established operational interface between financial institutions and value chain stakeholders; and the creation of public-private partnerships. Furthermore, the United States will support vulnerable populations in asset building, capacity protection, improving nutritional status, and where required, with humanitarian assistance. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will also support the viability and resiliency of pastoralist communities through market development and natural resource management.

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future (FTF) will provide \$50.0 million to support the efforts of the GOE to 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 United States will continue to support the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, a partnership between G8 member countries, the GOE, and private sector firms. The partnership will improve legal and regulatory policy reforms needed to improve the investment enabling environment and focus on the development of public-private partnerships.
- The United States will continue to contribute significantly to sustained food security for chronically food insecure households in chronically food insecure districts of rural Ethiopia, and graduate 50,000 households from food support programs in 16 targeted districts and increase each household's income by \$365 per year by the fifth year.
- The United States will provide \$4.0 million to support climate change adaptation with a goal of reducing vulnerability of people, places and livelihoods by addressing the underlying causes of climate change in Ethiopia, and building the adaptation capacity of the agriculture sector with a focus on pastoralists.
- Approximately \$4.6 million will support water supply, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities by improving access to potable water and sanitation; protecting safe water sources; promoting hygiene behavior change, including hand washing and household water treatment; and strengthening WASH committees and community ownership for improved management of water supply systems and financial sustainability.
- U.S. assistance will facilitate private sector participation on energy generation in Ethiopia through 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.
- The United States will support workforce development through community-based programs in literacy, numeracy, basic accounting, and life skills to raise the overall skill base needed to be successful and productive in the current and emerging agricultural and industrial fields.

Improved Learning Outcomes: Ethiopia has achieved unprecedented growth in expanding access to primary school and reports a 96 percent gross enrollment ratio. However, quality of education remains the challenge of the Ethiopian education system. National learning assessments conducted between 2000 and 2011 at grades four and eight have shown that the learning achievements at both grade levels were far below the standard, and are declining. The low performance was linked to the poor reading and comprehension skills in the lower grades. USAID's early grade assessment revealed that 34 percent of grade two students were unable to read even one word, and 48 percent of the students scored zero in comprehension. Millions of youth are not acquiring the basic skills of literacy, numeracy, critical thinking, decision making and rational analysis, especially in rural areas. The U.S. education program will continue to focus on improving learning outcomes in primary school and for youth. U.S. assistance will focus on improving early grade reading and writing in seven local languages nationwide.

Key Interventions:

- The United States will provide \$20.9 million to train teachers in early grade reading and writing; help establish and strengthen reading departments in teacher training colleges; establish and strengthen community reading centers, school libraries, and reading corners in classrooms; and build the capacity of parents and communities to support and promote early grade reading.

- USAID will continue promoting English language development, critical to achieving increased learning outcomes at the higher grades, since English becomes the language of instruction as early as grade five in some regions, and the mandatory language of instruction for all secondary schools.

Improved Governance Environment for Sustainable Development: For democracy and governance assistance, the United States utilizes a “two-pronged approach.” The first prong integrates democracy and governance into the significant investments that the United States is making in other sectors (such as health, agriculture and climate change) to support social and economic resilience in Ethiopian society outside of the ruling party structures and, to the extent feasible, encourages community-level participatory decision-making. The second prong of the U.S. democracy and governance approach works to protect existing political space and respect for human and civil rights in order to capitalize on opportunities to encourage political space. In this vein, the United States is supporting political dialogue, legal education, and court reforms.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will strengthen conflict management policies, peace building practices and community partnerships at the national, regional, and local levels.
- Programs will support federal, state, and local institutions to improve their ability to incorporate conflict mitigation practices, including legal aid and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. Support for the Ministry of Federal Affairs will continue to focus on the establishment of a nationwide conflict early warning and response system.
- Programs will support civil society organizations (CSOs) to work on human rights-related issues to promote and improve human rights awareness and service delivery especially for vulnerable groups, including women, children, and persons with disabilities.
- U.S. assistance will help build capacity of the GOE to engage in policy dialogue, strengthen legal and judicial systems, and promote constitutional human rights. Programs will improve curricula and teaching in selected law schools, strengthen legal aid services, and build on a mandate for university law schools to work in this area.
- U.S. assistance will support political party dialogue, consensus building, and advance the competitive election processes. The United States will continue to encourage the GOE to provide more political space during the upcoming 2015 general election.

Foreign Military Financing

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) programs are rehabilitating Ethiopia’s existing troop airlift aircraft to enable the deployment of its peacekeepers. These assistance efforts are developing Ethiopia’s peacekeeping and logistics capability. The continuation of FMF funding will ensure the sustainability and expansion of these skills and assets over the long term. FMF will support the GOE’s C-130 program with equipment, training, and maintenance; and support professionalization of the Ethiopian military through support to Defense Command and Staff College.

Key Intervention:

- Resources will support the Ethiopian National Defense Force's ability to continue to support African and UN peacekeeping interventions.

Global Health Programs

The GOE has made tremendous progress in developing state-of-the-art health policies and expanded both its physical infrastructure and availability of Health Extension Workers (38,000 deployed to-date in rural and urban areas), along with improving the utilization of key quality services such as antenatal care, the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, and labor and delivery services. Nevertheless, there still persists a lack of well-trained or adequate numbers of health providers, significant out of pocket

services, inadequate health infrastructure, and shortages of equipment and commodities. These factors have resulted in a weak health system and low utilization of services by the population. U.S. assistance will continue its support to the GOE and aims to significantly improve the health status of the Ethiopian population in the areas of maternal and child health (MCH), family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH), infectious disease control, (including tuberculosis (TB)), nutrition, and water supply and sanitation. Activities will also increase access to evidence-based HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment services while fostering country ownership and sustainability. Assistance provided through the Global Health Program accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

State Programs:

In Ethiopia, the HIV/AIDS prevalence rate of 1.5 percent among adults is often misleading, underestimating the burden of the pandemic in the country; the HIV positive population for 2012 was 759,268. To combat this, the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) is operational in all regions of Ethiopia at the different tiers (hospitals, health centers, health posts and communities) of service delivery and is implemented jointly by USAID, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Peace Corps, the Department of Defense, and the Department of State. The PEPFAR program involves tailoring U.S. support in line with epidemiological evidence; clearer division of labor among agencies; identification of duplicative programming and an agreed plan to rectify this; a plan for transition of the clinical care and treatment program to the GOE over time; an outline of a plan to increase government-to-government funding; a strategy to leverage and integrate non-PEPFAR programs; and a rationalization/reduction of the number of international implementing partners. These changes will lead to a more targeted evidence-based program and will continue the momentum to transitioning activities to the Ethiopian government, civil society, and the private sector.

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: In linkage with PEPFAR, Ethiopia will receive \$190.3 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

USAID Programs:

Increased Utilization of Quality Health Services: The 2011 Ethiopian Demographic Health Survey is indicative of the successful collaboration between the United States and the GOE. This partnership has helped enable the Health Extension Worker platform to become a globally recognized model of effective, community-based health service provision. USAID will continue to work with the GOE to improve the provision of and demand for healthcare services; and improve health systems at the national and community levels with a focus on reducing the very high rate of maternal, neonatal and child deaths prevailing in Ethiopia. Other efforts will help expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services; support the GOE's health system and strengthen services related to child survival; increase prevention and control of infectious diseases (malaria and TB); and increase access to clean water and sanitation. Health systems strengthening will emphasize strategic information, health sector financing, commodities and logistics, health workforce development, and infrastructure improvements.

Key Interventions:

- Tuberculosis (TB): U.S. assistance will include \$12.0 million for TB to help strengthen vulnerable components of the GOE's TB program by increasing the GOE's diagnostic capacity, improving drug supply management, improving and making more accessible multidrug resistant-TB treatment, advancing TB/HIV collaboration, enhancing TB infection control, and promoting community-based TB care.

- Malaria: U.S. assistance will include \$45.0 million under the President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI) 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 2014 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 2014 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): U.S. assistance will provide \$39.0 million for MCH issues to focus on the elements most critical for achieving expected results including: clean and safe births; skilled birth attendance; essential newborn care and treatment; immunization; treatment of acute malnutrition; and improved water and sanitation. U.S. assistance supports integrated packages of high quality, evidence-based interventions delivered across a continuum of care at the family, community, and facility levels. Prevention of HIV transmission, care and treatment are integrated throughout the MCH program. Efforts are already underway to address the high drop-out rate of mothers and infants who test HIV positive. Based on the lessons learned from program implementation, overall U.S. programming will assist the GOE in meeting the 2015 Millennium Development Goal of “improving maternal health and reducing child mortality.”
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): U.S. assistance will include \$32.0 million for FP/RH to expand access to high-quality voluntary FP/RH services and information on a sustainable basis. Such programs enhance the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including timing of the first birth. U.S. assistance will make substantial contributions to reductions in maternal and child mortality and morbidity; and mitigation of adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth, and state stability.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded courses and training events expose Ethiopian 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 are attending courses. Professional military officer education remains a high priority for the Ethiopian military. Using IMET funds in FY 2014, the United States will continue to support training for the Ethiopian military to become a more professional defense force. Military courses serve as a key benchmark in the identification of future leadership in the Ethiopian National Defense Force, and are viewed by the Government of Ethiopia as necessary for building the skills needed for the Ethiopian army to effectively undertake peacekeeping and counterterrorism operations as well as to strengthen its national defense capabilities.

Key Intervention:

- Resources will support the continued professionalization of the Ethiopian military forces.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2011 and FY 2012, performance data and information from 14 evaluations and assessments were gathered and analyzed. These included evaluations of the Human Rights Program, Community School Partnership Program, Urban Health Extension Program, International Foundation for Education and Self-Help Project, and Health Sector Financing Reform project; assessments in the areas of democracy and governance, conflict mitigation and reconciliation, English early grade reading, and gender; and impact assessments of the Productive Safety Net Program Plus Linking Poor Rural Households to Microfinance and Markets and Pastoral Livelihoods

Initiative. In addition, an assessment of Organizational Capacity Building was provided to local organizations implementing HIV/AIDS program; and an HIV/AIDS Portfolio Review and a Continuum of Care joint evaluation with CDC were conducted. All these evaluations and assessments informed the FY 2013 and FY 2014 budget and planning decisions. Six evaluations and assessments are underway in FY 2013.

In addition, USAID used performance data and information from regular quarterly project review meetings, mission-wide quarterly financial utilization reviews, annual portfolio reviews, and semi-annual project reviews to monitor and evaluate project performance. With assistance from its monitoring and evaluation service contract, USAID has developed four Performance Monitoring Plans and also provided support to its implementing partners to strengthen their respective monitoring and evaluation systems. In turn, this helps fulfill the performance monitoring, evaluation, reporting, and dissemination requirements.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID utilized the performance data and information obtained from the above studies and reviews to inform budget and programmatic decisions and to manage for results. The following are a few examples of how results data were used to inform budget or programmatic choices.

The portfolio and project reviews, assessments and evaluations in the economic growth portfolio, for instance, informed the need to enhance the capacity of public and private firms, farm households, and institutions. In this regard, the Pastoral Livelihoods Initiative (PLI) evaluation results indicated that the Technical Coordination Unit created to improve the coordination under the PLI was scattered and inefficient. Therefore, this coordination unit now plans to house all technical advisors in one physical office to improve the efficiency.

The Health Sector Financing Reform mid-term evaluation informed USAID that developing a scaling-up strategy for community based health insurance will significantly improve the health system in Ethiopia. As a result, a pilot activity is underway in six districts. The pilot activity seeks to improve health care financing by establishing a performance-based system and modifying the staffing structure to include public health professionals. These steps had been overlooked under the first activity. The evaluation of the Urban Health Extension Program also highlighted innovative Behavior, Change and Communication methods, such as radio spots, graphic materials, and social media that could be used to deliver messages in conjunction with the government program on materials development.

The findings of the early grade reading assessment in English as part of the Basic Education Program have shown that the overall performance of students falls below the standard set by the Ethiopian Ministry of Education. The assessment led USAID to develop the Reading for Ethiopia's Achievement Developed (READ) Technical Assistance Project to support the Ministry of Education in developing its first reading curriculum and developing reading textbooks and supplementary materials. Assessments of democracy, human rights and governance, and conflict mitigation and reconciliation helped USAID to focus on areas where there are explicit GOE commitments, including conflict management, mitigation and reconciliation, and on improving government accountability.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: USAID will continue to support the Ethiopian government in early grade reading assessments and to develop a reading curriculum to yield improved learning outcomes for students. The READ Monitoring and Evaluation project in particular will be focusing on tracking progress made in reading so that the Ministry of Education can better tailor the curriculum to address needed skill sets.

The social accountability assessment will also provide a map of what existing projects are already doing in this field, what works and what does not, and what limitations restrict additional work in this area. The results will enable USAID to strengthen the principles and practices of social accountability, resulting in more accessible, affordable, responsive and effective service delivery in Ethiopia.

CDCS Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Request
TOTAL	226,228
Improved governance environment for sustainable development	4,250
Development Assistance	4,250
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	250
2.2 Good Governance	500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	500
of which Objective 6:	365
6.1 Program Design and Learning	195
6.2 Administration and Oversight	170
Improved learning outcomes	20,900
Development Assistance	20,900
3.2 Education	20,900
of which Objective 6:	1,463
6.1 Program Design and Learning	627
6.2 Administration and Oversight	836
Increased economic growth with resiliency in rural Ethiopia	73,078
Development Assistance	65,178
3.1 Health	4,590
4.5 Agriculture	50,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,588
4.8 Environment	4,000
of which Objective 6:	4,564
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,956
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,608
Global Health Programs - USAID	7,900
3.1 Health	7,900
of which Objective 6:	553
6.1 Program Design and Learning	237
6.2 Administration and Oversight	316
Increased utilization of quality health services	128,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Request
Global Health Programs - USAID	128,000
3.1 Health	128,000
of which Objective 6:	8,960
6.1 Program Design and Learning	3,840
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,120

Gabon

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Through diplomatic engagement, Gabon is a central actor in conflict resolution efforts in the Central African region. With respect to important regional security initiatives, Gabon hosts and acts as a driving force behind the Economic Community of Central African States, which is establishing a regional standby peacekeeping brigade under the auspices of the African Union's African Standby Force, and is a leader in regional maritime security efforts. U.S. foreign assistance to Gabon provides support to increase the professionalism of the country's military officers and senior enlisted personnel by providing training to help prepare the military to operate effectively in regional peacekeeping and security efforts.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	212	*	180	-32
International Military Education and Training	212	*	180	-32

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (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 are attending courses. Training will continue to focus on leadership development, English language ability, equipment maintenance, effective logistics tracking, and maintenance systems. 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.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. foreign assistance will provide nearly \$0.2 million to support the professionalization of the military and strengthen its capacity to ensure maritime and border security.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Post regularly conducted outbriefs with IMET training participants and 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.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Program monitoring reinforced the need to further focus training on border and maritime security capabilities.

Ghana

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States Government (USG) is committed to supporting the Government of Ghana's (GOG) efforts to accelerate the establishment of its middle-income status, and to solidify its position as a regional leader in an area better known for civil strife, poor governance and economic stagnation. Ghana's annual growth rate of over 14 percent in 2011 has spurred the country to become one of the world's fastest growing economies, and achieve middle-income status. U.S. assistance will support activities that: build the citizen capacity participate in local government and strengthen local government capacity to effectively deliver services; improve Ghanaians' health status; improve the quality of literacy instruction in primary schools; and promote Ghana's economic growth and improve regional food security. To maintain security and stability in Ghana and the broader West African region, U.S. assistance will support the GOG's efforts to maintain a strong international peacekeeping force.

Ghana is one of four countries selected for Partnerships for Growth (PfG), an effort that embodies the principles of the Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development. Through PfG, the United States seeks to intensify cooperation toward sustainable, broad-based economic growth through a whole-of-government approach that leverages a wide range of assistance and non-assistance tools for removing constraints to growth in the energy and financial sectors. The FY 2014 request reflects Ghana's progress for this effort based on its reform-oriented policy performance, potential for further growth, and track record of partnering with the United States.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	172,677	*	160,016	-12,661
Development Assistance	95,568	*	93,254	-2,314
Foreign Military Financing	350	*	350	-
Global Health Programs - State	9,000	*	4,042	-4,958
Global Health Programs - USAID	67,000	*	61,500	-5,500
International Military Education and Training	759	*	670	-89
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	200	200

Development Assistance

Strengthened Responsive Democratic Governance: Ghana is a vibrant democracy with active political parties, a history of peaceful political transitions, and freedom of speech and association. Ghana has successfully demonstrated its capability to hold legitimate, democratic elections. However, Ghana's governance systems at both the national and local levels are weak and often insufficiently accountable to its citizens. Also, there is a problematic trend of limited participation of women, both as voters and as candidates for national and local elections. Women interested in running for political office often face many cultural, social, and economic barriers. In an effort to help consolidate democracy and improve Ghana's democratic governance systems, FY 2014 funding will support activities that: counter systemic corruption; strengthen the rule of law; support accountable governance; and enhance political competition and consensus-building. New programming to counter corruption will focus on the misuse of public

power for private gain. U.S. assistance will expand public political participation in local governance, support comprehensive local development planning bolster women's political participation, and strengthen GOG accountability mechanisms through improved oversight structures.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$1.0 million to strengthen systems of public accountability and transparency, increase advocacy by civil society for legislative change on accountability, and increase documentation and exposure by civil society actors of public corruption.
- U.S. assistance will provide \$3.0 million to improve: government accountability through enhanced central government oversight and performance audits of metropolitan, municipal, and district assembly public financial management and service delivery; service delivery outcomes; district assembly capacity for public financial management (PFM); and civil society organizations' capacity for effective monitoring and evaluation. These interventions will contribute to a new, innovative and scientific approach to the development of good governance.
- FY 2014 funds of \$3.0 million will strengthen democratic local governance and accountability in Ghana's northern regions. Efforts will build governance capacity among key local governance units critical to the success of other Feed the Future (FTF) reforms, and will enhance the role and participation of women in local government decision-making.
- U.S. funds of \$2.0 million will support a political participation initiative that promotes women's active participation in electoral processes leading to higher female representation in local and national governments.

Sustainable and Broadly Shared Economic Growth: While Ghana has enjoyed significant economic growth over the last decade, there remains a need to broaden and sustain this growth. Key challenges to achieving broad-based and sustained economic growth include low agricultural productivity; poor infrastructure, especially in the energy sector; weaknesses in key agricultural value-chains that limit competitiveness; weaknesses in the business climate and limited access to credit that undermines private sector growth and development; significant disparities in income; and constraints in regional trade within West Africa. In addition to these challenges, issues of economic governance and accountability continue to inhibit effective provision of public services. Economic growth assistance programs are directed primarily toward agriculture, biodiversity and natural resources management, private sector growth, and energy sector reform. Explicit attention is given to reducing gender gaps in control over key resources, and improving nutritional status, especially of women and children.

Key Interventions:

- Feed the Future: As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, FTF, USAID will provide \$45.0 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.
- Partnerships for Growth: U.S. assistance will provide \$5.0 million in infrastructure funds to support the energy component of PfG and other U.S. priorities in the energy sector. Support will improve policy, strategy and planning in the energy sector, including oil and gas. This will also include assistance for institutional and regulatory reforms, improving capacity to meet energy generation and electricity demand, transmission, and distribution infrastructure, and increased rural access to energy.
- Environment: U.S. assistance of \$2.3 million in environmental funds will support coastal resource management along Ghana's coastal areas. Assistance will focus on activities to local governments for land use planning to take into account massive expansion of population and commerce associated with new oil fields along the coast. Activities will also support planning and improved governance of the ocean fishery industry, which is experiencing significant declines. These efforts will be linked

to FTF fisheries activities and include a landscape approach to environmental management in the coastal areas.

Equitable Improvements in Health Status: U.S. assistance works to improve 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 such as family planning and appropriate hygiene. This assistance empowers individuals and communities to adopt positive health practices and strengthens the capacity of community- and district-level health officers to plan and manage health programs.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$6.0 million to improve access to safe and adequate water supply and basic sanitation facilities for schools, clinics, and households, and promote complementary hygiene practices to maximize the health impact of improved infrastructure in five administrative regions of Ghana. The program addresses challenges to long-term sustainability by using effective behavior change strategies, promoting community ownership and local capacity to manage infrastructure, and improving coordination between public and private stakeholders.

Improved Reading Performance in Primary School: Although Ghana has achieved rapid increases in primary school enrollment and is poised to achieve universal access to primary school by 2015, attaining quality basic education remains a longer-term challenge. There is a critical need to focus on basic skills such as reading and math, as only 35 percent of students reach proficiency standards in the English language at grade six. Professionally trained teachers are essential; however, only 66 percent of primary school teachers and 44 percent of kindergarten teachers are trained. The GOG Ministry of Education's policies address the issue of educational quality and the achievement of improved student learning outcomes, with the latter focused on reading. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will support Ghana's Ministry of Education and the Ghana Education Service to meet Ghana's basic education sector priorities, specifically for improving primary school literacy and exploring ways to improve numeracy, which are critical to fulfilling the urgent need for a workforce with relevant skills and competencies.

Key Interventions:

- The United States will provide \$15.6 million to strengthen primary education reading and math instruction. Interventions will expand support for consistent teacher professional development in reading and math skills, 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, among other areas. School and community-based libraries and reading corners will be among the various proven activities encouraged to promote reading in and out of school.
- USAID will also explore small-scale innovations to reinforce reading and math instruction, promoting the use of information and communications technology (ICT) and public-private partnerships.
- U.S. assistance of \$6.5 million will strengthen basic education management systems at central and decentralized levels. Activities will target GOG's decentralized structures, systems and processes, as well as use of data and appropriate ICT to improve evidence-based decision making.
- U.S.-funded programs of \$3.9 million will increase government and school accountability and transparency. Funding will expand efforts at grassroots levels to help communities improve children's learning outcomes, supporting robust parent-teacher associations and School Management Committees. U.S. assistance will encourage civil society involvement to ensure increased government accountability for improved student learning outcomes, with an emphasis on improved reading. Activities will include the use of data and related tools, such as school report cards.

Foreign Military Financing

U.S. assistance builds on past achievements and demonstrated commitment by the GOG. The Ghana Armed Forces remains a strong supporter of United Nations and other peacekeeping efforts, with approximately 3,000 soldiers (about 17 percent of the total force) currently deployed primarily on four worldwide missions. Most recently, Ghana once again demonstrated its ongoing support for peacekeeping missions by deploying an Engineering Construction company in support of the African-led International Support Mission in Mali. United States 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. Foreign Military Financing will support training, equipping and advisory support to participate in peacekeeping operations and maritime security.

Key Intervention:

- The United States will provide approximately \$0.4 million to continue to support Ghana's efforts to enhance regional stability and expand peacekeeping and maritime security capacity.

Global Health Programs

Assistance provided through the Global Health Programs accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. Efforts to prevent and treat diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, and HIV/AIDS, by improving access to quality health services and improving disease surveillance to measure program impact will continue. GHI in Ghana also works to save the lives of women and children, particularly in the critical period around pregnancy and delivery and in the first five years of life.

State Programs

Although the HIV prevalence rate among adults in Ghana has been stabilized at one point five percent, declining from approximately three percent in 2005, prevalence is still 10 to 20 times higher in at-risk populations. With the President's Emergency Plan for HIV/AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the USG works with the GOG to combat HIV/AIDS by supporting prevention services for key populations, policy reform, stigma reduction, improved management of HIV/tuberculosis (TB) co-infection, and strengthened health systems.

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: In linkage with PEPFAR, Ghana will receive \$4.0 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

USAID Programs

USAID assistance works to improve 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 such as family planning and appropriate hygiene. This assistance empowers individuals and communities to adopt positive health practices and strengthens the capacity of community- and district-level health officers to plan and manage health programs.

Key Interventions:

- 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 contributing to the achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2014 request level for Ghana does not include the

total projected funding for PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made when at the time that the FY 2014 operating year budget is set.

- HIV/AIDS: In support of PEPFAR, Ghana will receive \$5.5 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.
- Maternal and Child Health: The United States will provide \$8.0 million in assistance to build the capacity of Ghanaian health systems, improve the quality of Ghana's maternal and child health services, reach more women and newborns with lifesaving interventions during and after childbirth, and appropriately manage child illnesses. This assistance also works to improve health-seeking behaviors and encourage families to adopt appropriate steps for disease prevention.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health: The USG will provide \$13.0 million to support the effort of the GOG to expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and reproductive health care, and enhance the ability of couples to process information to decide the number and spacing of births. USAID also works with the private sector to ensure an adequate and sustainable supply of high-quality family planning commodities is available.
- Nutrition: U.S. assistance will provide \$7.0 million to assist the Government of Ghana to prevent malnutrition in children by promoting best practices in breast feeding, weaning, and child feeding, particularly among the poorest populations of Ghana. USAID will also support the identification and treatment of malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, such as anemia.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (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 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. These education courses may focus on: medical education, maritime security, combat arms, and intelligence, as well as logistics, flight safety, military police and other professional staff schools, such as Finance. This assistance supports the continued development of efficient defense resource management and enhances Ghanaian professionalism in both maritime security and peacekeeping operations. In addition, through these capacity-building courses, IMET students gain a solid grasp of U.S. policy and priorities, the decision-making cycle, and U.S. organizational structures, further strengthening the U.S.-Ghana military relationship.

Key Intervention:

- Funding will enhance the professional, technical, and tactical proficiency of the Ghana Armed Forces through U.S. professional military education courses.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

United States peace and security 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.

Key Intervention:

- Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs funding of \$0.2 million in FY 2014 will support the GOG's Export Control and Related Border Security program. The combination of weak government controls and established criminal smuggling routes render West African ports vulnerable to illicit trafficking in weapons of mass destruction. FY 2014 assistance will enable the USG to engage the GOG to mitigate this threat. With Ghana serving as a regional leader, the success of this program may encourage other West African countries to follow suit.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Ghana's five-year, \$547.0 million Compact with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), signed on August 1, 2006, ended February 16, 2012. Ghana is currently eligible and in the planning stages for a proposed second Compact. To support this, the USG, under the PFG framework, initiated a constraints analysis jointly implemented by economists from USAID, MCC, and the GOG. The constraints analysis identified unreliable power supply and limited access to credit as key binding constraints to economic growth in Ghana. Ghana's second MCC Compact will seek to address the country's inadequate and unreliable power supply.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2011 and FY 2012, USAID undertook numerous monitoring and evaluation activities and conducted several analytical assessments to inform the preparation of the USAID/Ghana 2013-2017 Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS). USG agencies also collaborated on the constraints analysis for PFG.

In addition, in FY 2012 USAID/Ghana completed a data collection survey for its FTF program's population-based indicators. The initial baseline data for 11 FTF outcome indicators will allow USAID/Ghana to set realistic targets, make informed decisions, and exercise adaptive management of the Mission's FTF portfolio. The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), implemented by the Ghana Statistical Service and financed by the United Nations Children's Fund and USAID, was also conducted in FY 2012. The MICS survey indicated USAID's important contribution towards improved maternal health, substantial gains in the use of a modern contraceptive method, and an increased number of households with at least one insecticide-treated net to prevent malaria.

In FY 2012, three USAID mid-term performance evaluations were conducted on the Integrated Coastal Fisheries Governance Project, Ghana Strategic Support Project and Local Governance and Decentralization Project. Findings from these evaluations informed mid-course adjustments and future programming in the respective sectors through the identification of issues affecting project results, lessons learned, and best practices. In FY 2013 USAID/Ghana will design a rigorous impact evaluation for two FTF projects, Resiliency in Northern Ghana and Ghana Commercial Agriculture Program, to determine the best and most cost-effective intervention models and approaches and to establish the real impact of project intervention on vulnerable populations and farmers.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Semi-annual program reviews and findings from evaluations and assessments influenced decisions taken to improve the CDCS and the use of host country systems as other sectors learn from previous experiences. In FY 2012, USAID continued to conduct capacity building and financial management risk assessments of local public institutions with the aim of working directly with them under the FTF initiative and other programs.

The baseline results from the FTF population-based survey will influence the selection of geographic areas that are most in need, and where to leverage resources with local authorities and other donors to achieve maximum impact. The data also provides USAID with the level of nutrition outcomes, indicating the extent of deprivation and the level of effort and resources needed to push targeted populations out of poverty by improving their incomes and nutrition status.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Planned funding in agricultural and nutrition in FY 2014 is influenced by achievements in value chain interventions in the northern part of Ghana. Results from the

population-based survey will help USAID align resources to districts with poor nutritional status and potential for increased agricultural production and local capacity to support women and children. Building on lessons learned from monitoring and evaluations described above, USAID/Ghana will support the scaling-up of governance and spatial planning interventions with a focus on anti-corruption, auditing and accountability while also supporting districts to raise internal revenues. The Integrated Coastal Fisheries Governance Project is currently being redesigned to further its impact by incorporating lessons learned from the evaluation. In health, increased support will be directed to health facilities and systems strengthening in order to consolidate the strong gains made in the current three focus regions along the coast. As improvements in access to education have been achieved over the years, lessons learned in the introduction of mother-tongue instructions at the lower grade will inform activities in FY 2014 as the Mission focuses on improving reading in primary school.

CDCS Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Request
TOTAL	154,754
Equitable improvements in health status	67,500
Development Assistance	6,000
3.1 Health	6,000
of which Objective 6:	400
6.1 Program Design and Learning	200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	200
Global Health Programs - USAID	61,500
3.1 Health	61,500
of which Objective 6:	2,990
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,250
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,740
Improved reading performance in primary school	26,000
Development Assistance	26,000
3.2 Education	26,000
of which Objective 6:	3,280
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,780
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,500
Strengthened responsive, democratic governance	9,000
Development Assistance	9,000
2.2 Good Governance	7,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,000
of which Objective 6:	540
6.1 Program Design and Learning	270
6.2 Administration and Oversight	270
Sustainable and broadly shared economic growth	52,254

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Request
Development Assistance	52,254
4.4 Infrastructure	5,000
4.5 Agriculture	45,000
4.8 Environment	2,254
of which Objective 6:	1,400
6.1 Program Design and Learning	800
6.2 Administration and Oversight	600

Guinea

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

With 40 percent of the world's bauxite reserves, an estimated 25 percent of the world's iron ore, and rich agriculture, forest, and water endowments, Guinea has significant potential for development and economic growth. In order to realize this potential, Guinea needs to consolidate its recent democratic gains and implement good governance practices in every sector. Since its transition from a military regime to a multi-party democracy at the end of 2010, Guinea has demonstrated commitment to continue improving its democratic profile; however, despite these gains, Guinea remains in a transitional state. To support Guinea's democratic growth, U.S. assistance will support good governance to strengthen democratic institutions and improve service delivery in health and other sectors; cross-cutting anti-corruption interventions; targeted civil society and media programming; strategic Security Sector Reform (SSR); and rule of law programs, which are critical to reshaping the country's institutions.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	23,657	*	19,354	-4,303
Development Assistance	5,700	*	3,414	-2,286
Foreign Military Financing	400	*	200	-200
Global Health Programs - USAID	17,500	*	15,500	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	57	*	240	183

Development Assistance

Democracy Programs: Since the relatively peaceful Presidential elections in 2010, Guinea has made considerable progress in its transition to a civilian-led government. The United States' primary objective is to help the Guinean people facilitate democracy and economic growth. U.S. assistance will be crucial to ensuring that Guinea's new democracy results in the country becoming a stable U.S. partner and constructive regional and international player. Foreign assistance in FY 2014 will build on the progress under the civilian-led government to help foster a balance of power among the executive branch, the legislative body, and civil society. Programming will support inclusive good governance through activities to bolster civil society, improve government policies, and strengthen key institutions, particularly those that have a bearing on the delivery of critical public services. Programming will continue to target women, youth, and other marginalized groups.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$2.0 million will support a multi-sectoral program to address key governance bottlenecks that constrain progress on development. Training and technical assistance will expand good governance and build transparent systems across the social sectors by strengthening local service delivery, increasing visibility of anti-corruption efforts, and improving citizen access to information and awareness of their rights. Assistance will focus on management, fiscal accountability, leadership, and ethics, specifically targeting local government and non-government actors, the National Assembly, the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization, and other relevant ministries.

- FY 2014 funds of \$0.4 million will serve to expand current efforts to promote greater access to justice and protection of human rights. Specific activities will include a targeted outreach to communities that have limited understanding and access to the formal judicial sector.
- U.S. assistance of \$0.7 million will support work with civil society organizations to focus on skills development for youth and women, strengthen the capacity of local organizations and seek public-private partnerships in alignment with USAID Forward. Professional training opportunities will be provided to youth, especially young women, throughout Guinea to enhance their ability to get jobs. Capacity building activities will improve the management and organizational skills (such as financial accountability and advocacy) of local nongovernmental organizations.
- \$0.3 million will continue to build on the development of electoral institutions to advance the nascent democracy in Guinea and support peace and stability in the country.

Foreign Military Financing

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) funding will continue to reinforce the significant Security Sector Reform advances that have occurred since the transfer to civilian authority in 2011. This funding will be used to support the efforts of the Guinea Armed Forces (GAF) to create more professionally competent, properly equipped, and better-led units for future peacekeeping operations and maritime security missions. Funds will support equipment and spare parts procurement, and training to enhance Guinea's maritime security capabilities.

Key Intervention:

- Funding will be used to provide equipment and training to maintain new and existing vessels, thereby supporting the Guinea Navy to gain control of its territorial waters and enforce laws against illegal fishing, piracy, narcotics, and human and wildlife trafficking.

Global Health Programs

Assistance provided through the Global Health Programs accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. Guinea's health sector's primary focus is strengthening the health system in order to overcome inadequate human resources; poor quality of services; low access to essential medicines; a weak health information system; and a lack of an integrated approach across health interventions. Limited availability of funds from national level contributions and international investments as well as lack of governance, are barriers to improving the Guinean health system. Programming will provide technical and financial assistance to strengthen the fragile health care system, while improving access to integrated, quality care, consistent with the goals and principles of the GHI. To sustain and achieve greater broad-based health impact, U.S. assistance will invest in maternal and child health interventions, family planning programs, and the prevention and management of malaria.

Key Interventions:

- **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 2014 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 2014 operating year budget is set.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** U.S. assistance of \$2.5 million will support clinical care, health education, and health governance activities. Desired outcomes include a decrease in the number of those involved in the practice of female genital mutilation, which affects 96 percent of the female population in Guinea. 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: U.S. funding of \$3.0 million for family planning and reproductive health programs will continue to expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and commodities. Through technical assistance, the U.S. Government will promote the transparent management of health programs and resources, including U.S. contraceptive commodities.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (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 are attending courses. IMET funds will continue to increase exposure of the GAF, resulting in a more professional military and a higher regard for human rights on the part of the Guinean military. Military-to-military training opportunities may focus on humanitarian operations; civil-military relations; English language training; maritime law enforcement; and defense resource management capacity.

Key Interventions:

- Funding will support the professionalization of the Guinean military, enabling it to be more effective in regional security activities including maritime security and peacekeeping operations.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In 2012, Embassy Conakry updated its Performance Management Plan (PMP) which currently includes 43 indicators spanning the Mission's multi-sectoral Democracy and Governance (DG) program, Elections, MCH, PMI, and Agriculture and Environment programs. Performance monitoring included field visits and data quality assessments. The Mission continues to refine its own monitoring tools and continues to work with implementing partners to improve timely field monitoring and reporting in order to strengthen management decision-making.

In FY 2012, a Demographic Health Survey was conducted which will provide useful information as the Mission completes its Country Development Cooperation Strategy in FY 2013. The Mission also completed a gender assessment highlighting the strong parallels between the Mission's planned future programming and the need for greater representation of women in positions of power. An Environmental Threats and Opportunities Assessment (ETOA) was also completed in FY 2012, which highlighted threats to biodiversity and tropical forests in Guinea as well as other environmental threats, such as threats to Guinea's vast water resources and issues surrounding waste management. There are plans for funding an evaluation of the MCH program and a new vocational training for young women activity in FY 2013.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In response to a DG assessment completed in November 2011, USAID has pursued activities that foster political dialogue and supported civil society in its effort to carve out a space as a credible watchdog body that holds government and political parties accountable. USAID also supported initiatives that strengthen the role of women in government and civil society. Using information gathered from both the November 2011 DG Assessment and the May 2012 Gender Assessment, which emphasized the need to advance the role of

women in national decision-making, activities focused on educating political parties and members of the National Electoral Commission on the electoral law that reserves 30 percent of the candidate slots on national legislative lists specifically for women.

USAID is also planning a program to strengthen the capacity of the National Assembly to operate as an effective and independent institution. Given the delay in the legislative elections, the timing of activities that will fall under this program is uncertain; however, information provided by the DG Assessment has fostered better planning and USAID will be prepared to assist once the National Assembly is formed.

A five-year agricultural higher education program set to launch in FY 2013 was guided by both the Agricultural Assessment performed in 2011 and the ETOA in August 2012. The program will have its own monitoring and evaluation component that will measure the knowledge-base of Guinea's only higher educational institution for agriculture and how applied research is impacting agricultural development in Guinea. The program will also address improved agricultural practices as they relate to climate change adaptation.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The past performance of USAID's five-year multi-sectoral program promoting improved governance practices at the local level will inform plans for FY 2014. USAID will continue its support of civil society organizations and non-state media outlets that have played a major role in Guinea's path away from a military regime that seemed set on destroying these important institutions.

In 2012, USAID provided assistance to national level institutions, such as the National Electoral Commission and Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization, and launched new activities that have supported the Ministry of Finance, the Central Pharmacy, and the Ministry of Environment. The results of these activities will inform future programs, including the consideration of providing government-to-government support in the years ahead.

Guinea-Bissau

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Government's assistance priority in Guinea-Bissau is to advance peace and security by facilitating the military's respect for a democratic transition and credible civilian rule of law. The request assumes that, by FY 2014, the political situation will be sufficiently resolved through a democratic transition, including credible elections leading to a democratically elected government taking office, such that U.S. foreign assistance to the country will have normalized.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	-	*	25	25
International Military Education and Training	-	*	25	25

International Military Education and Training

For years, Guinea-Bissau's civilian leaders and military factions have exploited each other for gain or to punish enemies. Past government policy of building an armed civilian force to counter the entrenched military has contributed to a cycle of assassinations, civil-military distrust, mutinies, and coups d'état. After the April 2012 coup and the installation by the Economic Community of West African States of a transitional government, the United States established itself as a neutral broker, finding common ground among West African and Lusophone states. While plans to hold credible elections in 2013 are underway, they will not address needed rationalization and reorganization of the security structure.

Reforming the country's civil-military relations is critical to peace and security and a long-term process of democratization. International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded courses and training events would 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 are attending courses.

Key Intervention:

- IMET-funded programs will facilitate training courses on civil-military relations and reconciliation, thereby advancing peace and security and contributing to a long-term process of democratization.

Kenya

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The new Kenyan government that came into power after the March 4, 2013 elections faces high public expectations for continued political, economic, and social reforms, as well as for increased economic growth. Kenya's new constitution and comprehensive devolution of government structures and authorities offer great promise for a more accountable and participatory system of governance, robust economic growth, and sustainable service delivery to citizens. Ongoing conflict and instability, both within Kenya and in neighboring Somalia, continue to pose serious security and humanitarian challenges for Kenya and the region. With frequent drought conditions due to climate changes, Kenya is facing economic, health, and environmental challenges that threaten progress made in these sectors. The U.S.-Kenya partnership to address these challenges will promote long-term stability in Kenya as well as the surrounding region. In FY 2014, U.S. assistance seeks to: strengthen Kenya's democratic institutions through continued implementation of key constitutional reforms, in particular devolution of authority (including budget authority) to 47 counties; increase economic opportunity for a wider cross-section of Kenyans, especially youth, women, and marginalized populations; promote resilience in drought-prone areas, which supports the transition from relief to development (R2DT); improve the quality of and access to education and health services, including in the areas of HIV/AIDS, maternal and child health, and malaria; advance implementation of security sector reform; and combat violent extremism.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	507,175	*	563,753	56,578
Overseas Contingency Operations	7,750	*		-7,750
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	7,750	*		-7,750
Enduring/Core Programs	499,425	*	563,753	64,328
Development Assistance	92,000	*	89,774	-2,226
Economic Support Fund	4,750	*		-4,750
Foreign Military Financing	1,500	*	1,178	-322
Global Health Programs - State	241,512	*	382,141	140,629
Global Health Programs - USAID	78,150	*	81,400	3,250
International Military Education and Training	910	*	760	-150
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	*	2,000	
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,150	*	6,500	5,350
P.L. 480 Title II	77,453	*		-77,453

Development Assistance

Democracy Programs: In FY 2014, democracy programs will focus on supporting the full implementation of the political, institutional, and accountability reforms essential to strengthening democracy, prosperity, respect for human rights and stability in Kenya. FY 2014 presents an opportunity to address Kenya's

governance challenges by building new institutions, deepening reforms, and empowering citizens following the national elections. In many cases, the new institutions created through the constitution have only been operational for a short time, and others still require the drafting of enabling legislation, budgets, and internal procedures. As Kenya undertakes one of the most comprehensive devolution processes on the continent, U.S. assistance will provide capacity building and technical assistance to help ensure newly elected officials and new institutions at the national and county levels effectively assume new roles and responsibilities. Resources will also provide continued support to the Kenyan Parliament's National Assembly as well as to the new Senate. Key themes will include accountable and participatory governance; youth, gender, and civil society strengthening; and land reform.

Key Interventions:

- The United States intends to provide \$1.0 million to address policy reforms, institutional capacity building, local capacity development, and access to services, balancing support to the central government with assistance to 47 new counties. Activities will focus on improving government accountability; reducing the culture of impunity; and supporting justice and national peace and reconciliation within the newly established government structures. Activities will include strengthening the capacity of Parliament, including the newly created Senate, to carry out its legislative and oversight roles necessary to fully implement the constitution, and strengthening the links among the Parliament, county institutions, and citizens to maintain momentum for reforms.
- Approximately \$7.5 million will be provided to support Kenya's ambitious program of devolution to ensure continuity of services and economic growth. This will include the provision of targeted technical assistance, training and material support to both national and county government and nongovernmental entities to implement the transition. U.S. assistance will enhance the ability of targeted county governments to strategically plan, manage, budget and account for funds; communicate with citizens; and deliver high-quality services. This will set a foundation for potential government-to-government support under the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Forward reforms. USAID will support stronger public participation in governance and build links between local government and citizens.
- Approximately \$1.0 million in democracy assistance will be provided to encourage and assist civil society, including the media, to exert pressure for reforms while engaging in citizen oversight of the government and fostering accountability within government institutions. USAID will continue to work with civil society actors to build their capacity and strengthen engagement with new county governments, which will further the local capacity development goal of USAID Forward and gradually result in additional direct funding to local organizations.
- In addition, the United States intends to provide \$1.0 million to strengthen local and national capacity to prevent and respond to conflict. Programs will continue to focus on conflict mitigation and community cohesion activities, which are vital to building a stronger, more unified Kenya as devolution unfolds. U.S. assistance programs will target civil society, communities, local governments, and entities such as the commissions established under the constitution to implement reform. U.S. assistance will continue to integrate information technology into early-warning and response mechanisms. A focus on youth will be an important component of this activity.
- Approximately \$1.0 million in assistance will support the development of professional and democratic political parties that can play a constructive role in the electoral and reform process. Programs will work intensively with parties to establish and strengthen structures at the local level and to strengthen mechanisms for inclusion of marginalized communities in the political process.

Basic Education: Approximately one million Kenyan children who should be in school are not and most of those who are in school do not receive an education that adequately prepares them to participate successfully in the 21st century workforce. The education system faces many challenges, including lack of infrastructure, severe teacher shortages, and insufficient learning materials in the classroom. The

introduction of free primary education in 2003 and free secondary education in 2007 led to an influx of new students. Nevertheless, low enrollment, especially for girls, remains a problem in marginalized communities in Nairobi's informal urban settlements and in the arid and semi-arid areas of the country. In the earliest grades, children do not adequately learn basic skills and one-third of children in the second grade cannot read. In secondary and higher education, the emphasis is on theoretical knowledge rather than practical skills, thus contributing to the fact that 2.5 million youth are currently unemployed.

FY 2014 basic education assistance will include: the development and use of relevant curriculum and materials; training on instruction and supervision; management support for schools and government entities; and strengthening the capacity of community- and county-level partnerships to respond to Kenya's newly devolved structures. Programs will also focus on equipping teachers, administrators, community members and youth with the knowledge and skills they need to help their students become healthy, engaged and productive citizens of Kenya.

Key Interventions:

- In FY 2014, \$11.0 million will be used to fully align with USAID's global education strategy. This strategy aims to improve children's reading skills; improve the ability of tertiary and workforce development programs to produce a workforce with relevant skills to support Kenya's development goals; and increase equitable access to education in crisis and conflict environments. Interventions will expand access to quality basic education for more than 2.5 million young learners (approximately half of whom will be female) nationwide, with a focus on improving reading outcomes in the early grades using evidence-based approaches.
- In coordination with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), curricula and teaching materials will be developed around HIV/AIDS and life skills education and orphans and vulnerable children will benefit from scholarships and mentoring.

Economic Growth: The Government of Kenya's (GOK) Vision 2030 national development plan demands at least ten percent annual growth to meet Kenya's goal of becoming a middle-income country. The modernization of agriculture is central to Kenya's long-term Vision 2030 and each percentage increase in agriculture Gross Domestic Product (GDP) nets two percent GDP growth of the overall economy. The private sector drives agricultural expansion, but markets are inhibited by blockages in key links of agricultural value chains, inhibiting growth. The Feed the Future (FTF) program will enable more than 500,000 rural Kenyans to move out of poverty. USAID will strengthen farmer-led organizations to seek purchase agreements and partnerships to improve their productivity through better access to land, capital, technology, labor, and markets. Focus on food quality, safety, links with supermarkets and consumers, and building brand recognition will improve the competitiveness of value chains for both domestic and international markets. Building resilience of farming families and pastoral communities in the arid and semi-arid lands is a U.S. priority and will reduce vulnerability to climatic variability. Expanding livelihood opportunities to build resilience will be complemented by water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health, and governance programs to build an integrated platform for economic growth in these historically marginalized areas.

The United States will support the expansion of renewable power generation, focusing on geothermal, wind and small hydro development, and transmission. Support will facilitate financing mechanisms that mobilize private investors, especially U.S. investors, to conduct energy business in Kenya. The United States will work to expand trade infrastructure and improve trade capacity to better link Kenya to regional and global markets. Both energy and trade are critical to attract investment and expand economic opportunities for accelerated economic growth.

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide \$50.0 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.
- Programs will support comprehensive value chains in horticulture, dairy, cereals and pulses to improve competitiveness and innovation, expand small holder productivity and resilience, and improve nutrition in vulnerable families.
- Financial service development programs will expand access to capital through loan guarantees, private equity, value chain financing, and will develop farmer-friendly banking services and improve policies for transparency and accountability.
- Farmer and agribusiness organizational development programs will support county associations and national bodies in promoting their interests and involvement in policy-making.
- Technical assistance will be provided to GOK agencies to build their capacity to manage devolved policy implementation, engage the private sector, and advocate for favorable agricultural trade agreements.
- Capacity-building programs aim to mobilize private investors to expand power generation capabilities and improve trade infrastructure.

Environment: Environment programs will support the efforts of national and county governments, local communities and the private sector to sustainably manage the environment and natural resources to benefit rural households and protect biodiversity. USAID's efforts will build the capacity of local organizations and the Kenya Wildlife Service to lead the conservation of Kenya's rich biodiversity; support GOK agencies to improve tenure and management rights; and build the capacity of county governments to improve basic services to marginalized communities.

Proposed Global Climate Change Initiative funding will include efforts through the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program to support the development and implementation of LEDS in Kenya. Clean energy resources will be used to support the development of renewable energy sources. WASH programs will support the development of market-driven solutions with private sector incentives to expand access to WASH services.

Key Interventions:

- The United States will dedicate \$3.0 million in clean energy assistance to support the GOK in the development and implementation of LEDS to plan a more sustainable development path that reduces emission trajectories over the long-term while fostering economic growth.
- In addition, the United States intends to provide \$3.0 million in adaptation funding to build market-based service delivery of WASH with new technologies and private sector involvement. Actions will include: reducing illnesses and deaths from water-borne diseases through support for water sources and latrines; supporting increased availability of water treatment products in both rural and urban areas; and supporting communications activities to promote improved hygiene practices.
- Approximately \$5.0 million in biodiversity assistance will strengthen the capacity of government, the private sector and civil society to align their conservation programs to a national master plan for biodiversity management under a devolved system of government.

Foreign Military Financing

The Kenyan government stands firmly with the United States in combating violent and extremist threats and finding viable solutions to conflicts in the region. Kenya is a major provider of peacekeepers to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), an effort the United States actively supports through

regional programs. Foreign Military Financing (FMF) programs will continue to improve the professionalism of the Kenyan military. FMF funding will provide training and equipment to strengthen military capability in controlling the border, and to counter terrorism and violent extremism, including the sustainment of prior investments in maritime and land border security. FMF resources will support Kenyan military participation in international peacekeeping operations, to which Kenya is a major contributor of troops, by procuring equipment and sustaining the use of prior-funded equipment.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support professionalization of the Kenyan military including for maritime and border security, counterterrorism, and peacekeeping through training and equipment.

Global Health Programs

Assistance provided through the Global Health Programs accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. Kenya's transition to a devolved system of government will provide profound challenges and opportunities for the health sector. Both the national and 47 new county governments will be learning how to manage resources and programs in the new structure while continuing to provide quality health services. At the same time, they will be implementing the GOK's National Health Sector Strategic Investment Plan 2012-2017, which aims to "accelerate the attainment of health impact goals" and assist in the attainment of Vision 2030 goals and objectives.

State Programs:

It is estimated that over 1.5 million people in Kenya are living with HIV/AIDS, which not only cuts lives short, but also drains Kenya's workforce, placing a huge burden on the public health system.

Key Intervention:

- **HIV/AIDS:** In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Kenya will receive \$382.1 million to build partnerships and provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Activities will build on the platform of services previously created with PEPFAR support in order to foster a more sustainable national- and county-level response.

USAID Programs:

U.S. assistance will strengthen health systems and services, with particular attention to the newly devolved administration in the Kenyan public, nongovernmental and private sectors in order to ensure a healthy, productive society. A significant emphasis will be placed on using sustainable approaches and encouraging increased Kenyan investment and ownership. The United States will work with implementing partners and other donors to increase effectiveness and sustainability by strengthening national and county health systems, as well as the rapidly growing private health sector. In addition, USAID will further USAID Forward objectives by building on current, direct relationships with the Moi Teaching and Referral Hospital, Kenya Medical Supplies Agency, and a number of local nongovernmental agencies and will identify opportunities for direct funding to other government and local institutions, where appropriate.

Key Interventions:

- **Tuberculosis (TB):** U.S. assistance will include \$4.0 million to extend access to quality-assured TB services nationwide for all forms of TB, through the identification and implementation of evidence-based activities that support and/or complement the activities of the GOK's Division of Leprosy, TB and Lung Diseases.

- **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 the achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2014 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 2014 operating year budget is set.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** FY 2014 funds in the amount of \$12.0 million will be used to strengthen capacity and service delivery in birth preparedness and maternity services; for treatment of obstetric complications and disabilities; and for newborn and child care and treatment, immunization and nutrition. 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. USAID will increase awareness of the importance of safe drinking water to lower the rates of diarrheal illness and improve appropriate management of diarrhea through the use of oral rehydration salts and zinc.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** U.S. assistance in the amount of \$27.4 million will be used to provide training and supplies to the GOK and local organizations seeking to expand access to a variety of high-quality voluntary FP/RH services and information on a sustainable basis. The programs will enhance the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including timing of the first birth. These services make substantial contributions to reducing abortion and maternal and child mortality and morbidity.
- **Nutrition:** Three million dollars will be used to 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. U.S. assistance will advance FTF and R2DT objectives and, in coordination with agriculture programs, support women, children and vulnerable households by promoting community-based nutrition programs, with a focus on training health workers and families on the provision of therapeutic feeding and diet diversity for malnourished children.

International Military Education and Training

The Kenya Defense Force (KDF) is one of the strongest U.S. counterterrorism partners in East and Central Africa. The KDF currently has more than 4,000 combat soldiers deployed to Somalia as part of AMISOM and provides the bulk of the personnel for the AMISOM force headquarters. These deployments are largely led by officers who are graduates of senior- and mid-level U.S. professionalization courses funded through the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program. 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 are attending courses. IMET programs strengthen Kenyan military professionalism and will continue to focus on Kenyan military officers who are emerging leaders and who will provide positive influences and leadership in their services for years to come.

Key Intervention:

- Funding will continue professionalization of the Kenyan military including senior-level professional military education courses that promote respect for democratic values and human rights, strengthen civil-military relationships, and enhance senior leadership strategic management skills.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

U.S. assistance will support rule of law programs that encourage better governance and enhanced respect for human rights through the development and reform of the criminal justice sector. Strengthening of the institutional capacities of both the police and prosecution services will ensure transparency and accountability, and will serve to combat endemic corruption, enhance gender equity, and diminish the prospect of communal violence. A more transparent, capable, and effective criminal justice sector will contribute significantly to increased accountability, which is crucial to Kenya's long-term stability and prosperity.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will be used to build Kenyan institutions designed to address police accountability. The United States 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 will offer external oversight to the police. Through these three structures, the police should become more accountable for their actions and thereby a more trusted security service.
- The \$2.0 million will also assist Kenya's government to better understand international rule of law principles and help the financial and criminal justice sector authorities to build regulatory capacity. These interventions will increase Kenya's ability to investigate and prosecute domestic and transnational criminals including pirates, money launderers, terrorists, and their financiers and supporters.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Ongoing chronic insecurity in several regions and significant refugee flows from Somalia place competing demands on Kenya's national security resources and its ability to focus on specific counterterrorism initiatives. By building capacity to enhance overall security, U.S. assistance will contribute significantly to improving Kenya's ability to combat terrorism. U.S. programs will enable the United States to help Kenya address the need for security sector reform and conflict mitigation (due to the prevalence of small arms, limited natural resources, boundary disputes, and ethnic differences). U.S. programs will provide training and capacity building for: coastal, port, aviation, and border security; cybercrime prevention and detection; professionalization of law enforcement officials with counterterrorism responsibilities; improved immigration controls; and combating internal terrorism and violent crime. These issues will be addressed from a multiagency and integrated perspective.

Key Interventions:

- Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) in the amount of \$5.0 million will continue professionalization of the police to encourage operations conducted in accordance with international human rights conventions. ATA resources will also continue to train and equip multi-agency maritime security patrols and the bomb disposal unit. National and regional land border security training will expand from tactical operations to include border patrol unit management and planning, and mentoring of Kenyan law enforcement units with counterterrorism responsibilities will continue with a focus on train-the-trainer instruction.
- Counterterrorism Financing (CTF) assistance in the amount of \$1.0 million will focus on counterterrorism in the larger context of Kenyan national security, to include land and maritime border security, and the prevention and investigation of terrorist acts. CTF will support the training of law enforcement security forces to incorporate vital sensitization on human rights, international humanitarian law, gender-based violence, police reform oversight, and civilian-police relations.
- Export Control and Related Border Security assistance in the amount of \$0.5 million will support the Resident Legal Advisor to provide technical assistance, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation will continue collaborating with Kenyan law enforcement.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Kenya completed a \$12.7 million Millennium Challenge Account Threshold Program which addressed public sector procurement reform in 2010. Corruption issues have constrained consideration of Kenya for follow-on funding.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID conducted thorough portfolio reviews during FY 2011 and FY 2012, reviewing both programmatic and financial performance. The reviews included pipeline analysis, which acknowledged the effective and timely use of funds. Seven mid-term evaluations were conducted, including:

- Agriculture and Livestock Value Chain Activities in Kenya;
- Natural Resources Management Program;
- Health Communication and Marketing Program;
- Children of God Relief Institute AIDS, Population and Health Integrated Assistance II Portfolio;
- Academic Model Providing Access to Health; and
- Inter-news “Voices in Health” Project.

Final Performance Evaluations were conducted, including:

- Kenya Nutrition and HIV Program and
- The Arid and Marginal Lands Recovery Consortium (ARC) Program.

In addition, in FY 2011 and FY 2012, USAID conducted Data Quality Assessments of the following foreign assistance programs in Kenya: Health, Population and HIV/AIDS; Basic Education; Youth; Governing Justly and Democratically; and Economic Growth, Environment and Natural Resources Management.

A series of assessments helped to shape current and future programming. Key democracy assessments from FY 2010 - FY 2012 include:

- Conflict and Stabilization Operations, Department of State; USAID, 2012. *U.S. Plan to Support Kenya to Hold Credible, Transparent, and Peaceful Elections; Advance Reforms; and Prevent and Mitigate Conflict;*
- USAID/Kenya, 2011. *Kenya: Democracy and Governance Assessment and Strategy;*
- USAID/Kenya, UK Department for International Development (DfID), 2011. *Kenya Vulnerability Assessment;*
- USAID/Kenya, 2012, *Civil Society Assessment;*
- USAID/Kenya, 2010, *Kenya Cross Sectoral Youth Assessment;*
- USAID/Kenya, 2012, *Kenya Devolution Study;* and
- USAID/Kenya, 2012, *Gender Assessment Report and Action Plan.*

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The results of the various evaluations and assessments identified above were used to make course-corrections in management of ongoing projects and to shape new procurements in FY 2012 and beyond. For example, lessons learned from the evaluation USAID’s Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance’s three-year ARC Program informed the implementation of the two new Resilience and Economic Growth in the Arid Lands (REGAL) projects and defined best practices linking humanitarian and development assistance.

Findings from the multi-donor, mid-term evaluation of Agriculture and Livestock Value Chain Activities in Kenya provided valuable information for the design and implementation of: 1) the new Kenya Agriculture Value Chain Enterprises project designed to combine dairy, horticulture and food crops as a flagship for the FTF Program; and 2) the REGAL-Accelerated Growth project, which aims to increase inclusiveness and competitiveness of the livestock value chain in two of the country's most arid counties. In addition, doing this evaluation as a multi-donor effort consolidated the role and leadership of USAID in this sector within the donor community.

USAID is in the process of developing its five-year Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) and has completed a gender assessment, environment assessment, democracy and governance assessment, civil society assessment, and an energy assessment. A comprehensive private sector capacity survey and a public private partnership financing assessment for the energy sector are in process. USAID is undertaking a highly consultative process with the GOK, donors, civil society and private sector stakeholders. The strategy will build upon Kenya's Vision 2030 priorities and interagency requirements.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The overall foreign assistance portfolio will focus more on partnering with Kenyan entities, consisting of government, private sector and the nongovernmental organization community, to achieve foreign assistance objectives. This approach will increase the impact of efforts created by greater buy-in, thereby helping to ensure the sustainability of USAID programs.

In an effort to set a course forward for Kenya, USAID will strengthen host country systems and build the capacity of local institutions. Building on results from previous work with the Moi Teaching and Referral Hospital, as well as partnerships with the Kenya Medical Supplies Agency, Kenya Agricultural Research Institute, and Kenya Wildlife Service, USAID will strengthen this collaboration in the CDCS, thereby bolstering USAID Forward results.

USAID will continue to support constitutional reform, notably devolution to counties under the new constitution; build on successes in FTF, and natural resource management in the areas of conservation and biodiversity; scale-up the Early Grading and Resiliency programs; and maintain focus on youth development as an emerging area for the GOK. USAID is undertaking a Private Sector Landscape Analysis, whose findings will inform the CDCS about ways to enhance the effective use of mechanisms, such as the Development Credit Authority and Public Private Alliances, to engage young entrepreneurs and business leaders. With these identified key areas, USAID will maintain gender as a cross-cutting issue.

Lesotho

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Lesotho's greatest challenges include a severe HIV/AIDS epidemic, widespread poverty, high unemployment, and chronic food insecurity. The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) program in Lesotho complements a significant HIV/AIDS effort by the United States through the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), by the Government of Lesotho (GOL), and by other donors (including many U.S. nongovernmental organizations and universities). The GOL has demonstrated substantial political will and has undertaken many efforts to address the HIV/AIDS pandemic. U.S. assistance also promotes officer professionalism and capacity for border security and humanitarian response within the Lesotho Defense Force (LDF).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	15,750	*	25,658	9,908
Global Health Programs - State	9,235	*	19,158	9,923
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,400	*	6,400	-
International Military Education and Training	115	*	100	-15

Global Health Programs

Lesotho's 23.2 percent adult HIV prevalence rate is the third highest in the world. Recent data shows an increased trend in early childhood mortality. Approximately 11 children out of every 100 do not reach the age of five. The 2009 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) for Lesotho data estimates that 28 percent of children are orphans, and UNAIDS estimates that about two-thirds of these are due to AIDS. Lesotho also suffers from one of the highest Tuberculosis rates in the world and multiple-drug-resistant strains are present. Food security is also a critical issue; 39 percent of Basotho children under the age of five are stunted due to malnutrition.

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Lesotho will receive \$25.6 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. The U.S. assistance will support country systems in responding to the HIV epidemic.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (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 are attending courses.

U.S. assistance supports developing the professionalism and capacity of the Lesotho Defense Force (LDF). The LDF continues to develop an increasingly responsible and disciplined military. Through

IMET funding, LDF officers participate in professional training courses, where they gain an understanding and appreciation of U.S. military culture, organization, and decision-making processes. They build networks of U.S. and international military associates and colleagues, creating opportunities for future collaboration.

Key Interventions:

- \$0.1 million will support professionalization of the LDF through courses in the United States.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

A \$362.6 million Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact went into effect in September 2008. Initiatives funded by MCC increase economic opportunity and reduce poverty through programs in water, health, and private sector development. The MCC Compact's largest focus on increasing water supply (\$164.0 million) contributes to overall improvements in health, while the private sector development component (\$36.5 million) aims at increasing participation of women and improving access to credit. The health programs supported by MCC focus on rehabilitating health center infrastructure, while the programs supported by PEPFAR focus on recruitment, retention, and training of the staff working in the health centers. In this way, the work of MCC is complemented by the work conducted by the U.S Agency for International Development, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Department of Defense to address the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Lesotho.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Lesotho's Country Operational Plan (COP) development process and related budgetary allocations respond to the in-country PEPFAR interagency portfolio review, which draws heavily from partners' quarterly progress reports. The portfolio review team consists of program managers, technical advisors from the Regional HIV/AIDS Program, and the Strategic Information Team. This team provides key qualitative and quantitative data, as well as an analysis of the accomplishments of all partners against targets, remaining pipeline, status of current work plans, absorptive capacity, and, where possible, the quality of the results being achieved. Data quality assessments have also been conducted and inform data-strengthening activities, including tool revisions. Partner evaluations have also been planned as part of each cooperative agreement, pending final approvals.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: An assessment of the prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) and other HIV services in Lesotho health facilities will inform activity scale up and improve the quality of PMTCT services under PEPFAR's PMTCT Acceleration Plan funds. Additionally, data on poor partner performance regarding the development of supply chain management tools were used to discontinue one partner's activities and redirect the funding and activity to a new mechanism. An evaluation of mineworker health needs is being planned, in order to help inform care and treatment interventions for this vulnerable population. Finally, 2009 DHS data showing an increase in risky sexual behavior from 2004 helped inform the selection of a recipient for Lesotho's new HIV prevention award, which will focus on behavioral interventions.

The GOL is fully engaged in planning and implementing programs in Lesotho. In 2009, the GOL and the U.S. Government signed a PEPFAR Partnership Framework. The interagency PEPFAR team allocates funds for the upcoming year by program sector and partner by assessing progress toward the goals and targets laid out in the strategic plan (as captured in the National Strategic Framework and PEPFAR Partnership Framework) and adjusting allocations based on quantitative and qualitative

indicators. The resulting allocations are documented in the annual COP and submitted to the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator for final approval.

IMET funding level determinations are made based on performance against the goals stated in the Commander's Intent and country-level projections for resources needed to further U.S. objectives.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The FY 2014 budget request will allow the U.S. Government, in close collaboration with the GOL and other donors, to address key programmatic priorities in HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and treatment. These priorities include broad-based capacity building and systems strengthening to ensure sustainable approaches and long-term impact to investments in health services and health infrastructure. The request will also support military training and education that will both enhance LDF professional leadership and provide firsthand experience of American values and respect for human rights and civilian rule.

Liberia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance and engagement remain critical to Liberia as the nation transitions from a focus on post-war recovery to sustained, long-term economic growth. The Government of Liberia (GOL) has articulated an ambitious goal of becoming a middle-income country by 2030. Achieving that goal will be a challenge given the current state of the country. Liberia's per capita GDP of \$374 is among the five lowest in the world, and the GOL's budget of \$675.0 million for 2012-2013 is insufficient to provide effective government services and make necessary public investments to stimulate economic growth. As the largest bilateral donor in Liberia, the United States has played a vital role in Liberia's development following decades of civil war and conflict. U.S. assistance will focus on: consolidating and sustaining democratic progress; building the capacity, transparency, and accountability of government institutions; promoting broad-based and environmentally-sustainable economic growth; improving access to high quality education and health services; professionalizing Liberia's military and civilian security forces; and responding to the emerging problem of narcotics trafficking in West Africa.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	209,771	*	157,128	-52,643
Economic Support Fund	124,276	*	106,030	-18,246
Foreign Military Financing	6,500	*	5,525	-975
Global Health Programs - State	800	*	800	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	30,700	*	30,700	-
International Military Education and Training	489	*	360	-129
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	17,000	*	11,713	-5,287
P.L. 480 Title II	25,006	*	-	-25,006
Peacekeeping Operations	5,000	*	2,000	-3,000

Economic Support Fund

Democracy Programs: Liberian government and civil society institutions are continuing to develop and mature. Though there is strong executive leadership, many institutions struggle with human capacity constraints and pervasive corruption, both of which significantly erode public trust in the state.

U.S. assistance in this sector will help the GOL build its capacity to effectively manage public finances; implement political and economic reforms; increase the public's access to justice; and perform other critical public functions, including governance over land tenure and land use in a manner that demonstrates to the Liberian people that the Government is accountable and responsive to their needs. In addition, the United States will support civil society organizations that provide public services and checks and balances of government performance.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$9.0 million to build, strengthen, and maintain critical public administration functions, such as systems for improved management of policy-making, budget, and

financial accounting, human resources, information and communications technology, natural resources concessions, and performance monitoring.

- FY 2014 funds include \$6.3 million to strengthen the National Elections Commission's capacity to manage free and fair elections for national, county, and local government offices and support the development of Liberian political parties into more effective organizations for channeling participation and citizen concerns into the political process.
- U.S.-funded programs in the amount of \$3.6 million will support the GOL's anti-corruption and transparency efforts through improved government systems and practices, freedom of information, and improved human and institutional capacities of Liberia's anticorruption institutions.
- U.S. assistance of \$4.8 million will improve the human and institutional capacity of civil society organizations by building their organizational and financial sustainability, and to increase access to information and civic education in order to engage citizens to hold government more accountable.
- The FY 2014 request includes support for Liberia's judicial legal training institutions and civic education programs to both broaden understanding of and restore trust and confidence in the justice system and expand Liberians' access to reliable and responsible legal services.
- U.S. assistance provides funds to support engagement with traditional and community leaders to both resolve land disputes by harmonizing formal legal systems with recognized traditional systems and expand access to justice and information in parts of the country that may be more susceptible to conflict and violence.

Economic Growth: Sustained economic growth that reduces poverty in Liberia is constrained by low private sector-led agricultural development, limited natural resources management, and a weak business enabling environment. 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 also strengthen the enabling environment for private sector growth, including improved infrastructure, and promote lending in the agriculture and renewable energy sectors. Forestry and biodiversity programs will promote sustainable, community-led development of forest resources.

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will provide \$8.0 million to support the efforts of the GOL and other donors 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 of \$18.0 million for rehabilitation, improvement, and sustainable maintenance of farm-to-market roads and expansion of access to reliable and competitively-priced energy will complement FTF investments. Interventions will include model renewable energy technologies and expanded access to affordable energy.
- FY 2014 funds of \$4.8 million will improve conservation and protection of Liberia's unique biodiversity and tropical forests. Interventions will focus on engaging forest-dependent communities and policymakers to manage biodiversity resources, and ensure sustainable forest and agriculture-based enterprise development that reduces threats to biodiversity.
- U.S.-funded programs will build the capacity to develop and promote community-based natural resource management and enterprise development that produces environmentally sustainable and equitable economic benefits for rural residents.
- The FY 2014 request will promote the rights of all Liberians to participate more fully in the economic growth of the country through land and forest management programs. In conjunction with democracy programs, USAID will support land tenure policy and land tenure governance.

Basic Education: Ensuring a better-educated Liberian population is fundamental for building the foundation for Liberian-led growth. In FY 2014, \$26.0 million will address post-war barriers to educational participation and achievement for Liberian children and out-of-school youth, focusing on the key factors that directly influence the country's critical shortage of qualified teachers, while rebuilding the policies, delivery and management systems, curriculum, and materials needed to develop and sustain a trained and qualified cadre of primary teachers and foster improved learning outcomes for students, especially in reading in the lower grades.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$8.0 million will improve student reading skills by targeting effective early grade reading approaches through pre-service, in-service, and school-based teacher training for 7,500 teachers.
- FY 2014 funds of \$7.0 million will build literacy, numeracy, life skills, and livelihood pathways for 16,000 out-of-school youth who missed out on an adequate education due to the country's prolonged civil conflict.
- U.S. assistance in the amount of \$5.0 million will support human and institutional capacity development activities with the Ministry of Education at the central and decentralized levels, building and strengthening education sector capacity to deliver basic services and sustain development progress over the longer term.
- U.S.-funded programs will test innovative approaches to improve the quality of teaching and learning by piloting mother tongue early grade reading and literacy activities in targeted Bassa-speaking communities of Liberia.
- Programs under the FY 2014 request will develop education information and accreditation systems to ensure data-driven decision-making and transparent recruitment, deployment, compensation, and training of teachers.

Higher Education: Liberia's ability to direct and sustain its own development largely depends on ensuring that Liberians have access to quality tertiary education and training opportunities. U.S. assistance will develop human and institutional capacity and enhance the quality and relevance of higher education programs in engineering and agriculture so that Liberia is better equipped to meet its key development goals. The FY 2014 request of \$3.0 million will fund efforts closely aligned with the country's new strategic plan for higher education.

Key Interventions:

- U.S.-funded programs will roll out revised curricula at two local universities, and update academic resources to create Centers of Excellence that can produce highly qualified Liberian professionals ready to serve the interests of their country.
- U.S. assistance will build the human and institutional capacity of key tertiary education institutions to deliver quality education and sustain development progress over the longer term.
- The FY 2014 request will provide 175 scholarships for targeted degree programs, as well as internships, applied learning, and exchange programs in coordination with host country partners to increase access to tertiary education.

Water and Sanitation: Diarrheal disease is the third leading cause of morbidity and mortality for children under five, and accounts for 17 percent of all deaths in this age group. Approximately 80 percent of diarrheal disease is associated with contaminated drinking water and poor sanitation and hygiene practices. In rural communities, 45 percent of the population does not have access to improved water sources and more than 90 percent does not have access to improved sanitation facilities. U.S. assistance will help to improve water supply and sanitation in communities, health facilities, and schools in counties

where the United States is also working to improve health care services, as well as three of Liberia's largest secondary cities. USAID will implement assistance to improve water supply and sanitation through direct government-to-government assistance, following favorable risk assessments of host country financial management and service delivery systems, and through contracts and grants.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$6.0 million will improve water supply and sanitation, including repair of infrastructure; strengthening management and maintenance systems; promoting point-of-use water treatment; scaling-up community-led sanitation; and supporting hygiene education.

Foreign Military Financing

The GOL has been a steadfast partner of the United States in West Africa due to its strong cultural and historic bonds. The United States Department of Defense is Liberia's most significant and strongest bilateral partner in Defense Sector Reform (DSR), working to create a civilian-controlled, professional military institution with respect for human rights. The results of the U.S.-led DSR program are evident in the popular support and respect that Liberian citizens have for the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL). The AFL has proven its commitment to military standards of professional conduct during operational and training deployments throughout the country, marking a critical change in the AFL's behavior and the Liberia people's perception of the military. Continued support through Foreign Military Financing (FMF) is essential to the development and professionalization of the AFL, and consequently the stability of the country and the region. FMF will support the U.S. military mentors/advisors assisting the AFL and training and equipment for the AFL including the Coast Guard.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide training and education opportunities for both Ministry of Defense (MOD) civilians and AFL leadership to continue developing leadership, management, and administrative skills.
- U.S.-funded programs will 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.
- FMF programs will offer continued support of the Liberian Coast Guard to reinforce the successful development of a maritime capability and expand its search and rescue capabilities, and will prevent illegal fishing and smuggling in Liberia's maritime domain.

Global Health Programs

Despite considerable progress, Liberia has a difficult road ahead to rebuild a health system destroyed during the war. Liberian women and girls - especially in rural areas - show particularly poor health indicators, and are faced with daunting challenges of tackling preventable and treatable disease and chronic malnutrition. Liberians also face an infectious disease burden and unmet need for reproductive health services. U.S. assistance provided through the Global Health Programs accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: Liberia requests \$3.5 million to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. Programs will leverage Global Fund resources to strengthen systems and provide prevention, care, and treatment services. Interventions will focus on orphans and youth at high risk of HIV/AIDS and gender-based violence, and will support local nongovernmental organizations working with local authorities to provide vital services.

- **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 2014 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 2014 operating year budget is set. Efforts under the PMI will continue to build capacity in entomological monitoring and will cease the indoor residual spraying program.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** U.S. assistance of \$9.0 million will be used to support “A Promise Renewed,” a global movement aimed at reducing maternal and child mortality. Support will increase access to and utilization of antenatal care, safe delivery, post-natal care, and emergency obstetric and neonatal services. In addition, assistance will be provided to improve provider skills and support routine immunization, integrated management of childhood illness, and integrated community case management of malaria, diarrhea, and pneumonia.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** U.S. assistance of \$7.0 million will expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information. Programs will allow couples to make informed decisions on the number and spacing of births, including timing of first births to help mitigate maternal and infant mortality and morbidity.

International Military Education and Training

Throughout its history, the AFL has maintained U.S. doctrine for tactics and strategy. Consequently, the U.S. military is the AFL’s strongest and most influential bilateral partner for its critical, on-going security sector reform. International Military Education and Training (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 are attending courses. The IMET program has had a noticeable effect on the professionalism and competence of the soldiers, non-commissioned officers, and officers of the AFL. In FY 2014, the IMET program will continue to develop and professionalize the AFL’s enlisted and officer leadership, as well as reinforce basic soldier skills and concepts of human rights and civil military relations.

Key Intervention:

- IMET funding will continue senior- and mid-level professional military and defense civilian education courses that promote respect for human rights, strengthen civil-military relationships, and enhance management skills across the AFL and MOD.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Peace and Security: To ensure Liberia’s stability during and after the drawdown of the United Nations (UN) Mission in Liberia, the Liberia National Police (LNP) must have the necessary organizational structure, skills, and equipment to fulfill its role in ensuring Liberia’s long-term peace and security, but the police are inadequately trained and equipped. The United States will support the UN’s security-sector reform efforts in Liberia and fund a nascent U.S. bilateral police program. These complementary civilian law enforcement efforts will continue to develop the LNP, including the Emergency Response Unit and Police Support Unit, focusing on building LNP’s nationwide reach. Efforts will be led by the Department of State’s Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL), through contracts and grants to international and local organizations and direct assistance to the GOL and multilateral donors, and will complement international donor programming within a broader security assistance strategy with the GOL.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$6.0 million will support police advisors who provide ongoing mentoring and technical assistance for civilian law enforcement agencies and leadership to strengthen their operational and administrative capacity to maintain the rule of law.
- FY 2014 funding of \$0.5 million will strengthen the capacity of civilian law enforcement entities to respond to the growing threat posed by narcotics trafficking in West Africa, as well as to provide assistance to decrease drug demand and provide addiction treatment in Liberia.
- U.S.-funded programs will engage communities and civilian law enforcement officials to prevent violence and strengthen stability in areas outside of Monrovia.

Democracy Programs: Although Liberia's criminal justice system has improved, it is not fully functional and is heavily dependent on donor and UN involvement. U.S. assistance will provide 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. Programs will engage the Ministry of Justice, its constituent divisions, the judiciary, and the Law Reform Commission in order 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 direct assistance to the GOL and multilateral donors.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$1.5 million will build technical, organizational, and administrative capacity of key justice-sector actors.
- FY 2014 funding in the amount of \$1.5 million will build the capacity of prosecutors and other court actors by providing basic legal training as well as technical assistance for more complex legal issues including corruption charges and financial and land-based disputes. In addition, emphasis will be placed on further strengthening cooperation between the police and prosecutors.
- U.S.-funded programs will strengthen citizen engagement in legal processes, increase access to justice, and foster a culture of respect for the rule of law in communities outside of Monrovia.

Peacekeeping Operations

Funding will continue to support the DSR program for the AFL, including a senior military advisor. Assistance will be delivered through contracts.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide support to U.S. military advisors in Liberia

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Liberia's three-year, \$15 million Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Threshold Program ends in 2013. Education and democracy programs funded under the Economic Support Fund account will continue to build on the results of that the MCC Threshold Program which expanded girls' access to education and helped resolve disputes over land rights through engagement with traditional mediators. In December 2012, the MCC Board of Directors designated Liberia as eligible to develop a proposal for an MCC Compact.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Embassy Monrovia conducted several program evaluations in FY 2012, including: final evaluations of the Core Education Skills for Liberian Youth Program and the Focus on Results, Enhancing Capacity Across Sectors in Transition program; and

mid-term evaluations of the Liberia Energy Sector Support Program and the Civil Society & Media Leadership Program. USAID also completed several special studies, including: a Customer Satisfaction Survey of the Center for National Document Records and Archives; a study of the Liberia Trade Policy and Customs project; a Revenue Impact Study designed to provide the GOL with projections of the impact on revenue of GOL implementation of the Economic Community of West African States Liberalization Trade Scheme (ELTS); and an assessment of the MCC Threshold-funded Girls' Opportunities to Access Learning (GOAL) project. INL completed an assessment of its assistance to the Emergency Response Unit and senior Liberia National Police leadership, as well as assessments of drug use and possible responses; and INL conducted with the United Nations a joint assessment of the Liberian Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA).

For FMF programs, the Office of Security Cooperation (OSC) works directly with Liberian MOD officials to create new cases or modify existing ones to meet the ongoing and developing needs of the AFL. The OSC collects data to ensure that FMF funds granted to the MOD are utilized effectively by the AFL. Additionally, equipment purchased through FMF is subject to end-use monitoring, in compliance with the Arms Export Control Act, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and other U.S. legislation. For IMET-funded activities, OSC applies for courses on an annual basis based on both the input of the AFL and the observed performance of course graduates, and evaluates course candidates in English language skills and job performance.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Embassy Monrovia conducts semi-annual and annual reporting of all programs to measure performance indicators relative to targets and resources. These reports yield data that informs budget and programmatic decisions within the context of the operating environment in Liberia. USAID's May 2012 Portfolio Review included a cross-cutting examination of lessons learned from human institutional and capacity development projects; the possibility for youth employment and engagement; potential for building the foundation for sustainable, Liberian-led economic growth through long-term capacity building and civil society strengthening; and the prospects of leveraging economic growth programs to maximize achievement of results in other program areas. The INL counternarcotics and drug demand program is implemented in direct response to a recent assessment which supported working through a range of government and private institutions to support drug education campaigns and establish Liberia's first post-war drug treatment centers. In addition, assistance to the DEA is based and conditional upon the DEA reaching the benchmarks established in the recent assessment.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Based on lessons learned from monitoring and evaluation activities conducted in FY 2012, U.S. assistance under the economic growth program objective will focus on improving Liberia's business enabling environment by increasing the value of new private sector investment in the agriculture sector. As a result of evaluations in the education sector, U.S. assistance will focus on improving literacy through a variety of interventions, such as increasing primary enrollment and improving teacher capacity through support to higher education institutions.

Madagascar

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

After the 2009 military coup in Madagascar, the U.S. Government suspended assistance to the Malagasy government and all non-humanitarian activities. Over the past four years the country has experienced economic decline and diminished government revenues. In FY 2014, the United States will provide limited health assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	69,472	*	49,000	-20,472
Global Health Programs - State	500	*	-	-500
Global Health Programs - USAID	50,100	*	49,000	-1,100
P.L. 480 Title II	18,872	*	-	-18,872

Global Health Programs

The political and economic situation has negatively affected Madagascar's already fragile public health system. Inadequate and diminishing public sector health financing has exacerbated already insufficient access to health services and contributed to the shortage and uneven distribution of health personnel, the unavailability of drug and medical supplies in health facilities, and the poor internal administration of the system. The lack of human and financial resources caused the closure of 113 health facilities in 2012. Madagascar reports alarming increases in maternal mortality at the facility level. The World Health Organization review of the country's immunization program found that the number of non-vaccinated children more than doubled over the past year, with measles vaccines dropping to 70 percent, increasing the risk of an epidemic.

U.S. 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 through sustainable approaches. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue its humanitarian focus, targeting life-saving prevention and treatment services to hard-to-reach, rural mothers and children under five who live far from public health centers. Through cooperative agreements and contracts, U.S. assistance will reduce malaria morbidity and mortality, as well as infant, child, and maternal mortality rates. USAID will continue to coordinate closely with the United Nations, the European Union, the World Bank, and the Global Fund to avoid project duplication and jointly develop materials for use by community-level health workers.

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 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 2014 request level for Madagascar does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2014 operating year budget is set.

- **Maternal and Child Health:** USAID will provide \$9.0 million to support an integrated maternal health package of information and services that includes community-based birth planning, pregnancy screening, early detection of obstetric and neonatal complications, and medical referrals, as well as distribution of iron, folic acid, and vitamin A. USAID will also support an integrated management of childhood illness package that includes breastfeeding, case management for diarrhea and pneumonia, hygiene promotion, referral for vaccinations, and growth monitoring and promotion.
- **Family Planning/Reproductive Health:** USAID will provide \$14.0 million to expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning information and services through socially-franchised private clinics, mobile outreach clinics, and community health volunteers. These services will contribute to reducing maternal and child morbidity and mortality. Expected results over the next five years include an increase in the use of modern contraceptive methods by approximately 1.5 percent each year. To ensure that family planning services continue to be available to rural populations, USAID and the United Nations Family Planning Association will continue to jointly support private sector family planning mobile clinics in Madagascar.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2012, USAID completed one evaluation as part of the USAID Forward High Quality Evaluation Initiative, which analyzed the performance of a USAID social marketing project that ended in FY 2012. This evaluation assessed a project implemented in an environment where USAID projects rely solely on the private sector and local community for the distribution of health commodities; most countries where USAID implements such projects rely on the public sector for this distribution.

USAID completed an evaluation of the quality of community health workers (CHWs), the main health care providers for populations living in remote rural areas, to assess the effectiveness of a USAID model for supporting CHWs. USAID is also providing support to United Nations' Children's Fund to collect health information at the national level. The last Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) was conducted before the coup in 2008/2009, and the lack of reliable information on the status of the population's health since then adversely affects future planning and project design. In FY 2013 USAID will draw on data from a multi-donor-supported, population-based survey that is comparable to the DHS.

As part of its performance management plan, USAID continues to use and improve its monitoring/site-visit system to ensure that projects are adequately monitored. Feedback and constructive comments from site visit participants are valuable information for technical managers to improve project monitoring.

In FY 2012, the Mission revamped the portfolio review process, to focus on the impact of the implemented activities on the target population.

In FY 2014 USAID plans to continue improving its monitoring and evaluation practices. Starting in FY 2013, three percent of USAID's budget will be allocated to program design and learning. As part of the USAID Forward Reform Initiative, there will be high-quality evaluations of a water supply, sanitation, and hygiene program and a community health care project.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID drew significant conclusions and took actions based on its monitoring and evaluation efforts. Findings from the assessment of the quality of CHWs were used in the design of a new primary health care project slated to begin in FY 2013. Findings and recommendations from the final evaluation of the social marketing

project will guide the discussion during the interim Mission strategic review and will be a focus of discussion during the FY 2013 portfolio review meetings.

USAID made informed improvements in the community supply chain for family planning, maternal and child health, and malaria commodities following frequent monitoring site visits in FY 2012, including tighter monitoring by USAID personnel and better warehouse management of Food for Peace Title II-related food commodities by implementing partners.

In FY 2013, USAID will undertake a strategic review of programs and re-focus geographic areas reached by USAID assistance. As part of this strategic review process, USAID will address the need for greater selectivity and focus and will update the Mission's results framework. Based on the successful experience in using the results of a Geospatial Information System (GIS) analysis in FY 2012, the Mission will continue to improve its GIS-related database to support the monitoring of current projects and to inform the design of new projects.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: With FY 2014 resources the Mission is seeking to provide a complete maternal and child health and nutrition package to selected districts. This focused approach will also facilitate the Mission's ability to track the impact of U.S. assistance at the population level. Interventions in remote rural areas supporting community health workers will be maintained and improved. PMI activities will aim to reach a stage where malaria prevalence is less than five percent among the population within the next several years, and FY 2014 funding will be essential to achieve this critical milestone. USAID will reinforce its family planning and reproductive health intervention through better commodity distribution channels and better organization, linking more effectively social marketing and community healthcare projects. Over the next five years USAID aims to contribute to a ten percent increase in the contraceptive prevalence rate.

Malawi

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Last year Malawi experienced considerable turmoil with an increasingly autocratic President Bingu wa Mutharika centralizing Executive Branch decision making, weakening accountability institutions, and reducing space for democracy and human rights organizations. Upon the President's unexpected death in April 2012, Vice President Joyce Banda was sworn in as Africa's second female head of state. She took immediate steps to introduce much-needed economic and political reforms, but fundamental development challenges remain. Over half the country's 15 million people live below the poverty line and more than one-third consume less than the required daily calories. With smallholder farmers comprising 85 percent of the population, the economy is dominated by rain-fed subsistence farming that is particularly vulnerable to periodic droughts. Further threats come from the highest rates of deforestation and population growth in the region, while Malawi scores very low on the major health indicators for maternal, infant and under-five mortality. To advance socioeconomic prosperity under such dire conditions, U.S. assistance seeks to improve early grade literacy, increase access to comprehensive healthcare services, promote agricultural production and marketing, and build resilience to climate change. Efforts to strengthen democracy and good governance underpin all of these efforts.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	183,714	*	166,388	-17,326
Development Assistance	31,500	*	37,500	6,000
Global Health Programs - State	51,448	*	56,248	4,800
Global Health Programs - USAID	70,500	*	72,400	1,900
International Military Education and Training	294	*	240	-54
P.L. 480 Title II	29,972	*	-	-29,972

Development Assistance

Democracy Programs: Malawi is poised to hold its first ever tripartite elections in May 2014, for President, Parliament, and Local Government. Local Government elections have not taken place since 2000 and Local Councilors have not been in place since 2005 when their terms ended. FY 2014 democracy resources will support post-election activities, enhance accountability in the delivery of public goods and services, improve governance at local levels, and increase the participation of non-state actors and citizens to help create better communities and elevate their voices. USAID will fund all of its democracy and governance programming through grants to local and international organizations.

Key Interventions:

- In FY 2014, USAID will invest \$4.0 million to support post-election activities; decentralization, including public financial management; and support to civil society organizations, civic education, the media and focus group research.
- USAID's decentralization efforts will build democratic governing capacity of new Local Councilors. This good governance intervention will also improve the transparency and efficiency of district

governmental offices to provide more equitable, efficient and effective service delivery at the local level.

- USAID will promote civil society organizations that provide non-partisan input and oversight to governance processes, and focus group research that gauges citizens' perceptions of democracy and governance issues will provide objective tracking of how the system is working. The media will also be strengthened through establishing self-regulatory mechanisms and improved professionalism.
- Better public financial management will strengthen partner country systems to manage and effectively account for government and donor resources.

Basic Education: Despite having made considerable progress toward universal access to primary education, learning assessments repeatedly show Malawian students are failing to acquire basic reading skills. Laying the foundation for Malawi's future socio-economic growth and development, the United States will focus education resources on evidence-based interventions that improve early grade literacy for grades 1-3. Children with disabilities and other disadvantaged groups, such as orphans and vulnerable children will receive particular attention so that they receive a quality education while remaining in school. Assistance will be provided for educational programming mostly through contracts and grants to local and international organizations. USAID will consider direct assistance mechanisms that work with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology where appropriate.

Key Interventions:

- Provide \$8.5 million to improve the reading skills of over 550,000 Malawian primary school children and improve the reading instructional practices of 16,000 teachers. This intervention would be in its first full year of operation in FY 2014 and will capitalize on evidence-based best practices and lessons learned from the early grade reading interventions that were completed in FY 2013. That work included the provision of teaching and learning materials and improvements in early grade reading instructional practices and related policies that are already showing marked improvements in letter and word recognition.
- Increase community and parental engagement with schools to promote the importance of reading for boys and girls.
- Introduce early grade reading interventions into the work of other development partners such as the World Bank and UNICEF that emphasize access to education for disadvantaged children.

Economic Growth: Smallholder farmers cultivate 90 percent of Malawi's arable land, but they continue to face many challenges that hinder agricultural development, such as deforestation, declining soil fertility, erratic rainfall, land constraints, and poor institutional support. With limited access to credit, inputs and price information, the typical farmer struggles to support a family of six on only one hectare or less. In FY 2012/2013 an estimated two million out of nearly 15 million people required food aid. More than a third of Malawians consume less than the required daily amount of calories, and malnutrition particularly affects children. Among those under the age of five, 47 percent are stunted and 63 percent are anemic. A recent USAID study demonstrated the link between deforestation and the incidence of child malnutrition and diarrhea.

U.S. assistance will fund integrated investments in seven districts of south central Malawi and assist 275,000 households to participate in high potential value chains. Resources will improve their family and community nutritional status, increase resilience to climate change, raise household incomes through the production of targeted commodities (dairy, groundnuts and soya) and expand agricultural trade by encouraging private sector investment and strengthening institutional capacity. The United States will provide economic growth programming assistance mostly through contracts and grants to local and international non-governmental organizations. Multi-donor trust fund mechanisms and/or direct

assistance that builds the capacity of the Government of Malawi (GOM) will also be used when and where practical.

Key Interventions:

- **Feed the Future:** As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future, the United States will provide \$17 million to support the efforts of the Government of Malawi 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 increase the diversity of agricultural production and consumption of more nutritious crops while also achieving both greater food security and higher incomes. Focused science technology and innovation interventions will expand Short Message Service (SMS)-based information systems already in use by more than 7,000 farmers to monitor and negotiate better prices for crops. SMS technology will increase mobile phone banking services for teachers, farmers and health workers through a pilot mobile money initiative. USAID may develop a pilot electronic voucher system to increase the efficiency and transparency of the GOM's program that subsidizes farm inputs for the poorest farmers.
- FTF programs will also strengthen institutional capacity for non-state actors (NSAs) in the agriculture sector and promote private sector investment to function and advocate effectively and participate in key networks that increase access to policy makers. Sustainable institutional capacity development efforts will focus on local implementers and will include investments in organizational and technical capacity that will prepare them to better serve the interests of their constituents and their organizations' long-term sustainability.
- **Global Climate Change Initiative (GCC):** USAID's Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment will inform new GCC Sustainable Landscapes, Adaptation and pilot Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, (REDD+) activities. Proposed GCC initiative funding will include efforts through the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program to support the development and implementation of LEDS in Malawi. The United States will invest \$8.0 million for activities that promote better policies and practices for forestry and other natural resources management, including carbon credits for applicable communities.

Global Health Programs

Malawi has made impressive gains in health, but there is still much to be done to reduce infant and maternal mortality, address HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases, and increase modern contraceptive use and voluntary family planning. Assistance provided through the Global Health Program (GHP) accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. Long-term foreign assistance priorities focus on programs that work with the public and private sectors to improve quality and expand access to evidence-based, high impact interventions at the facility and community level that: reduce morbidity and mortality related to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria and poor nutrition, and improve family planning/reproductive health (FP/RH), maternal, neonatal and child health, and water and sanitation. Health programming mostly will be through contracts and grants to local and international nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). Direct assistance that builds the capacity of the Government of Malawi (GOM) may also be used when and where practical.

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, Malawi will receive \$71.7 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.
- **Tuberculosis (TB):** \$1.5 million to support the National TB and Leprosy Control Program's (NTLP) efforts to improve Tuberculosis case detection and treatment success rates and achieve national targets in supported districts. Emphasis will be placed on improving the TB diagnostic network; increasing Central Reference Laboratory capacity; decentralizing access to TB treatment in conjunction with Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) scale-up; improving facility-level TB case finding and management; and expanding community-based systems to improve active case finding, contact tracing and adherence and retention in care. Regarding science, technology and innovation, USAID will scale-up to additional districts GeneXpert, a novel technology recommended by WHO to improve diagnosis of drug-resistant TB and TB/HIV co-infection.
- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$24 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 2014 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 2014 operating year budget is set.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** With \$14.5 million, USAID, in partnership with the Ministry of Health and other stakeholders, will support the roadmap for accelerating reductions in maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality through implementation of proven high impact interventions at the household, community and facility levels, and improve services that provide a continuum of care for women and children. Service delivery interventions to improve child survival will expand: training in basic emergency obstetric and essential newborn care, immunization coverage, and community involvement in the treatment and care of common childhood diseases. Interventions will reduce the incidence of water-borne diseases, increase access to safe water among under-served rural communities and schools, and promote better hygiene practices.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** The \$12.7 million request will expand access to voluntary family planning services for rural and underserved communities, lower maternal mortality, and improve health outcomes for both mothers and children. These services will also increase their focus on adolescent FP/RH services while decreasing teenage pregnancy and exposure to sexually transmitted infections, particularly HIV. USAID will continue to procure contraceptives and train service providers in supply chain logistics, and lobby other partners including the GOM to continue support for contraceptive procurement. Based on lessons learned from a recent mobile technology FP conference in Tanzania, USAID will introduce the health methodology for transmitting and receiving SMS texts on FP and other vital health information.
- **Nutrition:** \$4.2 million will support the delivery of nutrition messages in tandem with the promotion of agriculture interventions. GHI activities that emphasize breastfeeding and vitamin A supplementation will complement its Feed the Future (FTF) value chains (dairy and legumes) that have higher nutritional value than traditional staple crops. Assistance will support treatment of severely malnourished children in GHI-supported health facilities, and will continue to support the GOM's efforts to fortify selected centrally processed foods. In connection with Basic Education resources, school texts and learning materials will include educational messages that promote positive nutrition and dietary behaviors.

International Military Education and Training

Malawi has a well-trained and apolitical professional military with a long history of respect for civilian control, but critical shortages in specific technical skills continue to be a major challenge to the Malawi Defense Force (MDF). Despite new promotions to General Officer positions, losses due to HIV, malaria

and retirement of senior officers continue to rob the force of experience and expertise. Funding shortfalls created a five-year gap in recruitment that caused fissures in the rank and experience of officers.

International Military Education and Training (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. Most 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.

Funds are assisting Malawi's security forces to increase their ability to contribute to peacekeeping missions on the continent, fight terrorism, and respond to disasters. Assistance will build upon meeting its targets to-date for training MDF personnel and will increase the number of U.S. trained senior officers so that Malawi can maintain its territorial integrity and support peacekeeping.

Key Interventions:

- \$0.24 million will support the professionalization of the MDF, thereby increasing its capacity to secure its borders, maintain stability in-country, and continue to contribute to peacekeeping missions.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The \$350.7 million Millennium Challenge Corporation's (MCC) Compact with Malawi was reinstated June 21, 2012. It will focus its investments in power generation and transmission, as well as in policy reform and improved watershed management upstream of the hydroelectric facilities that supply all of Malawi's grid power. Possible links with USAID programs include a GCC EC-LEDS program that will explore renewable energy activities that could complement MCC's much larger energy sector efforts. Clinics that deliver USAID healthcare services will eventually benefit from more reliable access to electricity, but this improvement will not be realized by 2014.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID/Malawi completed five performance evaluations and four assessments in FY 2012 to evaluate programmatic and financial performance and strategic design processes. These included performance evaluations on biodiversity, agricultural and health activities, as well as a Mission-wide gender assessment and local stakeholder analysis to inform USAID/Malawi's new five-year Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) and its attendant activity designs. USAID is planning to conduct six evaluations and assessments in FY 2013, one of which – the mid-term evaluation of the Malawi Teacher Professional Development Support activity – is currently underway to investigate achievements in early grade reading skills and provide baseline data for future literacy interventions.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The activity's mid-term evaluation recommended further sector integration through: a) greater involvement of men in maternal and child health, b) continued crop diversification to improve diet and increase incomes, c) strengthened irrigation and watershed management links to increase incomes and resilience to disaster and climate change, and d) maximal consideration of the impact on gender. One of the strongest recommendations was to ensure that beneficiaries play a greater role in interventions so as to increase local ownership, accountability, and transparency.

USAID's performance evaluation for the Rapid and Effective Action Combating HIV and AIDS Program (REACH) documented how systems strengthening, community based approaches, and inclusion of

volunteers had significant positive impacts. REACH achieved results by combining organizational capacity development, grant making, and technical support to local sub-partners, which improved coordination, collaboration, and the sharing of best practices.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Results from the above performance evaluations (Food for Peace and REACH) provided evidence that greatly influenced USAID/Malawi's CDCS. Evaluations noted how improved development results and sustainability were achieved through systems strengthening, community based approaches, community/beneficiary involvement, organizational capacity development, and cross sector integration. Results of these evaluations correlated directly with findings from the local stakeholder analysis and are informing new activity designs.

A recent USAID Forestry & Biodiversity Working Paper ("Biodiversity conservation and nutrition and health outcomes in Malawi") showed the forest cover's strong correlation with child nutrition (due to greater consumption of vitamin A-rich foods) and reduced incidence of diarrhea (due to clean available water). This study reinforces USAID/Malawi's new strategic approach, which will increase linkages between agriculture, improved natural resource management/conservation, and nutritional outcomes.

Mali

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In 2012, a Tuareg rebellion in northern Mali, a military coup in Bamako, and the subsequent loss of all northern Mali to al-Qaida aligned extremists have significantly altered Mali's security and political landscape. Mali ranks 182 out of 186 countries in the 2012 Human Development Index. The March 22, 2012, coup d'état and subsequent security crisis weakened national and local institutions, resulted in more than 0.2 million displaced persons within Mali and over 0.2 million refugees moving into neighboring countries, and threatened the health and livelihoods of most Malians. Following anticipated elections in 2013, U.S. assistance in 2014 will focus on fostering democratic values; promoting good governance; expanding peace and security; improving access to education and health services; strengthening Malians' food security; and facilitating inclusive economic growth.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	235,630	*	180,299	-55,331
Overseas Contingency Operations	81,000	*	-	-81,000
Peacekeeping Operations	81,000	*	-	-81,000
Enduring/Core Programs	154,630	*	180,299	25,669
Development Assistance	67,143	*	38,070	-29,073
Global Health Programs - State	1,500	*	1,349	-151
Global Health Programs - USAID	59,650	*	56,850	-2,800
International Military Education and Training	69	*	280	211
P.L. 480 Title II	26,268	*	-	-26,268
Peacekeeping Operations	-	*	83,750	83,750

Development Assistance

Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP): After nearly a year of territorial occupation by terrorist and rebel fighters and a period of foreign military assistance to suppress the insurgents, Mali's return to peace and security will require the active role of all Malian and development partners. The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) contribution to these efforts will be through the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership and will: 1) use radio messaging to support reconciliation and peace-building; 2) assist community leaders and local organizations; and 3) provide assistance to out-of-school youth in targeted areas. These programs are more critical than ever in helping to rebuild confidence between the Government of Mali and its people; helping to counter violent extremism; and in promoting tolerance among various ethnicities.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support community radios to develop and broadcast messages that promote national reconciliation, peaceful conflict resolution and tolerance among ethnicities.
- FY 2014 funding will train out-of-school, at-risk youth in employment skills while also encouraging positive community engagement.

- U.S.-funded programs will work with local leaders and community organizations to establish shared development priorities and encourage citizens to participate in their achievement.
- U.S. assistance will promote the voluntary return and reintegration of, and reconciliation with, conflict-affected populations in the north.

Democracy Programs: As Mali's political and security turmoil dissipates and the country returns toward democratic principles, a number of challenges will need to be dealt with in order to address the root causes of the March 2012 coup. Challenges include: 1) ensuring an effective and accountable government, and 2) increasing citizen confidence and participation in Malian governance.

U.S. assistance will support these efforts by focusing on civic education; government transparency and accountability; improvement of public services; citizen engagement; civil society strengthening; and human rights protection.

Key Interventions:

- U.S.-funded programs will work with local civil society organizations to increase citizen participation and advocacy for increased government effectiveness, transparency, and accountability.
- FY 2014 democracy programs will develop and implement civic education campaigns that target youth.
- U.S. assistance will work with government and community organizations to ensure efficient delivery of services in targeted sectors.

Water Supply and Sanitation: The most recent data show that 44 percent of rural and 81 percent of urban communities in Mali have access to improved water sources, thereby attaining the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) for access to safe water overall. U.S. assistance will increase access to potable water supply and sanitation at the household level using proven, evidence-based approaches.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$0.6 million will launch water and sanitation behavior change activities via social marketing of a point-of-use water treatment product, and through community-led approaches to promote safe drinking water, increase access to household latrines, and promote hand washing with soap to improve community level sanitation.

Basic Education: Primary school enrollment in Mali has risen to an all-time high of 83 percent, but girls still lag behind in both attendance and performance. Only half of all girls who enroll in primary school finish the sixth grade, and literacy rates for both boys and girls remain lower than nearly all countries with similar socio-economic indicators. The FY 2014 request of \$15.2 million will continue activities focused on improving the reading skills of Malian children, with particular attention to the children affected by conflict throughout the country. With over 60 percent of all Malians under the age of 25, USAID will continue to support academic and vocational education so that youth are empowered to gainfully participate in the formal economy and become less vulnerable to illegal activities currently plaguing areas of Mali.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will improve the quality of basic education by delivering reading materials; assist school management committees and parent-teacher associations; and, strengthen civil society's capacity to hold school administrators accountable, evaluate students, and involve communities in the educational process.
- FY 2014 funds of \$3.0 million will provide post-conflict education assistance, such as improved learning spaces for displaced children and teacher training, to provide psycho-social support.

- U.S.-funded programs will support and empower out-of-school youth with literacy, life skills, and vocational competencies that improve their living standards and diminish their susceptibility to criminality and violent extremism.

Economic Growth: An underdeveloped agricultural sector, unreliable food markets, and vulnerability to climate change hinder Mali's ability to become food secure and benefit from more broad-based economic growth. Challenges include the fact that seven percent of 43.7 million arable hectares of land is cultivated and 14 percent of 2.2 million hectares of irrigable land is irrigated; about one-third of crop production is lost before it reaches the market; droughts and floods are more frequent; and 29 percent of the population is malnourished. U.S. programs will promote food security and more inclusive economic growth by: increasing agricultural productivity; promoting the adoption of yield-increasing technologies and the extension of soil and water conservation practices; strengthening input market development; improving the quality of key food commodities; supporting the commercialization of surpluses; and mitigating impacts of climate change.

Key Interventions:

- **Feed the Future**: As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide \$12.0 million to support the efforts of the private sector, and other national actors 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 continue to support key value chain interventions to help farmers improve production and productivity, processing, and marketing of agricultural commodities.
- FY 2014 funds will support small private enterprise development and employment generation by: increasing access to credit to purchase agricultural inputs and processing equipment; facilitating contracts between producers and processors of agricultural commodities; and improving market information systems.
- Under the Global Climate Change Initiative, \$3.0 million will be used to better equip Malian agricultural producers and institutions to incorporate climate change adaptation measures into their activities and strategies. Activities will improve Malian science and analysis for decision-making, provide effective governance for climate resilience, and implement climate change solutions.

Global Health Programs

Mali has some of the world's worst health indicators and the country continues to face serious challenges in the health sector. Nearly all health facilities in northern Mali were either looted or destroyed during the 2012-2013 conflict, and internally displaced people and war injuries overtaxed the health system in the south. USAID's health program will focus on the provision of technical assistance to improve service delivery at the community and health facility levels, and will strengthen key health systems throughout the country. Assistance provided through the Global Health Programs accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

State Programs:

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS**: Mali will receive \$4.3 million to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). To address high prevalence rates among key populations, USAID will provide valuable assistance in prevention, care and treatment programs.

USAID Programs

Key Interventions:

- **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 2014 request level for Mali 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 2014 operating year budget is set.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** U.S. assistance of \$13.7 million will be used to continue to improve the overall quality and accessibility of key health interventions. These include essential newborn care, immunization, nutrition programs, antenatal care, birth preparedness, and prevention of postpartum hemorrhage. Funds will be used to expand innovative activities such as improving service delivery through private sector providers working at public sector delivery points and using community health workers to make health services more available at the community level.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** U.S. assistance of \$11.0 million will be used to increase community-level access to high-quality, voluntary family planning and reproductive health information and services. Assistance will continue to focus on building institutional capacity and family planning outreach to enhance the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births; reduce maternal and child mortality; and reduce the occurrence of fistula.
- **Nutrition:** U.S. assistance in the amount of \$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, and distribution of micronutrient supplements. Additionally, community-based nutrition programs, home-based gardens and specialized training will continue to be implemented and complement FTF activities.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds are being requested assuming that a democratic elected government will have taken office in Mali. IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense personnel to U.S. military practices. IMET activities seek to promote democratic values, build capacity, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for cultural exchanges with communities across the country. The failure of the Malian army to respond to the threat in the north and the subsequent March 2012 coup highlighted an urgent need for reform of the Malian military. IMET assistance fosters stronger military-to-military relations and exposes Malians to U.S. military procedures and how the U.S. military functions under civilian control. Programs will provide military skills at levels that promote respect for democratic values and human rights, strengthen civil-military relationships, and enhance senior leadership skills.

Key Intervention:

- IMET funding will continue the professionalization of the Malian military including a focus on civil-military relationships and human rights.

Peacekeeping Operations

The United States will continue to provide assistance to the ongoing military intervention in northern Mali. On December 20, 2012, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 2085, co-sponsored by the United States, which (i) underscored the international community's support for restoring peace, security, stability, and territorial integrity to Mali and (ii) authorized the African-led

International Support Mission in Mali (AFISMA). African peacekeeping troops in Mali require logistics support, training, and equipment in order to successfully conduct their peacekeeping operations. On April 25, 2013, the UN Security Council unanimously adopted a resolution on Mali, establishing the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA). The resolution is a Chapter VII resolution authorizing the use of force in specific instances. On July 1, the authority of AFISMA will transfer to MINUSMA, at which point MINUSMA will begin implementing its mandate for an initial period of 12-months. Troops currently deployed under AFISMA that meet UN equipment, capacity, and human rights standards will be re-hatted and join the UN mission. It will take several months until the UN logistics support mechanisms are in place. Until the UN can fully provide full support the United States will continue to provide logistics support to peacekeeping troops, likely under a section 607 reimbursable agreement with the UN. After the transition to a UN mission, the United States will continue to provide voluntary training and equipment for peacekeeping forces deploying to Mali since the UN does not provide pre-deployment assistance to troops of participating countries.

The Mali Defense and Security Forces have been in disarray with poor command and control since their defeat by extremist and terrorist elements in the North and the subsequent coup d'état in 2012. The national forces will require significant training and equipment before they will have the capacity to protect the country from external threats. Once a democratically elected government is installed, the United States would like to focus on defense sector reform (DSR) of Mali's military. The goal of DSR will be to develop professional, apolitical security forces that respect the rule of law and are under civilian control.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$83.7 million to 1) continue logistics, training, and equipment assistance to the peacekeeping forces in Mali and 2) support DSR of the Malian military.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The \$461.0 million Millennium Challenge Corporation's (MCC) program (2007-2012) that promoted economic growth and poverty reduction in Mali was terminated in August 2012, one month earlier than anticipated, because of legal restrictions triggered by the March 22, 2012, coup d'état. The FTF program will consider building upon the MCC's investments.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In the last year, USAID conducted program reviews and held quarterly financial reviews of its programs. USAID also supported the Mali Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) in FY 2012. In addition, the Dakar Regional Inspector General conducted a performance audit of USAID's economic growth program in late FY 2012. Four evaluations scheduled for FY 2012 were postponed due to programmatic suspensions following the March 22, 2012, coup d'état. After the coup, some activities were subsequently terminated — thereby reducing to two the number of evaluations that USAID rescheduled for FY 2013.

The Office of Security Cooperation and the Defense Attaché Office monitor the progress of IMET graduates through annual database updates. In addition, staff use periodic field visits, action reports, and meetings to help determine the effectiveness and applicability of training programs.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Following the financial and performance reviews of its education activities and after conducting a cost-benefit analysis, USAID determined in 2012 that, due to U.S. coup restrictions, it should close out its suspended literacy activity

because it utilized valuable resources while on suspension and, if eventually unsuspending, it would not achieve sufficient results during the remaining months of the activity. The preliminary findings of USAID's economic growth performance audit will be used to strengthen USAID's data validation process and other performance monitoring processes. For example, USAID is revising its performance management policy to include a data validation protocol that will be used during field visits.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: USAID will have sufficient data on past performance to inform FY 2014 plans, particularly in the sectors of health and economic growth. Although the implementation of the USAID-supported DHS was postponed in FY 2012 because of the political and security environment in Mali, results are expected in 2013. This national survey will provide current information on the health status of Malians, help measure the impact of USAID and other public health investments, and inform the design of new activities to begin in FY 2014. The DHS will be complemented by a health evaluation to be conducted in FY 2013. USAID plans to incorporate the results of a recent economic growth performance audit, as well as the results of an evaluation of its core value chain program, into the design and implementation of a new suite of FTF activities scheduled to begin late FY 2013.

Mauritania

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Mauritania is one of the world's poorest countries, ranking 159th out of 189 countries on the 2011 United Nations Human Development Index, with high levels of unemployment and food insecurity. The country's socio-economic situation is fragile, causing its youth to remain vulnerable to extremism. Despite its limited resources, Mauritania is the United States' leading counterterrorism partner in the Sahel. The Mauritanian Government's steadfast political will is increasingly matched by its improved military capabilities. The country remains a target for terrorist activities conducted by Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM). U.S. foreign assistance focuses on increasing the professionalism of Mauritania's military, thereby supporting the Government of Mauritania's (GOM) ongoing and substantial contributions to counterterrorism and counter-radicalization efforts.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	12,068	*	260	-11,808
Foreign Military Financing	200	*	-	-200
International Military Education and Training	185	*	260	75
P.L. 480 Title II	11,683	*	-	-11,683

International Military Education and Training

The GOM has bolstered its counterterrorism and counterradicalization efforts in response to AQIM recruitment efforts, the threat of attacks by AQIM in Mauritania, and AQIM activity across the Sahel, including in neighboring Mali. The GOM's efforts are both domestic and regional and include collaboration with Sahel and Maghreb nations. International Military Education and Training (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 are attending courses. IMET programs also provide English-language training that improves military forces' interoperability with other forces and facilitates their participation in international peacekeeping operations.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$0.26 million to support training for Mauritanian military leaders and will provide English-language instruction, thereby increasing the overall level of professionalism and technical competency among military forces.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Embassy Nouakchott evaluated the performance and results of the FY 2012 IMET program. Limited English-language proficiency was identified to be a

major constraint to IMET programming, effectively restricting the number of professional military education courses Mauritanian officers could attend.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: FY 2012 programs predominately focused on developing Mauritania's ability to combat terrorism. The above-referenced evaluation results indicated that FY 2012 activities improved Mauritania's ability to integrate the civilian and military response to terrorism, combat maritime-based terrorism, and use legal tools to combat terrorism.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Based on results from Embassy Nouakchott's monitoring and evaluations, FY 2014 programming will re-focus efforts on building a professional military, including improving English language proficiency by training language instructors.

Mauritius

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Enhancing maritime security and maintaining a strong bilateral relationship with Mauritius are key priorities for the United States, as these efforts will contribute to a more stable Indian Ocean region. U.S. outreach and foreign assistance in Mauritius focuses on strengthening the country's coastal and maritime security capabilities. Foreign assistance efforts will focus on training mid-level Mauritian government officers on maritime security issues.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	115	*	110	-5
International Military Education and Training	115	*	110	-5

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded courses and training events expose Mauritian military 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 are attending courses. IMET-funded courses focusing on maritime security may also take place in-country.

Key Intervention:

- Resources will support the training of Mauritian military leaders, increasing their level of professionalism and enhancing their capacity to ensure maritime security.

Mozambique

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States Government (USG) and the Government of Mozambique (GRM) share a vision for Mozambique's successful post-conflict transition to a transparent and accountable government responsive to the needs of the population. Past civil unrest sparked by price increases in staple foods, fuel, and public utilities reflect the continuing potential for volatility, and led the government to put greater priority on agriculture and job creation in its Poverty Reduction Strategy. Economic growth rates have been consistently high, but over 80 percent of the population survives on less than two dollars a day; 11.5 percent of the adult population are persons living with HIV/AIDS; an estimated 43 percent of children are chronically malnourished; millions are vulnerable to malaria and other deadly diseases; and only 52 percent of the adult population knows how to read and write. U.S. assistance to Mozambique promotes an integrated approach that addresses long and short-term social, economic, and health constraints.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	347,346	*	372,351	25,005
Development Assistance	37,165	*	52,706	15,541
Global Health Programs - State	224,239	*	249,180	24,941
Global Health Programs - USAID	65,200	*	68,100	2,900
International Military Education and Training	456	*	340	-116
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	*	500	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000	*	1,525	-475
P.L. 480 Title II	17,786	*	-	-17,786

Development Assistance

Democracy Programs: In Mozambique, political competition is weak, and checks and balances within government are highly limited in a system dominated by one political party. Policy formulation processes are often crafted with insufficient input from impartial experts and citizens most affected by the policies; furthermore, civil society lacks capacity for effective advocacy based on policy analysis. U.S. assistance will focus on improving policy reform and strengthening the capabilities of civil society organizations, the independent media, and government agencies committed to combating corruption. Democracy and governance programs will improve the accountability of GRM officials and encourage civil society's participation in the political process.

Key Interventions:

- \$1.7 million will be used to strengthen the media sector, support capacity development and trainings for journalists, media companies, and radio stations to increase access to information.
- \$0.3 million will fund policy analysis concerning freedom of the press, anti-corruption, transparency, and the extractive industries.
- \$0.5 million will fund Mozambican civil society organizations that combat corruption, engage in policy analysis, and encourage greater citizen participation in governance processes.

- \$0.5 million will support capacity development in the GRM's attorney general's office to strengthen the office's financial management systems and ensure its compliance with the recently-approved anti-corruption law.

Water Supply and Sanitation: Only 19 percent of the population has access to improved sanitation and only 47 percent consume safe drinking water. Moreover, water-borne diseases such as cholera and dysentery are found throughout the country, especially during flood season, and play an important role in continuing high levels of malnutrition. U.S. assistance will support new and ongoing water and sanitation programs, linked to health and nutrition programs, in order to mitigate water-related diseases.

Key Interventions:

- \$1.7 million will increase the availability and use of water treatment solutions and trainings to improve sanitary behavioral practices. Efforts will include the distribution of water purifiers in communities along with training on how to use them, which will link with existing nutrition interventions. Trainings will also be held to improve sanitation in the health system and link with maternal and child health activities.

Basic Education: The number of children in Mozambique's primary schools is growing at an average of 8 percent per year. However, the government's capacity to enhance school quality has not kept up with its ability to expand access. The rapid expansion of access has placed intense pressure on school management, teaching personnel, and the overall quantity and quality of effective classroom instruction, resulting in a large number of overcrowded multi-shift schools, growing student/teacher ratios, and plummeting reading and math test scores. U.S. assistance will focus on improving early grade reading outcomes through teacher and school administrator training and coaching, increasing the availability of effective reading materials, improving parent participation in the education process, and increasing transparency and accountability to parents, students, and communities.

Key Interventions:

- \$4.0 million will be used for teacher and school director trainings to improve reading outcomes for students in grades two and three.
- \$2.0 million will support local organizations to train school councils and provide teaching supplies to schools in order to improve school management and increase the availability of reading materials.

Economic Growth: Over the last decade Mozambique's GDP has grown, on average, by over 7 percent per year; however, the country's strong economic performance has not significantly reduced poverty, and food insecurity and malnutrition continue to be pervasive problems. Environmental threats are also of growing concern as coastal cities are vulnerable to extreme weather events that are expected to increase as sea levels rise and storms increase in frequency and intensity over the coming years. Recent discoveries of coal and natural gas will transform the economy over the next two decades, with the potential to generate needed resources for social investment, but also to undermine competitiveness in other sectors of the economy (the largest being agriculture) by increasing inflation and the cost of inputs, and pulling away labor. Extractive industries may also adversely affect ongoing conservation efforts for threatened biodiversity in Mozambique, which are crucial for tourism. Additionally, U.S interventions will increase agricultural productivity in nutritious crops and stimulate market opportunities for producers as well as support Mozambique's business and trade-enabling policy environment to improve the overall investment climate for foreign and domestic investors, reducing investment risk and transaction costs, and thereby developing a more competitive economy.

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President’s Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide \$35 million to support the efforts of the Government of Mozambique 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 (GCC): \$4.0 million will support climate change adaptation activities. GCC programming will include activities that focus on both “hard engineering” such as rehabilitating natural coastal protective areas and “soft engineering” such as working with the GRM to rezone the most vulnerable areas. Community outreach and education as well as GRM capacity development will also be included to strengthen vulnerable cities’ ability to mitigate the effects of climate change.
- \$3.0 million will fund conservation efforts in Gorongosa National Park, Lake Niassa Reserve, and Niassa Reserve to protect endangered wildlife in three of Mozambique’s emerging tourist attractions. Assistance will focus on capacity and policy development for GRM agencies responsible for the management of protected areas including training for park officials and personnel as well as increasing community economic activities that align with conservation efforts.

Global Health Programs

The life expectancy in Mozambique, 51 years, is one of the lowest in the world. Approximately 64 out of every 1,000 Mozambican children will die before their first birthday primarily due to preventable and treatable diseases such as malaria, HIV/AIDS, water-borne disease, and tuberculosis. Mozambique has only five doctors and 24 nurses per 100,000 people, reflecting one of the most dire health personnel shortages in the world. Approximately half of existing health centers lack water and/or electricity and more than half of Mozambicans walk over one hour to reach the nearest health facility.

U.S. support for the health sector is a high priority for the GRM, and the focus of the U.S. health portfolio is on systems strengthening, integration of services, capacity development, and infrastructure. Assistance provided will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: In linkage with the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, Mozambique will receive \$249.2 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.
- Tuberculosis (TB): \$5.0 million will support the expansion and enhancement of community-based Directly Observed Therapy activities as well as interventions to address multidrug-resistant tuberculosis. Assistance will also be used for expanding tuberculosis culture and drug sensitivity testing and to link tuberculosis activities to HIV activities.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): \$16.0 million will support MCH activities, including: \$2.0 million to support the GRM’s expansion of new vaccines and ongoing immunization strategies. \$4.0 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. Assistance will also include community education and outreach activities to increase facility-based births and link communities with facilities to reduce infant mortality and provide needed services for the critical 1,000 days between a child’s birth and second birthday.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health: \$13.0 million will procure long-acting contraceptives such as intrauterine devices (IUDs) and implants as well as improve access to a variety of voluntary family planning services through community outreach and facility-based interventions.

- Nutrition: \$5.1 million will be used for community and facility education and outreach activities for growth monitoring and promotion as well as behavior change activities to incorporate more nutritious foods and vitamins into household diets. A portion of these funds will be used for a nutrition challenge fund that will allow agribusinesses and food processors to introduce new, innovative, nutritious products for household consumption.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$29.0 million to expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2014 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 2014 operating year budget is set.

International Military Education and Training

The Mozambican army, navy and air force are severely underfunded and under-resourced to effectively patrol and maintain border security. International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. 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 funds will support professionalization training courses that will enhance regional maritime domain awareness and security efforts by improving the Mozambican military's capacity to control ungoverned spaces, particularly maritime, and support GRM efforts to participate in regional peacekeeping operations.

Key Interventions:

- \$0.3 million will support professionalization of the Mozambican military with a focus on senior professional military education.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Overall, the GRM has expressed a strong commitment to ensuring peace and security in Mozambique. Though it is taking active steps to achieve goals in this sector, including improving the rule of law, the GRM lacks sufficient human capacity and financial resources to adequately address the broad range of concerns and issues. Mozambique's vast landmass, coupled with its limited capacity to patrol land and sea borders, raises narcotics trafficking and terrorism concerns. Having land borders with six countries, Mozambique is a transit country for smugglers, human traffickers, and terrorists. Systematic corruption within the government further undermines law enforcement and prosecution of crimes and facilitates transnational crime. U.S. assistance programs will continue to build capacity in GRM institutions committed to combating corruption and enforcing the rule of law. U.S. assistance will provide the GRM with technical assistance to help GRM institutions coordinate as they investigate and prosecute corruption and transnational crime and to build law enforcement capabilities, for instance to improve border management.

Key Interventions:

- \$0.3 million will be used to provide technical assistance to the office of the attorney general, which will complement Development Assistance-funded capacity development activities by helping the attorney general's office demonstrate progress in fighting corruption and transnational crime through operationalizing recently-passed anti-corruption laws and better coordinating with law enforcement to investigate and prosecute criminality, including transnational crime.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

More than 20 years after the end of the civil war in Mozambique, landmines remain a serious threat and continue to kill and injure. Areas totaling approximately 10 million square meters, mainly located in central Mozambique along the Zimbabwe border, are suspected to still have undiscovered landmines that need to be safely removed. The United States is assisting Mozambique in reaching its objective of being “mine-impact free” by supporting humanitarian demining efforts in agricultural areas and population centers. The United States will provide grants to international demining organizations, as well as coordinate its overall efforts with Mozambique's National Institute of Demining.

Key Interventions:

- Although Mozambique is committed to being “mine-impact free” by March 2014 as part of the Ottawa Treaty, demining efforts will be needed through 2015. U.S. assistance will provide \$1.5 million to HALO Trust, an international demining organization, to survey land and remove mines along the Mozambique/Zimbabwe border in coordination with the GRM. This demining effort will include advocacy and safety awareness.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The GRM and Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) signed a five-year compact in July 2007, which entered into force in October 2008. The goal of this five-year program is to reduce poverty by targeting assistance in water and sanitation, transportation, land tenure, and farmer income activities in the four northern provinces of Mozambique. Interventions are closely coordinated with other USG agencies and are designed to foster investment and stimulate economic opportunities. The compact ends in September 2013. Mozambique is not currently eligible for a second compact due to substantial delays in the completion of infrastructure projects (roads, water supply and sanitation). USAID is coordinating with MCC to assist with the transition of activities in land tenure once the MCC compact ends.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Under USAID Forward reforms, the USAID Mission in Mozambique is further strengthening monitoring and evaluation (M&E) tools, procedures and practices – with a specific focus on results – that will improve the assessment of program performance and operations from design and implementation to close-out and evaluation. This effort covers a wide spectrum of actions from increased focus on results-centered portfolio reviews and in-depth data quality assessments to high quality evaluations and a state-of-the-art, web-based project management system that will improve data quality and better integrate M&E with program management. For the new USAID Evaluation Policy, the Mission recently developed detailed plans for six performance evaluations that will improve program management and strengthen future interventions.

The Mission initiated a performance evaluation of the entire agriculture portfolio that has provided important findings to guide activities that are currently under design. In addition, the agriculture team began two impact evaluations; one to examine the effects of mobile savings in rural areas to inform a new mobile money activity design and another examining the effectiveness of nutrition education and linking agriculture to nutrition, which will inform new and ongoing activities.

USAID’s education team started an impact evaluation for an early-grade reading project that will yield statistically sound findings, which will inform how to best increase test scores and literacy rates in the most cost-effective manner throughout Mozambique.

In health, a family planning assessment is being finalized that includes specific short and long-term recommendations to strengthen USAID programming in support of the GRM's family planning and reproductive health initiatives. The Mission also supported another health assessment that evaluated the reach and effect of a media campaign on attitudes toward multiple concurrent relationships, one of the key drivers of the HIV prevalence in Mozambique.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The increased effort on monitoring and evaluation in Mozambique involves a holistic process of ensuring better quality data is generated through improved monitoring procedures and practices and an increased focus on more rigorous evaluations, which all work together to improve programmatic results.

Using findings from the agriculture sector evaluation, which specifies the importance of program linkages, new activity designs under the Mission's Feed the Future project will coordinate and combine efforts particularly in the areas of strengthening farmer organizations and technology transfer.

The family planning assessment found that beneficiaries are more likely to stop using short-acting contraceptives because they continually have to travel long distances to get them from health clinics, whereas long-acting contraceptive methods require fewer trips and therefore result in higher usage rates. This finding has resulted in a shift in resources, in coordination with the United Nations Population Fund, to also include long-acting methods such as intrauterine devices and injectables in ongoing interventions.

The assessment of the Mission's media campaign concerning multiple concurrent relationships found that males are more likely than females to have sexual relationships outside of their primary relationship. Using this finding, the integrated health team designed the second phase of the media campaign to include messages tailored specifically to the male demographic. Because of the assessment, the media campaign now focuses on men taking care of their loved ones (being a caring father and faithful husband) and themselves (using condoms, getting tested) in order to promote healthy behaviors and monogamy, thereby reducing HIV infections.

The Mission is currently finishing stage II of the Public Financial Management Risk Assessment Framework (PFMRAF) process. The stage II PFMRAF study has detailed risk assessments and mitigation strategies for potential GRM direct partners. Findings from the stage II assessment will be used to choose GRM partners based on corresponding levels of risk as well as provide for specific interventions to ensure the prudent spending of U.S. assistance.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The U.S. Mission in Mozambique holds two internal reviews per year to scrutinize performance of activities. During the last review, the Mission determined that there is a need for greater gender equality in Development Credit Authority agreements as credit is currently disproportionately extended to men, who dominate commercial agriculture in Mozambique. The Mission's economic growth team will meet with implementers as a first step in developing a strategy to obtain greater parity of assistance for females, within the parameters of the existing agreement.

To better combat malaria and reduce maternal and child mortality, more mosquito nets need to reach pregnant women. New distribution methods are being explored as well as a new social marketing campaign in conjunction with the Ministry of Health to increase the availability of mosquito nets to vulnerable populations.

Namibia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Namibia has enjoyed political stability and steady economic growth since independence, with a Gross National Income Per capita of \$4,700 per year, classifying it as an upper middle-income country. However, Namibia faces one of the highest levels of income disparity worldwide, a poorly performing education system, unemployment at over 30 percent, a HIV prevalence estimated at 13 percent, and a high co-infection rate of tuberculosis (TB). The goal of the United States is a Namibia that is a tolerant, peaceful, democratic country that plays a positive regional role, bolstered by strong and accountable institutions, and a vibrant civil society. The United States continues to focus its support on long-term stability and prosperity, a goal shared with the Government of the Republic of Namibia (GRN). U.S. assistance is designed to strengthen Namibian capacity to manage its HIV/AIDS epidemic, combat poverty through economic growth, and strengthen bilateral military relations through capacity building training.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	90,945	*	60,795	-30,150
Global Health Programs - State	88,809	*	60,675	-28,134
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,000	*	-	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	136	*	120	-16

Global Health Programs

The United States is committed to supporting the prevention, care, and treatment of HIV/AIDS in Namibia. Assistance provided through the Global Health Initiative (GHI) seeks to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. The GRN is embarking upon significant reforms that will increase its ability to manage, coordinate, and finance health services. U.S. assistance will help to enhance country ownership by increasing capacity within government and among community and civil society organizations. This effort envisions a gradual reduction of donor funding, an increase in locally-managed and financed programs, and a transition of U.S. support from service delivery to a technical assistance model. The success of this transition will have a tremendous impact on Namibia's ability to sustain quality health services, to increase access and utilization of services and, ultimately, to improve the health status of the Namibian population.

Key Intervention:

- **HIV/AIDS:** In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, Namibia will receive \$60.7 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

International Military Education and Training

The United States seeks to strengthen its ongoing military cooperation with the GRN, including support to the Namibia Defense Force (NDF), as this force transforms from a threat-based to a capability-based military that is responsive to the nation's emerging security needs. The NDF remains committed to

participation in peacekeeping operations within the context of the Southern Africa Development Community to ensure the collective security of the southern Africa region.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel, including warrant officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas such as leadership, 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.

Key Intervention:

- IMET funding of \$0.1 million will support U.S.-based professional training for military personnel, including non-commissioned officers.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Since the \$304.0 million Namibian Compact entered into force in September 2009, the Millennium Challenge Corporation has aimed to reduce poverty and income distribution disparities in Namibia through economic growth in the tourism and agriculture sectors, as well as through improved educational outcomes. It has continued to build on and complement previous U.S. assistance programs in the environment and education sectors, fostering sustainability through capacity building of Namibian counterparts.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2012, USAID/Namibia conducted several monitoring and evaluation efforts in Namibia. In the drafting of the GHI strategy, health data indicators were updated and consultations were held with stakeholders to ensure that program goals are tracked appropriately.

USAID/Namibia conducted three program evaluations and assessments during FY 2012 to evaluate overall programmatic impact and performance. These included evaluations of the African Palliative Care Association (APCA) project, Community Reach project, and Capacity Building for Country-owned HIV/AIDS Services project. Along with these evaluations, program reviews were conducted to assess partner performance and inform FY 2013 and FY 2014 budget planning decisions.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: IMET program reviews determined that the military-to-military relationship and capacity building are contributing to the NDF's capacity to meet its national and regional security and stability requirements, while reinforcing professionalization and rule of law within the force. The level of capacity will increase in FY 2013, with the second train-the-trainer focused Warrior Leader Course (WLC) held in Namibia. The creation of a Namibian run WLC in the next few years is the desired result of the current IMET focus.

The recommendations from the APCA evaluation were used by the Ministry of Health and Social Services to inform the integration of HIV palliative care into the pre-service training of nurses and social workers, as well as the integration of primary health care into service provision for the management of non-communicable diseases, including cancer, diabetes, and obesity. This will allow U.S. funding to be better applied towards scale-up of transition activities.

The Community Reach evaluation has informed the design of a new three-year activity aimed at a more effective and sustainable program that will support three line ministries. It has also informed the decision of policymakers in the development of Namibia's Child Protection Bill that will ensure comprehensive programmatic and financial support to vulnerable children.

The Capacity Building for Country-owned HIV/AIDS Services mid-term evaluation has shaped the redesign of the remaining years of the project to focus implementation on high-impact and sustainable interventions by strengthening the capacity of local organizations to provide high-quality HIV/AIDS care and treatment services.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Coupled with the updated Agency guidelines, findings of the USAID program evaluations conducted in FY 2012 continue to be applied to ensure that U.S. assistance is used to implement the GHI Strategy components that address TB and HIV/AIDS co-morbidity. FY 2014 plans also take into consideration the goals and principles of the GHI Strategy, specifically access to quality health care and transition to greater Namibian ownership.

Niger

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Niger continues to be vulnerable to regional shocks that have adversely affected its citizens and their resilience, including poor harvests, primarily due to drought; violence in neighboring Libya; and the security threats posed by the Nigeria-based extremist group Boko Haram, as well as al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb. Despite being one of the world's most impoverished nations and recently experiencing a democratic transition, the Government of Niger succeeded in reaching Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact eligibility in 2012 by meeting 12 out of 20 of MCC's eligibility criteria. However, instability in neighboring Mali and northern Nigeria further complicate Niger's efforts to grow its economy, strengthen governance, and address human rights issues. U.S. foreign assistance to Niger plays a critical role in cementing the country's democratic gains and preserving stability in a country vulnerable to regional and transnational challenges, particularly political instability and food insecurity. In FY 2014, assistance will focus on improving governance and providing education and training to increase the professionalism of Niger's military.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	58,929	*	2,250	-56,679
Development Assistance	1,000	*	2,000	1,000
Foreign Military Financing	400	*	-	-400
International Military Education and Training	47	*	250	203
P.L. 480 Title II	57,482	*	-	-57,482

Development Assistance

The United States' primary objective in Niger is to support a transparent and responsive democracy that respects human rights. The post-elections support program launched in December 2011 aims to increase transparency and accountability in the management of the country's natural resources. Building on results accomplished in strengthening the capacity of Niger's parliament and raising citizens' awareness of governance of the extractive industries sector, assistance will continue to support central and regional institutions critical to improving the management of natural resources.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support the newly created Nigerien parliament's extractive industries caucus to enact laws and regulations designed to fill critical gaps in the legal framework for the extractive industries.
- U.S.-funded programs will expand extractive industries awareness training to regional councils in the mining regions. U.S. assistance will support trainings on constitutional provisions, the government's responsibilities in managing mining proceeds, mining companies' social responsibilities, and environmental implications of extractive industries.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (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 are attending courses.

Key Intervention:

- Funding will be used to further the professional development of Nigerien commissioned and noncommissioned officers through attendance at U.S. professional military education institutions. Assistance may also support planned, phased upgrades to the English Language Laboratory.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

After its suspension in 2010, Niger's MCC Threshold program was resumed in 2012 with a four-year, \$7.6 million Education and Community Strengthening Program co-funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and MCC. The program focuses on increasing transparency and accountability in the management of extractive resources in order to ensure that more government revenue is available to expand access to quality education. In December 2012, Niger met MCC standards and was determined to be eligible to develop Compact proposals.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Each USAID-managed activity is required to have an approved performance monitoring and evaluation plan. Each plan defines the indicators that will be used to measure performance and describes how and when data will be collected, analyzed, and reported. Continual performance monitoring of programs takes place through annual portfolio reviews. This information is documented in Data Quality Assessments, which are completed by USAID personnel for all funded activities. In addition, staff members carry out periodic and regular visits to all ongoing activities at the community level.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In-depth mid-term and final evaluations are undertaken to evaluate and monitor program performance. Evaluations are used to assess program impact on targeted indicators and to determine whether the program should be refocused or redesigned to improve results. At the end of fiscal year 2013, Embassy Niamey will evaluate the Niger governance program, with support from USAID/West Africa.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The post-election program that began in FY 2012 was designed based on an assessment of the election support program that was implemented in FY 2011. Assistance provided in FY 2014 under the good governance program will incorporate lessons learned from the current phase of the post-election support activity.

Nigeria

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Nigeria is Africa's most populous country and the largest African contributor to peacekeeping missions, as well as a crucial global supplier of oil, and the fifth-largest supplier of U.S. crude oil imports. However, Nigeria's inadequate infrastructure; perceived tolerance of public corruption; lack of incentives and policies to promote private sector development; and poor access to quality basic education and health services threaten progress and fuel the grievances, which amplify political unrest, in addition to ethnic and religious tensions. Further, a high poverty rate, coupled with a large population of unemployed and underemployed youth (42 percent of those between the ages of 15-24), and increased insecurity in the North, heighten the risk of escalating unrest. U.S. assistance will promote stability in Nigeria and foster democratic principles in a growing and diversified economy. Particularly, U.S. assistance seeks to strengthen Nigeria's democratic institutions and improve access to education and health services. U.S. assistance also promotes improved agricultural productivity, job expansion in the rural sector, and increased supplies of clean energy.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	646,944	*	692,695	45,751
Development Assistance	50,291	*	80,440	30,149
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	*	1,000	-
Global Health Programs - State	461,227	*	441,225	-20,002
Global Health Programs - USAID	133,500	*	169,200	35,700
International Military Education and Training	926	*	730	-196
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	100	100

Development Assistance

Conflict Mitigation and Prevention: A key factor to achieving peace and security in Nigeria lies in addressing the root causes of disaffection as well as in efforts to prevent and mitigate violence. The United States Government (USG) will integrate conflict prevention and mitigation throughout its foreign assistance programming in Nigeria. FY 2014 assistance will support activities that strengthen the capacity of authorities to identify emerging situations that trigger violent conflicts, address corruption and impunity, and engage political, religious, and community leaders, as well as civil society, in preventing and mitigating conflict. In addition, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)-managed interventions will build a cadre of religious, traditional and community leaders. Members of appropriate government agencies and private sector will receive skills training in joint collaboration and decision-making, peace-building, and developing early warning systems to detect signs of strain and potential outbreaks of violence in communities.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will work with Nigeria's religious leaders, inter-faith organizations, academic institutions, and other conflict mediation practitioners to implement a set of innovative activities that promote

ethnic and religious co-existence and dialogue among a wide range of stakeholders in targeted states in the northern and central regions.

- Funding will support activities to empower and increase the capacity of communities, traditional and local government leadership, and private sector in the areas of self-expression, advocacy, joint collaboration and decision-making.
- U.S. assistance will provide \$4.0 million to address the dominant drivers of conflict arising from unfair resource allocation and poor economic opportunity in the oil producing south.

Democracy Programs: Nigeria's weak governance record and poor record of addressing corruption fuels the grievances that lead to rising levels of conflict driven by economic or ideological motivations. FY 2014 resources will support advocacy to increase funds flowing from the state to local levels; improve government accountability, management, and fiscal responsibility; and improve the ability of civil society organizations to affect government transparency and decision-making processes. U.S. assistance continues to address the root causes of poverty, including expanding access to opportunities for improving livelihoods, health and education services. Programs will integrate conflict prevention and mitigation across all sectors of its programming in Nigeria as well as support activities that strengthen the capacity of authorities to identify emerging situations that trigger violent conflicts and engage with civil society coalitions, including religious, youth, and women leaders. In preparation for Nigeria's general elections in 2015, USAID support will continue to strengthen local capacity for managing and coordinating elections, promote civil society's effective engagement in electoral and constitutional reform dialogue, and enhance oversight of the electoral process. In addition, USAID will seek to improve domestic monitoring, enabling the Government of Nigeria (GON) to support the deployment of election monitors throughout the country.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$8.0 million to mobilize civil society organizations to influence key democratic reforms at the national, state, and local levels; advocate for policy reform in various sectors (e.g. education, health, and economic growth); and engage marginalized populations, such as women, youth, and People Living with Disabilities (PWD), in the process by emphasizing the importance of leadership and innovation.
- FY 2014 funding of \$10.0 million will strengthen the institutional, organizational, and technical capacity of targeted civil society organizations to ensure their preparedness to monitor governance (including the electoral processes) and stimulate civic engagement in good governance initiatives.
- Activities will enhance journalists' and media outlets' ability to produce interactive programming that creates greater awareness and participation in peace and democratic governance activities, including conflict mitigation; responsive local governance and decentralization; electoral reform; and legislative strengthening.
- In preparation for Nigeria's 2015 general election, \$8.0 million is requested to support structural and institutional reforms for election administration to consolidate the gains made during and since the 2011 elections. Funding will also support political parties to promote and hold democratic and transparent party primaries and conventions, while expanding opportunities for women, youth and PWDs to participate in political processes.
- USAID will partner with local organizations to strengthen civilian state and local courts to improve access to justice and expedite cases.

Basic Education: Access to quality basic education remains low, with the greatest need for assistance in the predominantly Muslim north, the region most affected by low levels of literacy. With FY 2014 resources, USAID will partner with the GON and international donor partners to strengthen state and local government capacity to plan and manage education services. Education interventions will focus on early grade reading and improving the literacy skills of orphans and vulnerable children and itinerant

Qur'anic youth. Community interventions will include democratic consensus building in support of access to literacy skills for girls and marginalized children. Mitigating high youth unemployment rates can help reduce the vulnerability of youth to participate in extremist activities. Efforts aim to increase student access to education options and, ultimately, employment opportunities.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$16.0 million to build the capacity of Nigeria's Ministry of Education to educate teachers on teaching reading and provide learning and teaching materials to improve the reading skills of 5.5 million northern Nigerian primary school students.
- U.S.-funded programs will establish learning centers that mainstream out-of-school youth into the formal education system, and increase basic education access for orphans and vulnerable children, including itinerant Qur'anic youth, and girl students.
- FY 2014 funds will strengthen state and local government capacity to deliver basic education services by addressing key management, sustainability and oversight issues.
- U.S. assistance will influence federal education policy development to increase equitable access to education.

Water Supply and Sanitation: It is estimated that only 54 percent of Nigeria's population has access to improved sources of drinking water, and 35 percent can access improved sanitation facilities. Water and sanitation is particularly scarce in the northern states bordering the Sahara Desert, but even large parts of the capital rely on private water distribution companies, and industries drill their own wells to meet their needs. FY 2014 resources will implement programs to improve and expand access to safe, affordable, sustainable and reliable water services to the rural and urban populations of Nigeria, thereby reducing deaths from water-related illnesses. Assistance will promote increased availability and accessibility of water treatment products in rural areas, and incorporate communications activities to promote improved hygiene. Activities will support states to become autonomous, efficient, accountable and viable service providers.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$3.4 million will facilitate the creation of an enabling environment for water sanitation and hygiene improvement in selected states and provide technical and institutional support to the states to have full operational and financial autonomy, accountability and efficiency in their operations.
- FY 2014 funds will develop a cost reflective tariff structure with an appropriate billing system, an investment plan, and a database of consumers.
- U.S.-funded programs will develop and support implementation of strategies for increasing cost recovery and addressing some of the technical deficiencies, such as revenues lost to low water production, lack of billing, and low staff productivity.
- FY 2014 requested funds will design and construct hand-pump boreholes, latrines, urinals, rain harvesters, and hand-washing stations; provide drinking water treatments in schools and health clinics; use school Environmental Health Clubs to teach hygiene practices; and use a community-led total sanitation approach.

Economic Growth: Nigeria has enjoyed relatively strong economic growth over the past eight years. Nonetheless, absolute poverty (less than \$1.25 per day) has grown from 55 percent in 2004 to 62 percent in 2011. To create an environment that encourages private sector participation and stimulates growth, the USG will partner with the GON on focused interventions in agriculture, trade, and energy.

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President’s Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide \$25.0 million to work with the GON to implement agricultural development programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals, including combating extremism; achieving political and economic stability; reducing sources of conflict; reducing poverty; and accelerating and sustaining broad-based economic growth. Activities will provide agriculture stakeholders with incentives to adopt improved technology; improve harvest and post-harvest handling; increase sales of crops in new markets; and increase the participation of very poor households in rural economic growth activities to improve their livelihoods.
- U.S. assistance will support ongoing activities that strengthen Nigeria’s institutional capacity to conduct evidence-based policy analysis, develop and promote the use of improved seeds, and through the U.S. Department of Agriculture, improve storage and agricultural statistics.
- The USG will partner with the Nigerian government to introduce drought-resistant varieties of maize, sorghum, and other staple crops, as well as “climate smart” cultivation practices that conserve soil and water.
- U.S. assistance in the amount of \$3.1 million will support the corridor management group’s efforts to decrease the number of informal roadblocks and checkpoints to expedite the flow of agricultural products; promote regional trade, and enhance product competitiveness and agriculture development, ultimately strengthening food security and reducing poverty for beneficiaries.
- FY 2014 funds of \$1.0 million will support Nigeria’s efforts to reduce gas flaring and make captured gas available to generate clean energy by strengthening the renewable energy market and building the capacity of the private sector to participate in power generation; and will support the Nigeria Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC) to effectively regulate and provide incentives for private sector investment in the power sector.
- U.S. assistance will provide early warning support to decision makers to respond to famine and food security threats and to strengthen national capacity for early warning and response planning.

Foreign Military Financing

Nigeria remains a major contributor to peacekeeping operations and an important partner in the Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance program, which provides training and equipment for Nigerian peacekeeping forces deploying to missions throughout the continent, including Darfur, Liberia, and Cote d’Ivoire. Foreign Military Financing (FMF) funding will support Nigeria’s ability to participate in peacekeeping, counterterrorism and maritime security operations. Funds may support training and equipment sustainment, including spare parts and Nigeria’s C-130 fleet, and support to professionalization institutions including its non-commissioned officer academy.

Key Intervention:

- FMF-funded programs will train, procure and maintain equipment to support Nigeria’s ability to participate in peacekeeping, counterterrorism and maritime security operations

Global Health Programs

Assistance provided through the Global Health Program accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. The GHI, in partnership with the Nigerian government’s Saving One Million Lives initiative, will strengthen the performance and delivery of basic health services to save one million lives by 2015. Assistance will improve health human resources; deliver high-impact service interventions at the primary health care level; and strengthen Nigerian leadership, management, governance, and accountability for program ownership and sustainability. USAID will provide technical assistance to Nigeria’s Federal Ministry of Health to improve capacity in the planning, management, integration, and leadership in HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, maternal and child health, family

planning and reproductive health efforts. Interventions will support priority health policies and interventions through public, private, and military health systems.

State Programs

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEFAR), Nigeria will receive \$441.2 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

USAID Programs

Key Interventions:

- **Tuberculosis (TB):** U.S. assistance of \$11 million will be used to strengthen efforts to improve TB treatment outcomes and reduce multi-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) prevalence in collaboration with the Nigerian National Plan. Support will be provided to increase specialized care and laboratory facilities to detect MDR-TB and TB/HIV co-infection and increase the number of patients receiving care and treatment. These facilities will increase the number of patients receiving TB care and treatment to more than 0.1 million by 2015.
- **Malaria:** Nigeria has the largest burden of malaria in the world, with over 0.2 million deaths annually. U.S. assistance under President's Malaria Initiative's (PMI) will provide \$75.0 million to expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2014 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 2014 operating year budget is set.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** Annually there are approximately 0.8 million under-five deaths and 40,000 maternal deaths in Nigeria. The FY 2014 request of \$48.0 million will continue U.S. collaboration with the Government of Nigeria efforts to end preventable child and maternal deaths will be accelerated. Activities will strengthen Nigeria's capacity to extend coverage of proven, high-impact interventions to the most vulnerable populations; deliver, manage, and supervise primary health care services effectively; upgrade technical skills of health care providers; and improve health systems, including data collection, for more appropriate operational decision-making at service delivery sites. USAID will work with the private sector to increase access to lifesaving commodities. Additionally, USAID will support the prevention and treatment of obstetric fistula and polio eradication.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** U.S. assistance of \$35.2 million will support interventions to increase access, utilization, and quality of high impact family planning services. Services aim to improve contraceptive prevalence rates, increase birth spacing and ultimately impact maternal and under-five mortalities. Activities will focus on improving: service delivery; access, use and availability of contraceptives; timely and adequate behavior change and interpersonal communication messages; and support of an improved policy environment. Funding will also support and expand training for community health extension workers on the use and distribution of injectable contraceptives. The mission will invest in piloting activities around training and supervision of health extension workers on implant insertion and monitoring. The results of this pilot will influence future investments for this activity and support efforts to promote a national policy shift in health extension worker's authority to insert implants. Furthermore, the mission's family planning investment will train approximately 4,000 nurses and midwives in implant and intrauterine device insertion to scale up the availability of and access to these family planning methods nationwide.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses. IMET funding will continue to be used to professionalize Nigeria's officer and non-commissioned officer corps, and promote effective civilian oversight and respect for human rights and the rule of law.

Key Interventions:

- 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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID/Nigeria conducted six program evaluations in FY 2012 to evaluate programmatic performance. These included final evaluations of the Media Support, Maternal and Child Health, Agriculture, and Elections Support Programs, and midterm evaluations of the comprehensive Health project and the HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care, and Treatment project. All of the evaluations advanced discussions on the geographic and sectoral foci and main stakeholders for the upcoming Country Development Cooperation Strategy 2014-2019. These discussions were instrumental in informing budget and planning decisions for FY 2014 and beyond. USAID is planning to conduct five evaluations and assessments in FY 2014.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Results from the final evaluations influenced the Mission's decision to focus resources in areas of need. Specifically, the evaluation of the U.S. activities supporting agriculture resulted in the design of a follow-on project that strengthens the partnership with the GON, seeks to improve the performance of Nigerian poor rural farmers and their incomes and nutrition, and increases the demand for private sector driven agricultural market interventions.

The final evaluation of the Media Support project revealed that U.S. interventions strengthened Nigerian media's professionalism and capacity to serve the public interest. It also found that assistance helped to improve the production and development of radio programs to engage audiences in informed discussions around governance issues such as transparency in the oil sector; effectiveness of government institutions; management of public resources; delivery of services such as health, water and education; and conflict mitigation. The evaluation served as a useful tool to inform media components of the new civil society project to strengthen civil society's ability to influence the development and implementation of key democratic reforms at the national, state, and local levels using media. The evaluation also informed discussions around the design of a new cross-cutting media project.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Program reviews determined that increased violence resulting from ethnic and sectarian conflict has affected program implementation, monitoring, and oversight. In response, the Mission researched and began implementing alternative monitoring and evaluation methods to integrate conflict mitigation interventions into all project designs across each sector.

The USG PEPFAR Team and the GON are streamlining state coordination of PEPFAR activities and service expansion to primary health care clinics for improved efficiency and access. This offers a platform for integrated service delivery for tuberculosis and other maternal and child survival programs.

Republic of the Congo

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to the Republic of the Congo (Congo) focuses on building conflict prevention capacity and preserving regional security. Boasting Central Africa’s deepest port, the Congo’s financial capital of Pointe Noire earned International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) certification. This certification created a major economic opportunity for the Congo – which seeks to turn the coastal city into a regional shipping hub – while requiring a modern, professional security posture to maintain strict ISPS standards. To help promote this growth, U.S. foreign assistance targets the development of the Congo’s maritime security and port management programs and provides professional military training.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	66	*	100	34
International Military Education and Training	66	*	100	34

International Military Education and Training

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 are attending courses. Over the past several years, post has realized a strong return on IMET. Future investment in military education and training will continue to support the professionalization of the Congolese military by emphasizing civil-military relations rooted in democratic norms, human rights, leadership development, and increased English language proficiency.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. foreign assistance will provide \$0.1 million to support the professionalization of the Congolese military, with a focus on strengthening its capacity to ensure maritime security and increasing English language proficiency.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Embassy Brazzaville monitors ongoing programs through debriefs and site visits.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Congolese government also showed great interest in fostering strong civilian-military ties and sent a number of key leaders to training provided by the Center for Civil-Military Relations in FY 2012. Post recognizes these areas as opportunities for engagement and will tailor U.S. assistance to build on these past successes.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Based on monitoring, Embassy Brazzaville will continue to provide key personnel with English language-training opportunities in order to help Congo integrate with regional allies.

Rwanda

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States seeks to help Rwanda meet the urgent needs of its population, including increased social cohesion in a peaceful, democratic, and inclusive Rwanda that provides good governance and an economically enabling environment. Through various Presidential initiatives, including Feed the Future (FTF), Global Climate Change (GCC), and the Global Health Initiative (GHI), which encompasses the President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI) and the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the United States assists Rwanda in providing basic health services for the populace and fostering equitable economic growth, particularly through a significantly strengthened agricultural production and food security program. The United States also supports Rwandan efforts to increase democratic participation, enhance respect for civil and political rights, and improve the quality and learning outcomes of basic education.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	197,092	*	169,232	-27,860
Development Assistance	53,500	*	51,420	-2,080
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	200	200
Global Health Programs - State	99,072	*	74,202	-24,870
Global Health Programs - USAID	42,100	*	43,000	900
International Military Education and Training	530	*	410	-120
P.L. 480 Title II	1,890	*	-	-1,890

Development Assistance

Economic Growth: The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) supports the Government of Rwanda’s (GOR) new Strategic Plan for the Transformation of Agriculture III which establishes the country’s vision for private sector-led agricultural intensification and commercialization as the basis for medium-term economic growth and development. USAID will increasingly focus on private sector strengthening and reforms to support market expansion, while strategically targeting critical productivity efforts to support increasing market demand. USAID’s environment programs will improve the capacity of Rwandans to adapt to global climate change. USAID is supporting the GOR’s efforts to sustainably manage land and water resources in national parks, surrounding communities, and targeted watersheds. Activities aim at increasing economic benefit from natural resources, while simultaneously protecting these resources and improving capacity to adopt and implement climate resilient development strategies.

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President’s Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, FTF, USAID will provide \$37.0 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.

- USAID will continue strengthening core value chains, including beans, maize, dairy, and pyrethrum, with an increasing focus on competitiveness, market linkages, and promoting private sector development.
- USAID investments will support enabling reforms required to facilitate the private investment necessary to attract investors and strengthen value chains. In addition, they will support GOR implementation of Rwanda's National Post Harvest Strategy, privatization of agriculture input markets, and improvements to Rwanda's market information system. USAID has leveraged nearly \$1.5 million in private investment in post-harvest infrastructure through the FTF program.
- The United States seeks to improve Rwanda's policy environment for agriculture sector growth by strengthening Ministry capacity to develop more robust and better targeted policies. This includes strengthening systems that produce and analyze agriculture statistics and market data, and addressing weaknesses in public financial management.
- Also, U.S. assistance programs will address specific gaps that affect all Rwandan value chains, including increasing access to finance, particularly for the poor and vulnerable; improving nutrition security; and developing rural feeder road infrastructure.
- Funds will be used to prepare out-of-school youth for work or return to the formal education system. In FY 2012, more than 3,500 out-of-school youths received workforce readiness training, resulting in more than 1,600 of these youths finding gainful and/or better employment and 1,924 youths pursuing further education and/or training. Based on a recent evaluation, USAID will extend this project into rural areas and link it closely with FTF programming.
- GCC funding of \$2.0 million will support resilience to climate change for vulnerable populations in targeted catchments of Rwanda through integrated water resources management. Activities will include increasing sustainable access to water, sanitation, and hygiene related infrastructure and services; strengthening governance of water-related resources to increase sustainability of the resource; and improving technical practices to optimize the use and resiliency of available water resources.
- USAID will support the GOR's vision to increase the level of access to safe drinking water to 86 percent by 2015, and to 100 percent by 2020 by providing \$1.0 million to support sanitation and hygiene promotion, sustainable development of new water sources, and expansion and rehabilitation of water supply and sanitation infrastructure in targeted health zones. Activities will include increased water access for communities through promotion of multiple-use water services; support for increased availability of water treatment products in both rural and urban areas; and communications to promote improved hygiene practices.

Democracy and Governance: Rwanda's performance on internationally accepted measures of political rights and civil liberties is poor, and the political space for freedom of expression is restricted. The government's intolerance of criticism and hostility toward human rights organizations is pervasive and limits the opportunity for Rwandan organizations to report on human rights violations. Strengthening democratic governance, while ensuring full respect for the rule of law and human rights, continues to be a high priority for U.S. assistance in Rwanda.

Rwanda is the most densely populated country in continental Africa with nearly 80 percent of its citizens engaging in subsistence farming. In this environment, land scarcity is often a source of conflict, as it was in the 1994 genocide. However, GOR capacity for addressing systemic issues, such as land, is limited. USAID supports building civil society capacity and encouraging the GOR to increase opportunities for citizen input into public policy that will have positive impacts on other development sectors the United States supports, including health, agriculture, and education.

Key Interventions:

- The request will provide \$4.0 million to support GOR efforts to build its own human and institutional capacities; improve land policy and management; strengthen targeted public institutions to more effectively deliver services and respond to citizen demands; strengthen GOR financial management and external oversight capacity; and improve policy-making and management capacity of local governments. U.S. assistance will also focus on decentralization issues to improve engagement between local and national level government.
- U.S. foreign assistance will provide \$1.0 million to strengthen the capacity of national and local civil society organizations, research institutes, and local mediators to promote the rule of law and human rights; more effectively address local disputes; increase access to justice for vulnerable groups in Rwanda; and develop independent media.
- Finally, \$1.4 million in assistance will support civil society engagement in research, analysis, monitoring, evaluation, and advocacy for the development and implementation of land consolidation policy. This will support civil society's capacity to advocate for greater governmental accountability through increased citizen consultation and enhance the positive role of the media in the promotion of democratic principles. U.S. assistance will support election planning leading up to the 2017 Presidential elections.

Basic Education: Education is foundational to human development and critical to broad-based economic growth. U.S. assistance will strengthen the quality of teaching to enable Rwandans to acquire the skills of early grade reading and numeracy needed to contribute to a knowledge-based economy. This concentration on reading and numeracy represents a commitment to strategically focus programming on the achievement of measurable improvements in educational outcomes through enhanced selectivity and innovation.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$5.0 million to improve education outcomes in literacy and numeracy for boys and girls in the first four grades of primary school by providing technical assistance, mentoring, and coaching to teachers to improve teaching methods and materials; increasing the availability and use of instructional materials; and strengthening English instruction.

Foreign Military Financing

The United States provides training in human rights compliance and stability operations to the Rwandan Defense Forces (RDF), in addition to providing material support to the RDF to bolster its participation in international peacekeeping operations. Rwanda is the world's sixth-largest contributor of troops to international peacekeeping missions, most notably to the United Nations (UN)/African Union Mission in Darfur, where a Rwandan officer serves as overall force commander, and the UN Mission in South Sudan. Foreign Military Financing (FMF) will be used to support the professionalization of the Rwandan military, including the noncommissioned officer (NCO) corps, through training, equipment, and advisory support.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$0.2 million to the Rwandan military for the purchase of U.S.-produced defense equipment, services, military training, and advisors to the RDF's Noncommissioned Officer Academy. This effort seeks to transform the academy into a regional center for NCO professionalization.

Global Health Programs

Assistance provided through the Global Health Programs account will support the goals and principles of the GHI to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased

country ownership. The United States is the largest bilateral donor in Rwanda's health sector. U.S. assistance will continue to support programs for improved maternal and child health, family planning and reproductive health, nutrition, and malaria prevention and treatment as part of the GHI, and HIV/AIDS.

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** In linkage with PEPFAR, Rwanda will receive \$74.2 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. PEPFAR is implemented through an interagency team comprising the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Department of Defense, the Department of State, the Health Resources and Services Administration, Peace Corps, and USAID.
- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under 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 2014 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 2014 operating year budget is set. FY 2014 funds will be used to continue to scale-up malaria prevention and control activities and invest in strengthening delivery platforms in Rwanda. In FY 2012, USAID purchased over 1.0 million long-lasting insecticide-treated nets and provided indoor residual spraying to over 0.2 million households in target areas. PMI support has helped make malaria no longer the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in children under the age of five years in Rwanda.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** U.S. assistance of \$10.0 million will support a continuum of care of high-impact services from pregnancy to early childhood development. This package of services will include antenatal care; safe and clean assisted delivery, such as essential and emergency obstetric care; treatment of obstetric complications and disabilities including fistula; and essential newborn care. Funds will support immunization activities including provision of technical assistance and a full-time position to support the immunization program. These funds will also support integration with nutrition activities in maternal and young child feeding that will include micronutrients while leveraging PMI funds for focused antenatal care and the treatment of childhood illnesses such as pneumonia, malaria, and diarrhea.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** The United States will provide \$13.0 million to expand access to high-quality voluntary FP/RH services and information on a sustainable basis. Such programs make substantial contributions to reducing abortion, maternal and child mortality and morbidity; and to mitigating adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth, and state stability. In addition, activities will improve pregnancy outcomes by integrating FP/RH and nutrition interventions to reduce high rates of malnutrition in children, while strengthening the overall health system.
- **Nutrition:** Rwanda continues to face some of the highest levels of chronic malnutrition in Africa, with 44 percent of Rwandan children under five years of age suffering from chronic malnutrition or "stunting." Of those children, 17 percent are considered "severely stunted." The FY 2014 request includes \$3.0 million for evidence-based interventions that focus on prevention of undernutrition through integrated services that include provision of nutrition education to improve maternal diets, nutrition during pregnancy, exclusive breastfeeding, and infant and young child feeding practices and diet quality and diversification. Activities will link with FTF and build upon lessons learned from the community-based prevention of malnutrition, an analysis of social and behavioral practices influencing infant and child nutrition, and implementation of the Rwandan President's Emergency Plan to Address Malnutrition. Malnutrition prevention activities will focus on behavior change communication, community-based nutrition services and the multi-sectoral, district-level planning processes.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses. IMET training will result in more professional Rwandan military personnel that are able to participate in peacekeeping operations.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$0.4 million to professionalize the military; create an English proficiency standard through the purchase of English language labs; assist in professionalizing the officer corps and in modeling their force, in part, after the U.S. military; and support training for Rwandan military personnel in human rights, military justice, and, civil-military relations.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2012, USAID performed 25 evaluations, assessments, and studies to inform program planning, budgeting, and management decisions. Two USAID Forward high quality evaluations were completed: a mid-term assessment of the Akazi Kanoze Youth Livelihoods project and an end-of-project evaluation for HIV/AIDS clinical services projects.

USAID has continued to upgrade its web-based, partner-reporting performance-data management system, so that USAID implementing partners can enter data locally (by district, then by either sector or project site, depending on the activity). The system facilitates performance monitoring against targets and timely compliance with reporting requirements, such as the annual Performance Plan and Report. USAID uses the system to report on data, avoid attribution error in reporting, and more accurately reflect each partner's contribution. This facilitates more effective program management and oversight, including timely and credible data-quality assessments. It also generates data essential to accurate Geographic Information System mapping.

USAID recently completed an assessment of "Managing for Results @ USG Rwanda" to identify options for strengthening its monitoring and evaluation system. Recommendations from this paper will be implemented by a Managing for Results Working Group. This should improve USAID's capacity to monitor and evaluate its programs and operations in the future.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Performance information is critical tool used to inform budget and programmatic choices. For example, an evaluation of the Akazi Kanoze Youth Livelihoods project demonstrated the benefits of continued investment in the youth employment program and led to a decision to extend the project into rural areas. A more detailed analysis of youth employment is underway to better inform a follow-on activity.

Findings from an end-of-program evaluation of the HIV clinical services projects provided programming insights and benchmarks for a follow-on Family Health Project. An ongoing evaluation of USAID investments in Nyungwe National Park will help improve current program performance, and results of a performance evaluation of the National Strategic Plan on HIV and AIDS (2009-2012) will help to inform future planning processes.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The Demographic and Health Survey 2010 released in 2012 showed significant improvements in many areas of health: under-five and infant mortality rates decreased from 152 to 76 and from 86 to 50 per 1,000 live births, respectively, from 2005; and the modern contraceptive prevalence usage rate increased from 10.3 percent to 45 percent in the same period. However, Rwanda still has a high fertility rate of four point six children per woman. High fertility rates and population density contribute to development and economic constraints, and to the rapid depletion of scarce natural resources. Maternal, neonatal, and child health data demonstrate other challenges: Rwandan women seek their first prenatal visit late in pregnancy and do not attend four ante-natal care visits as recommended; the median number of months pregnant at the first ante-natal care visit was four and one-half; only 69 percent of births were assisted by a skilled provider; nearly 44 percent of children under age five have chronic malnutrition; and approximately three percent of adults (age 15-49) are infected with HIV. For women and men aged 35-39, the HIV prevalence rates are seven point eight and seven point five percent, respectively.

Based on a thorough analysis of this and other performance/impact data, USAID plans to continue to support central and decentralized levels of government and civil society organizations to provide an integrated package of quality, high-impact maternal, neonatal, and child health services in a sustainable manner. Additionally, more focused nutrition interventions using FY 2014 funding will reach approximately 0.2 million under-five children with nutrition support programs.

Sao Tome and Principe

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to São Tomé and Príncipe (STP) is focused on improving the professionalism and capacity of the country's small military and coast guard, and enhancing the country's maritime security efforts. Situated in the oil-rich, strategically significant Gulf of Guinea, STP is a member of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), which is the focus of an increasing number of regional security initiatives. STP has been active in ECCAS's Zone D maritime security exercises and a participant in Africa Partnership Station ship visits to Gulf of Guinea countries.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	118	*	100	-18
International Military Education and Training	118	*	100	-18

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (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 are attending courses. IMET funds will continue to support the professionalization of the military in STP, including enhanced civil-military relations, through training for the STP Coast Guard. IMET training will focus on leadership development; English language proficiency; port security; the maintenance of small patrol boats; and effective maritime boarding and interdiction techniques to counter illicit shipments of people and goods, including arms, and deter unregulated fishing and other illegal activities.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. foreign assistance will provide \$0.1 million to support programs to enhance the professionalism of the Coast Guard and strengthen its ability to conduct maritime security activities.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

In 2011, STP completed a two-year, \$8.6 million Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Threshold Program focused on improving customs and tax administration. The program was administered by the Department of Treasury and worked on customs reform and improving anti-money laundering laws. This program yielded highly positive results, including a 35 percent increase in tax revenues and the creation of a "One-Stop Shop" that significantly reduced initial costs and start-up times to open a business. Subsequent to the successful completion of the Threshold Program, however, the MCC Board decided not to consider proceeding to a Compact Program.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Embassy Libreville conducted, as possible, outbriefs 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.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Program reviews confirmed the need to continue professionalization training focused on maritime security activities.

Senegal

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Senegal has an impressive history of political transition and tolerance; nonetheless it suffers from limited access to essential health services, a weak education system, and few employment opportunities. U.S. assistance will improve health care; strengthen the Senegalese basic education system; expand agricultural production; promote good governance; and bolster the capacity of the Senegalese armed forces. Foreign assistance programs will seek to reinforce the Government of Senegal's (GOS) National Strategy for Economic and Social Development. This alignment will help improve the long-term sustainability of United States Government (USG) efforts as they will be tied directly to development objectives determined by the Senegalese people.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	109,606	*	89,242	-20,364
Development Assistance	50,000	*	30,212	-19,788
Foreign Military Financing	325	*	325	-
Global Health Programs - State	1,535	*	1,535	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	53,950	*	55,400	1,450
International Military Education and Training	939	*	770	-169
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	1,000	1,000
P.L. 480 Title II	2,857	*	-	-2,857

Development Assistance

Increased Inclusive Economic Growth: Activities planned under this development objective align with the GOS's plan to reduce poverty through private sector-led, sustainable growth that will create and expand economic opportunities to all members of society, especially women. Through 2016, this development objective will direct investments towards the agricultural sector, natural resources management, and (in concert with the development objective "Improved Health Status of Senegalese Population") improved nutritional status, especially of women and children.

Key Interventions:

Feed the Future: As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide \$17.0 million to support the efforts of the GOS to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition and promote broad-based economic growth through agricultural development. FTF will support the development of four key value chains and policies that are conducive to private sector investment in agriculture. USG support to higher education institutions, including universities and vocational schools, will build sustainable capacity in agricultural research and development. FTF activities will also complement interventions implemented under the Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative.

- **Environment:** U.S. assistance of \$2.0 million will help ensure that Senegal's natural resources are managed in an increasingly sustainable manner, including the implementation of necessary policies to promote sustainability. Assistance will focus on activities in biodiversity conservation and coastal water resources management, so that natural resources such as community forests and the fisheries sector can be sustainably managed in a way that mitigates the possible effects of climate change. Environment funds will also be used to mitigate the negative impact on development of extractive industries, and to foster donor and government collaboration on natural resources management policy.

Improved Health Status of Senegalese Population: U.S. assistance seeks to reinforce Senegal's successes in reducing infant and under-five mortality, rates of under-nutrition, and the number of hospital visits due to malaria. Past achievements can be attributed to the scale-up of child health interventions, especially but not exclusively the dramatic nationwide scale-up of malaria control interventions. USAID-managed activities will also address the persistent challenges of maternal mortality, the increasing stigma related to certain most-at-risk populations for HIV/AIDS, and health system bottlenecks that hinder access to quality health care and prevention services.

Key Intervention:

Water Supply and Sanitation: The USG will provide \$1.0 million to undertake activities to improve water and sanitation governance and provide small grants for water and sanitation infrastructure. Programs will focus on underserved zones in rural and peri-urban areas, and work closely with the World Bank, the African Development Bank, and the Japanese International Cooperation Agency to support the objective of Senegal achieving its Millennium Development Goal in water and sanitation.

More Effective Citizen Participation in the Management of Public Affairs at the National and Local Levels: This development objective is a multi-sectoral effort to strengthen Senegal's human and institutional capacity. Foreign assistance will improve the quality of and access to basic education by improving reading and math performance in grades one through eight. At the same time, U.S. assistance will continue to capitalize on the democratic gains achieved during the 2012 elections by strengthening democratic structures so that citizens have the opportunity to engage with their government more effectively. A strong emphasis will be placed on supporting both national- and local-level governance.

Key Interventions:

Basic Education: U.S. assistance of \$6.0 million will support activities to improve the academic performance of primary school students nationwide. Programs will closely collaborate with the Ministry of Education to improve the reading and math performance of students in early primary grades nationwide. A new project will expand on legacy middle school education programs in the volatile Casamance region to ensure access to education in crisis and conflict environments. Activities will support the construction or rehabilitation of schools, provision of textbooks, teacher training, and school governance.

Good Governance: U.S.-funded programs of \$4.2 million will strengthen governance by increasing the capacity of civil society to demand transparency and accountability. Activities will especially focus on fiscal decentralization to help improve governance country-wide and will be coordinated closely with other bilateral and multilateral donors. U.S. assistance will also seek to improve local government capacity by promoting laws and policies leading to greater judicial independence and by reinforcing key oversight institutions.

Foreign Military Financing

U.S. assistance will support Senegalese participation in peacekeeping operations, improve maritime security, and build Senegal's counterterrorism capabilities.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support the transportation and refurbishment of equipment to be used in training and equipping Senegalese military officers involved in peacekeeping and counterterrorism operations.
- EnsureActivities will e the continued operation of the Senegalese Maritime Operations Center through provision of technical assistance, equipment, and for the establishment of an airborne surveillance capability, so that Senegal can track vessels in its waters and identify and respond to potential threats.

Global Health Programs

The health sector in Senegal has made much progress and has seen substantial improvements in key health indicators. This is due, in large part, to high immunization rates, improved maternal and antenatal care, and expanded malaria programming which has greatly reduced malaria cases. HIV prevalence has been kept low overall. In addition, the GOS has adopted a number of new technologies, such as rapid diagnostic tests for malaria and oral contraceptives, to improve and extend the reach of services. Nevertheless, there remain persistent challenges in the health sector, including stagnant contraceptive rates, declining immunization rates, and malnutrition. Due to high costs and other barriers, access to health services is inconsistent and limited for many Senegalese, and the health system suffers from weak human resources and information management and poor governance.

Assistance provided through the Global Health Programs accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. Senegal is requesting \$4.5 million to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). Programs will seek to improve strategic planning and supervision skills of the GOS health system and design innovative health financing methods, as well as support decentralized management of the health districts and pharmaceutical supply chains.

State Programs

Through the Department of Defense HIV/AIDS Prevention Program, funds will be used in support of the Senegalese Armed Forces.

Key Intervention:

- **HIV/AIDS:** In linkage with PEPFAR, Senegal is requesting \$1.5 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Funding will provide soldiers and their families with counseling and testing services. To mitigate the risks of international peacekeeping operations, activities will also support HIV education for and testing of all troops deployed on peacekeeping missions throughout the continent and beyond.

USAID Programs

Improved Health Status of Senegalese Population: USAID assistance seeks to reinforce Senegal's successes in reducing infant and under-five mortality, reducing the rates of under-nutrition, and reducing the number of hospital visits due to malaria. Past achievements can be attributed to the scale-up of child health interventions, especially but not exclusively the dramatic nationwide scale-up of malaria control interventions. USAID-managed activities also address the persistent challenges of maternal mortality, the increasing stigma related to certain most-at-risk populations for HIV/AIDS, and health system bottlenecks that hinder access to quality health care and prevention services.

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** In linkage with PEPFAR, Senegal will receive \$4.5 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. While it has one of the lowest HIV rates in sub-Saharan Africa, Senegal's most at risk populations still face stigma. U.S. assistance will focus on these vulnerable groups to ensure that they have access to a comprehensive package of HIV/AIDS health services. USAID will also support prevention activities including behavior change communication, management of sexually transmitted infections, voluntary counseling and testing, as well as condom provision and promotion. For people living with HIV/AIDS, USAID will support the provision of psycho-social and nutritional counseling services, tuberculosis/HIV co-infection management, and income generating activities to afford access to drugs that treat opportunistic infections.
- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$24.0 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 2014 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 2014 operating year budget is set.
- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH):** The United States will provide \$8.5 million to expand the package of MCH interventions to make pregnancy and childbirth safer in 11 regions; build capacity for effective service delivery and outreach services; expand the availability of essential services; and address issues concerning neglected tropical diseases. USAID assistance will also build upon the extensive community-based network of providers, which also implement PMI activities, to increase access to an essential package of MCH services. By the end of FY 2012, this scale-up of MCH services had already reached 70 percent of the population.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** U.S. assistance of \$15.4 million will assist the GOS and civil society organizations to expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services, information, and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. Such programs enhance the ability of couples to plan and space births, including timing of the first birth. They also make substantial contributions to reducing abortion, 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 public information and education campaigns, expanding the availability of FP/RH methods, and improving FP/RH counseling.
- **Nutrition:** The USG will provide \$4.5 million to support the training of health staff in nutrition issues; the promotion of micronutrient supplementation and food fortification programs for women and young children; and the promotion of breastfeeding and optimal complementary feeding practices in early childhood. Nutrition activities will advance both FTF and GHI. Programs will promote community-based nutrition, with a focus on enhancing the quality and diversity of the diet of malnourished children.

International Military Education and Training

The Armed Forces of Senegal are among the most professional and apolitical militaries on the entire African continent. In supporting democratic institutions, Senegal remains a role model in West Africa, as the only West African nation that has never had a military coup. The Senegalese military again demonstrated its commitment to democracy during the 2012 elections when it played a clear role in ensuring the peaceful transfer of power to a new democratically elected leader. Senegal currently provides peacekeeping battalions to the United Nations (UN) Missions in Darfur and Côte d'Ivoire, and to the Economic Community of West African States mission in Mali. Senegal also provides observers and staff officers to over 10 other UN missions worldwide, and they are regarded as among the most capable and professional officers in the region. In order to achieve regional security goals, programs will enable

the Senegalese Armed Forces to remain an important regional partner in the war on terrorism and to serve effectively in UN, African Union, and Economic Community of West African States peacekeeping operations.

Key Intervention:

U.S. assistance will support the training of Senegalese peacekeeping forces and the continued development of a professional, apolitical military.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

With U.S. support, Senegal has made significant progress under President Macky Sall in addressing the 30-year insurgency in the Casamance region. Both sides in the conflict have agreed to enter into discussions directed at ending the conflict and for the first time have accepted international arbitration. The threat of landmines and unexploded munitions/remnants of war in the region will remain the greatest threat to the population. U.S. assistance will support the ongoing efforts to establish lasting peace in the Casamance Region by building the country's capability to remove landmines, to secure its borders to prevent illicit trafficking of arms and narcotics, and to counter terrorism.

Key Intervention:

The USG will provide funding to train and equip Senegalese demining personnel; for a national police unit charged with responding to terrorist incidents; and for other elements of the police and military responsible for land and maritime border security to reduce the flow of illicit arms and narcotics trafficking.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Senegal is currently implementing its Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact worth \$540.0 million over five years to work on infrastructure projects (roads and irrigation schemes) in the northern and southern parts of the country. The Compact officially started in September 2010 and activities are anticipated to be completed in 2015. MCC will build 376 kilometers of national road network as well as open 10,500 hectares of new irrigated land and rehabilitate 26,000 hectares in the northern and southern parts of Senegal. Given the importance of the rice produced in the Senegal River Valley as it relates to addressing Senegal's food security challenges, and the high agricultural potential of the Southern Senegal Zone, these investments provide USAID with a unique opportunity to leverage and complement the MCC effort. MCC began rehabilitating roads in late 2011, which coincides with the implementation of USAID's agriculture productivity programs under FTF.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID has a Mission Evaluation Working Group that reviews all evaluation scopes of work and reports, ensuring that knowledge gained through the evaluation process is shared and incorporated into future project designs. The Mission has increased its program monitoring capacity through a contract to a local organization to help map project interventions by using geographic information systems. This effort has resulted in greater synergy and coordination across sectors. In FY 2012, USAID conducted a mid-term assessment of its education fixed amount reimbursement activity, which to date has enabled the GOS to build 28 middle schools in under-served regions. Mid-term evaluations were also undertaken for USAID's flagship economic growth project, and a key water and sanitation project. USAID also conducted a Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance assessment, which will set the direction for new programming in this sector.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2013, USAID/Senegal completed a mid-term performance evaluation of its water and sanitation project. The findings will inform the design of a new water and sanitation project to start in FY 2014. As a result of the midterm evaluation findings, the new activity will continue successful sanitation practices and scale-up support and training for water users associations to ensure the sustainability of infrastructure investments. In FY 2013, USAID will also complete an impact evaluation of a basic education project, and findings will be used to inform the follow on project, set to begin in FY 2014.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: USAID plans to build on the success of previous and current programs across the three development objectives. The greatest impact is expected in the health, agriculture, education, and governance sectors, where food security, nutrition, disease prevention, education, and governance activities overlap, producing substantial positive change in Senegal's economic development and level of human capacity. U.S. assistance to Senegal will continue to be allocated to these sectors, thereby improving the overall health and economic status for a great number of Senegalese.

CDCS Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Request
TOTAL	85,612
Improved health status of the Senegalese population	56,400
Development Assistance	1,000
3.1 Health	1,000
of which Objective 6:	75
6.1 Program Design and Learning	50
6.2 Administration and Oversight	25
Global Health Programs - USAID	55,400
3.1 Health	55,400
of which Objective 6:	3,193
6.1 Program Design and Learning	440
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,753
Increased, inclusive economic growth	19,000
Development Assistance	19,000
4.5 Agriculture	17,000
4.8 Environment	2,000
of which Objective 6:	1,250
6.1 Program Design and Learning	400
6.2 Administration and Oversight	850
More effective citizen participation in the management of public affairs at the national and local levels	10,212
Development Assistance	10,212
2.2 Good Governance	4,212

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Request
3.2 Education	6,000
of which Objective 6:	262
6.1 Program Design and Learning	175
6.2 Administration and Oversight	87

Seychelles

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Seychelles is a strong U.S. partner in efforts to combat maritime piracy in the Indian Ocean. It continues to play 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, as 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. These investments in military training are important both to regional security and to the two strongest pillars of the Seychelles economy: tourism and fishing.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	135	*	140	5
International Military Education and Training	135	*	140	5

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded courses and training events expose Seychellois military 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 are attending courses. IMET-funded courses focused on maritime security may also take place in-country.

Key Intervention:

- Resources will support the training of Seychellois military leaders, increasing their level of professionalism and enhancing their capacity to ensure maritime security.

Sierra Leone

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Sierra Leone has made substantial progress in its transition from a post-conflict country to a developing democracy with notable economic gains. On November 17, 2012, Sierra Leone conducted its third peaceful democratic election since the end of the civil war in 2002, meeting a major milestone established by the international donor community in the consolidation of peace and security. As a result, Sierra Leone graduated to “free country” status in the 2012 Freedom in the World index. Sierra Leone was singled out in the 2011 Mo Ibrahim Democracy Index as a country that made significant improvement, moving up eight places in the rankings in the last five years. Sierra Leone also qualified for a Millennium Challenge Corporation Compact in December 2012. U.S. assistance in FY 2014 will continue to build a more professional and apolitical Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces, (RSLAF) which will be capable of supporting peacekeeping in Africa and combating drug trafficking and smuggling. It will also continue health programs and assistance to the Special Court for Sierra Leone.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	17,651	*	2,380	-15,271
Economic Support Fund	4,500	*	1,600	-2,900
Global Health Programs - State	500	*	500	-
International Military Education and Training	447	*	280	-167
P.L. 480 Title II	12,204	*	-	-12,204

Economic Support Fund

Democracy Programs: The United States continues to support the Special Court for Sierra Leone, an independent judicial body set up to try individuals with the greatest responsibility for the war crimes and crimes against humanity committed during the Sierra Leone Civil War. The Court addresses issues of impunity, accountability and justice. Since its inception in 2002, the Special Court has indicted 13 persons. Three trials were completed in Freetown, focused on leaders of the former Revolutionary United Front, former Armed Forces Ruling Council, and former Civil Defense forces. The last major trial is of former Liberian President Charles Taylor, who has been sentenced and is now in the appeals process.

Key Intervention:

U.S. assistance will provide \$1.6 million to support the Court’s residual activities, including trials in Freetown for contempt in relation to charges of attempted witness tampering.

Global Health Programs

Assistance provided through the Global Health Programs (GHP) accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

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.

Key Interventions:

U.S. assistance will include slightly less than \$0.44 million to continue to support the Ministry of Health and Sanitation and the National AIDS Secretariat to strengthen HIV/AIDS prevention through the Public Health Laboratory Science.

- \$0.15FY 2014 funds in the amount of slightly less than 2 million will be used to strengthen laboratory infrastructure through in-service trainings, technical assistance, and laboratory accreditation activities.

International Military Education and Training

The Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces (RSLAF) is growing into a professional, non-partisan military force that contributes troops to international peacekeeping missions. International Military Education and Training (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 are attending courses. Continued support from the United States to professionalized Sierra Leone's armed forces will further strengthen ongoing capacity building efforts to consolidate peace, advance security, reinforce the country's territorial integrity, and resist terrorist and other security threats.

Key Intervention:

- IMET-funded programs will help professionalize the RSLAF, which will help improve its ability to conduct maritime security and peacekeeping operations.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: A number of assessments, monitoring and evaluation activities were carried out during FY 2012 in Sierra Leone. Embassy Freetown conducted an annual Portfolio Review, which helped to build synergy between activities and allowed for a critical examination of project/program strategies, results, and challenges for improved performance. In addition, staff members undertake regular site visits and utilize the findings and recommendations from such visits to influence program decisions.

Embassy Freetown's review of the Promoting Agriculture, Governance and the Environment (PAGE) program resulted in improved coordination among implementing partners, as well as an extension of the project from July 2012 to February 2013. The Mission held a broad-based stakeholder consultative workshop and planned to evaluate the PAGE program in August 2012; however, the evaluation was postponed to the second quarter of FY 2013 due to the extension of the program.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: New projects are being designed with limited FY 2012 funds. These projects will seek to strengthen the capacity of women to become leaders in local councils and civil society and promote gender-sensitive approaches to service delivery in health, food security, and nutrition.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Embassy Freetown will continue to program a modest level of funds for the Special Court of Sierra Leone. The Department of Defense will continue engagement with the Government of Sierra Leone on security assistance.

Somalia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign policy objectives in Somalia aim to help reestablish political and economic stability, deny the use of Somalia as a base of international terrorism, and alleviate the humanitarian crisis caused by years of conflict, drought, flooding, and poor governance. The successful 2012 political transition resulted in a new provisional constitution as well as a new parliament and president, which led to the United States' recognition of the Government of Somalia for the first time since 1991. As a result of the hard-won success of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and National Security Forces (NSF) in Somalia, the U.S. Government and its implementing partners are now able to work in areas previously inaccessible due to security concerns. U.S. assistance programs will focus on stabilization through economic growth; fostering democracy and good governance; facilitating the provision of basic social services while continuing to address critical humanitarian needs; and supporting the development of a professional and effective Somalia NSF.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	302,688	*	121,380	-181,308
Overseas Contingency Operations	96,000	*	-	-96,000
Peacekeeping Operations	96,000	*	-	-96,000
Enduring/Core Programs	206,688	*	121,380	-85,308
Economic Support Fund	23,377	*	49,400	26,023
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,550	*	-	-1,550
International Military Education and Training	-	*	200	200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	*	1,780	-220
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000	*	-	-2,000
P.L. 480 Title II	79,943	*	-	-79,943
Peacekeeping Operations	97,818	*	70,000	-27,818

Economic Support Fund

Stabilization: The Government of Somalia has a short window of opportunity to differentiate itself from the previous transitional administrations and enhance confidence by demonstrating greater reach and responsibility through improved governance and the provision of basic services. Community-driven, quick-impact programs in targeted areas will mitigate conflict, increase economic opportunities in the short term, promote the government's ability to coordinate the delivery of services, and contribute to the development of a more comprehensive recovery plan. Using the FY 2014 request of \$21.4 million, the United States will mainly focus stabilization efforts in priority areas in south and central Somalia, yet U.S. programs will continue to engage in Somaliland and Puntland to solidify progress and to connect regional areas with the central government.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$12.0 million will promote local community-driven stabilization efforts.
- U.S. assistance will also reinforce linkages among the local, regional and central government and build the capacity of key institutions to improve governance and manage service delivery. Programs will provide technical assistance to specific ministries to build capacity within government institutions.

Democracy and Governance: The achievement of lasting political stability in Somalia requires efforts to promote and strengthen good governance, political competition, and consensus building. In particular, the United States is interested in enhancing transparency and accountability at all levels of government and will increase support to key government agencies to institutionalize democratic governance and support decentralized service delivery while continuing to support short- and medium-term capacity building for local districts, regional administrations, legislative bodies and political parties as they will be critical to enhancing stability in Somalia.

Key Interventions:

- Technical assistance will be provided to the new Parliament to enhance its critical oversight and legislative role and support the drafting of key legislation required to introduce multiparty elections and to organize a public referendum on the provisional constitution.
- Approximately \$2.0 million will aim to consolidate gains at the regional level, including activities such as training of civil servants in improved service delivery, increasing revenue collection, broadening democratic space, and enhancing political competition.
- Programs will focus on civil society engagement in democratic processes and their participation in the consolidation of peace.
- Approximately \$1.5 million will support inclusive consensus-building initiatives related to peace agreements, national dialogues, referenda on key issues, and the arrangement of the post-transition governance structures.
- U.S. assistance will support the Government of Somalia's efforts to improve public finance management through increased transparency and accountability.

Education: Unemployed, uneducated or excluded youth are a priority for U.S. assistance given their vulnerability to recruitment by extremists or pirate networks. In order for youth to have a positive alternative to extremism or criminality and to become part of the civic base of the new Somalia, they need education, employment, and social support. Providing basic education services in a fair and equitable manner is important to demonstrate the Somali government's legitimacy and responsiveness to the population. Using the FY 2014 request of \$6.0 million, the United States will provide education and employment opportunities to empower youth to contribute more meaningfully to Somali society.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide targeted vocational education opportunities for youth populations.
- Approximately \$1.0 million will help teachers improve their teaching skills in the classroom.
- Approximately \$0.4 million will support curriculum development for basic education.
- Programs will also focus on enhancing school enrollment, especially for girls, through the construction of schools.

Social Services: The social costs of nearly 20 years of war and lawlessness have been enormous. Social indicators in Somalia are among the worst in the world, with a life expectancy of only 46 years. Targeting the youth populace and other at risk groups is critical given their vulnerability to recruitment by extremist and piracy networks. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will improve

the quality of and access to basic services, such as health and clean water, to help boost confidence in the post-transition government and reduce the appeal of extremist groups.

Key Intervention:

- The \$1.5 million program will build the capacity of national and local authorities to increase access to basic social services.

Economic Growth: The FY 2014 request of \$8.0 million will focus on creating new and better employment opportunities, raising incomes and improving the local investment climate. New economic opportunities will improve stability and create the climate for private investment and small business growth that will give unemployed but skilled youth access to work and will provide families with a more resilient economic system allowing them to better weather droughts and financial shocks.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$3.0 million will support livestock and agriculture value chains to improve productivity, increase trade and enable more employment opportunities for Somalis.
- Approximately \$2.0 million aims to bolster the efficiency of the private sector, including women's businesses, with training in business development, access to financial services and reduced costs of energy/electricity.
- Programs will also strengthen the regulatory environment to increase investment and improve productivity.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (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 are attending courses. Through the IMET program, the United States will seek to provide military education opportunities for the future leaders of the NSF in the United States. IMET programming will support the U.S. Government's overall objective of building a more professional and effective NSF that respects human rights and civilian control of the military. Specific areas of focus for the IMET assistance will include courses on civil-military relations, human rights, and mid-level officer development.

Key Intervention:

- Funding will provide key Somali leaders and future leaders with military education opportunities in the United States designed to improve the professionalism of the NSF.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

The United States will support the international community's ongoing Security Sector Reform effort in Somalia by building the capacity of Somalia's criminal justice sector, to include civilian oversight and institutional development. The United States will also support community-focused security initiatives.

Key Intervention:

- Funding will focus on building the capacity of the Somalia civilian criminal justice sector, training and equipping police units, and refurbishing key infrastructure (e.g., police stations).

Peacekeeping Operations

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) funds will be critical to improving the ability of AMISOM and the NSF to stabilize and expand the reach of legitimate governance throughout southern and central Somalia, and to defend Somali Government institutions from al-Shabaab and other anti-government forces. The United States will seek to bolster AMISOM's operational effectiveness by facilitating the deployment of rotational battalions, providing additional mobility and force protection assets, providing peacekeeping soldier and battalion staff training, and providing other equipment. Additional mobility assets, equipment, and training will be critical to improving the ability of AMISOM to secure its rapidly expanding area of operations, and will assist the Government of Somalia to stabilize areas liberated from al-Shabaab. Training, including specialized training in marine operations, counter-improvised explosive device operations, and combat medical procedures, has proven critical to the ability of AMISOM to operate effectively in the dangerous Mogadishu environment. 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 third parties), mentors and advisors, stipends, equipment, and limited facility refurbishments to the NSF. Supporting the development of a professional, effective NSF is critical to the ability of the Government of Somalia to defend itself from al-Shabaab and other forces opposed to the expansion of legitimate governance throughout southern and central Somalia.

Assessed costs for the UN Support Office for AMISOM are requested in the Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities account.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$35.0 million will be used to provide critical equipment, training, advisory support, and logistical support to AMISOM to enable it to stabilize southern and central Somalia and defend the Somali Government.
- Approximately \$35.0 million will be used to provide equipment, training, advisory support, logistical support, stipends, and limited facility enhancements designed to improve the professionalism and effectiveness of the NSF.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The United States will continue working with third party contractors in providing monitoring, evaluation, and verification inspection to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of aid delivery in Somalia.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID's Transition Initiatives for Stabilization underwent a mid-term review during FY 2012, which validated the methodology, implementation mechanisms, and management of the program. The review stated that the Transition Initiatives for Stabilization (TIS) is a unique, highly respected, and valued program that underscores good governance, professionalism, and participation and is a model across the country. The recent shift in focus in 2011 from primary to secondary education is in line with the USAID Somalia stabilization strategy, which underlines the need to provide alternatives to young people to reduce the likelihood of them joining extremist or criminal networks, and to help them make a positive contribution to society that is recognized by the community. As an example, the Somali Youth Leadership Initiative, launched in early FY 2012 and running through 2016, will benefit from the recommendations and findings of the TIS evaluation and the ongoing monitoring work.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Programmatic reviews and rolling analysis determined that Somali ownership is a key component of the initial program design stage through implementation. In FY 2014, programs will continue to ensure adherence to this critical principle throughout the duration of activities. The funds available in FY 2014 will be directed toward stabilization and governance programs to support quick-impact activities that demonstrate the positive effect of the political reconciliation process through increased economic opportunities, thereby building confidence in the peace process, and contributing to the development of a more comprehensive recovery plan.

South Africa

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

South Africa continues to be an important player in global fora and a strategic partner of the United States. As the only African member of the G-20, a two time member of the United Nations Security Council, the newest member of the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) coterie, and an influential voice of Africa and the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), South Africa positions itself as a bridge between the West and emerging powers. South Africa is the economic engine of Africa, as well as a gateway to U.S. investment in the region. Yet South Africa remains a developing nation still struggling with the crippling socioeconomic echoes of apartheid, including mass unemployment; a failing education system; increasing corruption; and critical levels of violent crime. As the United States assists South Africa in confronting these daunting challenges, U.S. investments will target efforts in areas where small amounts of funding can provide catalytic impact along with Government of South Africa (GoSA) efforts; introduce innovative approaches to reform; and make existing systems more efficient.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	542,235	*	445,606	-96,629
Development Assistance	14,734	*	17,320	2,586
Foreign Military Financing	700	*	700	-
Global Health Programs - State	509,969	*	414,636	-95,333
Global Health Programs - USAID	12,000	*	10,000	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	782	*	650	-132
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,000	*	2,000	-1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,050	*	300	-750

Development Assistance

Conflict Mitigation: \$1.7 million of U.S. assistance funds will enhance South Africa's capacity to address regional peace and security challenges. As a continental leader and a strategic U.S. partner, South Africa is well placed to help mediate conflicts and consolidate peace across the continent. The United States will also support South Africa's efforts to fight organized crime and terrorism. South Africa is well poised to help fellow African states address development challenges and promote sustainability, directly serving the United States and GoSA's mutual political, economic, and commercial interests. As an emerging donor, the GoSA seeks partnerships with seasoned donors to build its capacity and leverage outside resources.

Key Interventions:

- Support will be given to various small-scale development projects on the continent implemented by GoSA departments and agencies while furthering U.S. development priorities through the Trilateral Assistance Program. This partnership leverages South Africa's significant influence in the African Union and the Southern African Development Community, while providing a platform for the GoSA

to enhance its capacity to promote and strengthen democratic norms, rules of law, good governance, and human rights on the continent.

- Support will be provided to expand GoSA capacity to assist African countries in addressing their economic and social development needs. FY 2014 funds will also be used to support the GoSA's growing efforts to establish an international development agency. This will include direct technical assistance as well as planned support for assessment and evaluations.

Democracy Programs: \$2.0 million of U.S. assistance will support programs that work jointly with the GoSA to deepen the institutionalization of the country's democratic governance by more effectively meeting its citizens' needs and aspirations. The South African judiciary's success in serving as a pillar of accountability and a service provider to all citizens equally is critical. Judicial system strengthening will focus on improving access to justice, particularly for victims of gender-based violence. Further, judicial strengthening will focus on court management and the transition from a judiciary under the executive branch Ministry of Justice to an independent administration under the Chief Justice – a transition that will strengthen the separation of powers in South Africa.

Key Interventions:

- FY 2014 assistance will support a range of justice sector entities including the GoSA departments involved in service provision to survivors of sexual assault and other forms of gender-based violence. This assistance aims to increase access to justice, improve service delivery, reduce the amount of time cases are in court processes, increase conviction rates, and ultimately, reduce incidence of sexual assault in South Africa.
- Funding will support justice sector entities in identifying and institutionalizing best practices for the reinstatement of specific sexual offenses in courts, and the transition of management of these and all courts from the executive branch to the Office of the Chief Justice.

Education: The FY 2014 funding request for education is \$5.0 million. The GoSA acknowledges that education is the single greatest long-term challenge facing the country. Despite higher spending per pupil than many other middle-income countries and near universal primary school enrollment, South African students are falling short on standardized tests, failing to graduate from secondary school, and are often unprepared for university or the job market upon completion of their studies. There is wide agreement that an underperforming teacher corps and weak school management present a fundamental challenge to the South African basic education sector. Improving the education system is a necessary precondition for achieving many U.S. foreign policy goals in South Africa, including building a well-educated work force and reducing youth unemployment. USAID will partner with GoSA's Department of Basic Education (DBE) to identify and address critical needs in the education system. This will include working with the DBE and local education organizations to build teacher effectiveness and strengthen classroom and school management for the improvement of primary grade reading.

Key Interventions:

- \$4.0 million in basic education funding will seek to improve South Africa's education system through a new education program focused on primary grade reading. U.S. assistance will support innovative, scalable interventions to strengthen basic education quality, including in-service teacher and administrator training, technology for education, student assessment, and school management.
- \$1.0 million in higher education funding supports training and professional development of teachers and principals that enhances the basic education literacy objective.

Economic Growth: South Africa is the economic leader of sub-Saharan Africa. Nevertheless, the country suffers from severe and widening income inequality, high rates of unemployment (particularly among youth), and a skills mismatch between job seekers and the needs of a modern market economy.

South Africa is considered to contribute more than 90 percent of the region's greenhouse gas emissions, and stands to be heavily impacted by predicted climatic changes in the coming decades, particularly with regard to water scarcity and more intense storms, floods, and droughts. These developmental deficits, if unaddressed, threaten the country's internal stability, as well as its potential to foster growth and investment in the region. The United States aims to partner with South Africa to transition to a labor-absorbing, low-carbon economy that can provide work opportunities for its population. USAID will leverage South Africa's expertise to strengthen regional economic integration, and to tackle regional problems such as food security and climate change.

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide \$1.0 million to work with the Government of South Africa to implement agricultural development programs that remain critical to reducing poverty and accelerating and sustaining broad-based economic growth. USAID will leverage South Africa's technical knowledge and financial resources to implement joint food security-related projects in FTF focus countries in Africa, and strengthen the development of South Africa's own strategy and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems for foreign assistance in the agriculture sector. U.S. assistance will be used to accelerate the transfer of improved agricultural practices and strengthen market linkages with lower-income countries in Africa.
- Global Climate Change (GCC): Proposed GCC initiative funding will include efforts through the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program to support the development and implementation of LEDS in South Africa. FY 2014 funding request for GCC activities is \$3.0 million.
- Economic Policy Enabling Support: \$4.6 million will improve South Africa's capability to develop and implement evidence-based policies, particularly related to labor markets and competitiveness. Funding will enable a South African-led approach to better coordinate economic policy and enable use of its own public resources as effectively as possible.

Foreign Military Financing

FMF-funded programs improve the readiness of the South African National Defense Force (SANDF), arguably the most capable military in sub-Saharan Africa, to respond to regional crises and participate in peacekeeping operations. The SANDF uses its C-130 fleet to support its personnel deployed to UN peacekeeping missions in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO) and Darfur, Sudan (UNAMID). FMF funds will be used to provide spare parts, simulator training, technical support and technical publications for C-130 aircraft, aircrew, and ground support personnel. FMF funds will also provide training to sustain professionalism.

Key Intervention:

- The FMF program in South Africa will provide \$0.7 million in FY 2014 to support C-130 aircraft, which are vital to supporting the SANDF's peacekeeping efforts in Africa. The SANDF uses their C-130s in an operational airlift role to provide support to over 2,000 deployed troops.

Global Health Programs

An estimated 5.6 million South Africans are infected with HIV, the largest number of any country in the world. HIV and AIDS take their toll not only by cutting lives short, but also by draining the country's workforce, placing a huge burden on the public health system, and diverting large sums of public resources away from other needs. Tuberculosis (TB), which has a HIV/AIDS co-infection rate of over 70 percent, adds to the challenge of the epidemic, killing more HIV-infected South Africans than any other cause and further straining the health 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 through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, South Africa will receive \$414.6 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.
- Tuberculosis (TB): \$10.0 million to strengthen GoSA systems and capacity in several areas critical to a fully functional TB control program at service delivery and community levels. Ongoing programs will enhance the GoSA's capacity to implement TB Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS) plus new diagnostics.

International Military Education and Training

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 are attending courses. Funding will support professional military education and technical training courses for SANDF leadership to maintain and enhance the professionalism and technical competence of the SANDF. IMET will improve SANDF's management of their defense establishment and enable them to provide a more effective contribution to peacekeeping operations and humanitarian assistance missions in the region. SANDF is active in African peace support operations and conflict resolution, but its capabilities are limited. IMET helps increase SANDF's capability and form a military-to-military relationship that engenders trust and a stronger sense of partnership.

Key Intervention:

- \$0.7 million supports Professional Military Education (PME) courses. PME is vital in the development of a strong leadership cadre as it prepares both officers and senior enlisted military members for leadership roles. PME courses provide history and lessons learned to better prepare the military member to properly execute their roles while deployed in support of United Nations' missions on the continent or in South Africa.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

In FY 2014, \$2.0 million in International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) funding is requested for U.S. law enforcement agencies to provide training and technological support to the South African law enforcement, rule of law, and justice sector communities. The Mission-wide focus areas will be: criminal investigations, maritime and border security, tactical skills, policing in a democracy, forensics capacity building, cyber crime investigations, and basic police skills.

Key Interventions:

- The gender and women's programs will prepare 75 train-the-trainer investigators. Additionally, the program will provide Domestic Violence Compliance Training and First Responder to Sexual Offense courses, and assist the South African Police Services (SAPS) Monitoring and Compliance Committee for Domestic Violence.
- INCLE funding will continue to support the Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID) in implementing standard operating procedures, building a strategy to combat systemic corruption, and engaging in crime scene management training.
- INCLE resources will continue to assist the SAPS in improving its crime scene management and forensic evidence collection capacities.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)-Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) funds will provide export and border control assistance to South Africa to address security gaps that could be exploited for the illegal entry of people, transfer of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and related items, and other illicit items. Examples of assistance include WMD interdiction training, advanced undercover WMD counterproliferation training, and prosecutorial best practices exchanges.

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$0.3 million will support South Africa's NADR-EXBS efforts. South Africa is a producer of dual-use items of proliferation concern and a potential transit/transshipment route for WMD and related items, while maintaining the ability to be a potential source of WMD and related items and facing significant implementation challenges along its long and highly porous land and sea borders. In FY 2014, NADR-EXBS will focus on enhancing rural border security capabilities and improving institutional transparency in licensing decisions.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID awarded a new local firm-based Indefinite Quantity Contract (IQC) for evaluations of its programs in South Africa in 2012. It not only offers quality evaluation services to all program sectors, but makes effective use of the talent pool on monitoring and evaluation that exists in the local market.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The results of each country's use of IMET and FMF funds are regularly reviewed in comparison to the goals stated in the Commander's Intent, United States African Command (AFRICOM)'s Theater Campaign and Country Engagement plans, and the Mission Resource Request. Funding levels are determined based on the country's performance against these goals along with country-level projections, and sequential reviews by AFRICOM, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, the Department of Defense, and the Department of State. Historical performance and absorptive capacity are also considered during these reviews.

Under the evaluation IQC, evaluations of several programs in the HIV/AIDS area have been conducted, including an evaluation of education support to orphans and vulnerable children and an evaluation of palliative care in South Africa. Ongoing evaluations in the areas of health and environment, as well as democracy and governance and economic growth, will additionally shape future programming. Furthermore, in line with the South African Government's priorities and recent findings of an Aid Effectiveness evaluation, Economic Growth programming will support the creation of evidence-based, enabling environment-creating policies that stimulate inclusive growth and employment opportunities.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The overall foreign assistance portfolio will place more emphasis on partnering with South African entities, including the private sector, government, and local NGOs. As a key component of USAID Forward reforms, local capacity development will broaden South Africa's technical assistance base while leveraging more partnerships and contributing to sustainability as foreign assistance declines.

The HIV/AIDS treatment program will target more pediatric, adolescent, and youth patients. Economic growth activities will shift away from firm-level assistance and place more of an emphasis on policy implementation. The positive evaluation and recommendations received on gender-based violence

activities have prompted the South African Government to expand this model within South Africa and export its model to other African countries. Assessments in the education sector have enabled USAID to re-engage with a focus on in-service teacher training and primary school reading. Finally, U.S. assistance in South Africa is moving towards a model for health activities that promotes a more collaborative approach of the USAID-Centers for Disease Control and Prevention partnership to ensure the most efficient use of PEPFAR funding.

South Sudan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Almost two years after becoming the world's newest nation in July 2011, the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) is struggling to establish its economic and solid democratic foundations amid chronic conflict, humanitarian crises, and extremely low levels of human capacity and infrastructure. South Sudan's transition to a stable and viable nation is a foreign policy priority. Despite some progress, such as passing important legislation and meeting several health and education benchmarks, the RSS still requires significant external support to provide basic services to citizens, develop a broad-based, diverse economy, and establish basic standards for rule of law and good governance.

In response to a dispute with Sudan over oil transport rates through South Sudan's only available export route, a pipeline north to Port Sudan, the RSS ceased oil production in January 2012. Oil accounted for 98 percent of government revenue for South Sudan, and over the course of 2012 and early 2013, the country's finances deteriorated to the brink of insolvency. On September 27, 2012, the governments of Sudan and South Sudan signed the *Agreement on Oil and Other Related Economic Matters* in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; however, follow-up talks on conditions needed to be met prior to the resumption of oil appeared stalled. On March 14, 2013, the countries agreed to restart oil exports "as soon as possible." In early April, nearly 15 months after shutting down oil production, South Sudan resumed limited oil production. It could take a year or longer for the country to gradually return to full export capacity, meaning that the benefits of a final conclusion to these ongoing negotiations would not fully accrue until late 2014 at the earliest. The United States and other donors, including the United Kingdom, Norway, Canada, the European Union and the United Nations, are working closely together to help South Sudan address its complex development and security challenges. The United States will continue to focus on building the capacity of the RSS to mitigate conflict, govern effectively, secure its citizens, deliver essential services in health and education, and promote economic growth.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	619,577	*	393,048	-226,529
Economic Support Fund	305,360	*	280,499	-24,861
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	200	200
Global Health Programs - State	12,036	*	13,904	1,868
Global Health Programs - USAID	43,010	*	35,510	-7,500
International Military Education and Training	858	*	800	-58
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	32,000	*	22,000	-10,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,800	*	2,135	-665
P.L. 480 Title II	175,513	*	-	-175,513
Peacekeeping Operations	48,000	*	38,000	-10,000

Economic Support Fund

State-Managed Programs

Department of State-managed assistance will be managed by the Office of the U.S. Special Envoy for Sudan and South Sudan and will be used to support South Sudanese institutions at the state and local levels to develop the skills needed to mitigate conflict and create stabilization strategies in coordination with state, local, and international partners to increase political and security gains on the ground. Focus will be placed on building the capacity of local government in all ten states in the areas of conflict mitigation and peace and reconciliation. Further assistance will be utilized to support any ongoing Sudan/South Sudan negotiation processes. Assistance will also be used to increase freedom of information and civil society dialogues, mitigate inter-ethnic violence, and address conflict issues such as cattle raiding.

Key Interventions:

- The Department of State will fund advisory personnel in each of the ten South Sudan states to build the capacity of the local government to mitigate conflict. Further, these funds will be used to increase civil society dialogues, mitigate inter-ethnic violence, and address conflict issues such as grazing rights.
- U.S. assistance of \$1.0 million will support the dissemination of unbiased and pertinent news.
- FY 2014 funding of \$0.3 million will continue to support field-based research to investigate causes of ongoing instability and security conditions in South Sudan. These studies are crucial for policy-makers charged with developing the way forward politically by providing an up-to-date understanding of the nuances of the present security situation.

USAID Programs

Conflicts in Flashpoint Areas Mitigated: Conflict continues to hinder South Sudan's development. In addition to an uncertain relationship with Sudan, South Sudan continues to face internal threats to its stability. Through local and international partners, the USG's strategy seeks to increase cohesion across conflict-prone communities and build resilience at a local level to reduce historic tensions. Without programming of this kind, the security and development vacuum will continue to marginalize and isolate disparate communities, thereby destabilizing South Sudan. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will focus its efforts in areas where South Sudan has ongoing conflicts that risk destabilizing the country as a whole. USAID's programs will bring together communities in these areas to work on productive economic and social activities and extend the presence of government services at the local level. The conflict mitigation activities seek to create the stability that is necessary for long-term development in South Sudan.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$14.4 million will provide an integrated package of livelihoods and conflict mitigation activities in three conflict-prone regions encompassing six states.
- FY 2014 funding of \$11.0 million will extend the presence of local government and conflict early warning systems in six states.

Effective, Inclusive, and Accountable Governance Strengthened: The optimism and momentum for democratic change that pervaded South Sudan at the time of independence has waned. Recent analysis suggests that South Sudan is trending toward authoritarianism, though there is still time to influence this trend through strategic and targeted assistance that supports the government's responsiveness and citizen participation in determining a way forward. In FY 2014, USAID will continue to assist the Government of RSS to lay foundations within national-, state- and local-level government bodies to manage public resources transparently, facilitate service delivery, and respond to the needs and priorities of its citizens. U.S. assistance will also support the development of a legal framework, including a permanent constitution, and build upon principles of democratic governance. USAID will complement direct

support for the government by helping citizens better understand how to engage constructively with and hold the government accountable. Support to media and civil society will begin to build a culture of accountability, while facilitating citizen access to information and their ability to engage openly, regularly and effectively with the government. In the lead up to 2015 elections, USAID will encourage political diversity by supporting the establishment of electoral frameworks and systems and work with diverse political parties. USAID governance interventions are critical to mitigate conflict fueled by patronage systems that favor particular ethnic and socioeconomic groups, while building a foundation necessary for long-term development in South Sudan.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$35.0 million will be used to build capacity and promote good governance at the national, state and local level, helping government improve essential services while providing transparency and accountability to South Sudanese citizens. Resources will also go to support the rule of law and the legal framework of South Sudan.
- FY 2014 funding of \$19.0 million will be used to strengthen the National Legislature and targeted state legislatures to deliver on constituents' priorities, including essential services. Funds will also be used to promote political diversity in a country at risk of increasingly centralized power.
- U.S. assistance in the amount of \$13.0 million will support elections in 2015, including establishing and fostering South Sudan's electoral framework, supporting the responsible participation of political parties, and promoting civic education and participation. Other funding may be used to support the long-delayed referendum on the final status of the disputed Abyei region.
- U.S.-funded programs of \$9.0 million will support independent media to expand its reach and help improve the professionalism of journalism in South Sudan.

Essential Services Developed and Maintained: The USG's work in education and health in South Sudan helps to improve some of the lowest human development statistics in the world for literacy, teacher training, educational access, and access to safe water and sanitation. USAID programming under this development objective uses a two-pronged approach: 1) deliver essential services to target populations and communities; and 2) strengthen government systems and to enable them to take over delivery of these services over the long-term. In education, USAID will support teacher training across the country, improve facilities and the classroom environment in certain regions of the country; support the RSS at the national level on education policy; and work with communities to increase their involvement in and demand for education services. In health, USAID will use Economic Support Fund (ESF) funds to improve water and sanitation.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will support education access and quality, while supporting a policy framework for education in South Sudan. In FY 2014, \$30.0 million will enable tens of thousands of schoolchildren to benefit from the socializing effects of primary school for the first time. Funds will also go to train primary and secondary school teachers, particularly women leaders, to establish a full-fledged curriculum for South Sudan.
- In FY 2014, \$11.0 million will support investments in urban, peri-urban, and rural water and sanitation infrastructure, resulting in improved access to water and sanitation in schools, clustered villages, small towns, cholera-prone areas and areas with high returnees. USAID will also promote sanitation and hygiene behavior change at individual, household and community levels. Lastly, USAID will build water and sanitation governance capacity of state and local government entities to plan, support, and direct equitable investment in communal water.

Agricultural-Based Economic Opportunities Expanded: South Sudan has substantial potential to increase its food production, with fertile soils and regular precipitation. However, it cultivates only 5 percent of

its arable land, and produces less than half the food per cultivated hectare as its neighbors. The USG supports the RSS goal of economic diversification beyond oil production, which comprised 82 percent of national Gross Domestic Product and 98 percent of government revenues before South Sudan halted oil exports. USAID is supporting the Ministry of Agriculture to develop a strategy to jumpstart economic growth through agriculture in the most promising regions, starting in the fertile southern “Greenbelt.” USAID programs will focus on household income growth; production and enterprise around corridors combining high population and high agriculture production; linking specific crops and productions centers to domestic markets; roads and commercial infrastructure improvement; and institutional capacity development in the national and state governments. These activities explicitly support the President of South Sudan’s goal of attaining food security by increasing food production and distribution and the goals of the Feed the Future (FTF) initiative.

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President’s Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, FTF, USAID will provide \$18.0 million to work with the Government of the RSS 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 USG will invest \$16.0 million in economic governance to improve the management of oil revenue.
- U.S. assistance will provide approximately \$3.9 million to enhance the resiliency and productivity through community-based development in Jonglei state.
- The FY 2014 request will provide \$44.0 million to restore key roads and improve the capacity of South Sudan’s national and state governments to build and maintain roads for economic growth.
- U.S. assistance will provide \$2.5 million to support South Sudanese universities in Juba and Bor to improve the quality of instruction, research, and outreach in agriculture and natural resource management.

Foreign Military Financing

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) will support U.S. efforts to transform the Sudan People’s Liberation Army (SPLA) from a rebel force to a professional military that is able to contribute to internal and regional peace and security. With this funding, the United States will work with the SPLA leadership to procure non-lethal defense equipment to support the professionalization of the SPLA. There are critical shortages in the inventory of necessary tools and equipment that support our future engagements with the SPLA.

Key Intervention:

- Funding to support the purchase of equipment (such as engineering equipment) is critical to continue to professionalize the SPLA.

Global Health Programs

Assistance provided through the Global Health Programs (GHP) account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

State Programs

Assistance provided through the GHP account will support the goals and principles of GHI to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

Key Intervention:

- In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), South Sudan will receive \$13.9 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

USAID Programs

Essential Services Developed and Maintained: South Sudan has the highest Maternal Mortality Ratio in the world – 2,054 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. A mother has a one in seven chance of dying in childbirth during her lifetime – due in part to the high total fertility rate (6.7 percent) and the reality that the majority of women (87 percent) deliver their babies at home with only 15 percent attended by a skilled birth attendant. The country also faces a generalized HIV epidemic: national HIV prevalence is 3 percent with states reporting HIV sero-prevalence ranging from zero percent in Northern Bahr el Ghazal to 7 percent in Western Equatoria. The USG is working closely with the Ministry of Health and the South Sudan AIDS Commission to align its support with the new National HIV/AIDS Strategy that will be completed in FY 2013.

Currently, the majority of USAID's efforts help build South Sudan's nascent health system in key capacities: human resource development; improving service delivery; policy development; data collection and use; leadership and governance; issues related to medical products and vaccines (e.g., storage, distribution, and rational use); and implementation of new technologies. In 2012, USAID strategically pivoted its health programming, strengthening efforts to ensure continuity in the delivery of essential drugs that the RSS became unable to procure after the revenue crisis. USAID will continue to work closely with the Ministry of Health to strengthen the health systems that deliver services to address priority health threats and reduce the disease burden. USAID will work with community-based organizations to bolster community capacity and engagement to enhance demand for services by improving health behaviors and involving community members in village health committees and clinic boards. USAID will use GHP funds to deliver quality basic health services in targeted regions of South Sudan, namely Central Equatoria and Western Equatoria states.

Key Interventions:

- In linkage with PEPFAR, South Sudan will receive \$2.0 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. The USG, through PEPFAR, continues to expand HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention services by integrating HIV/AIDS into primary health care, supporting prevention of mother-to-child transmission services, continuing training for HIV Testing and Counseling providers and other health professionals, and continuing to support the implementation of provider-initiated testing and counseling.
- The United States will provide \$1.5 million to partner with the South Sudanese Ministry of Health to support the National tuberculosis (TB) Control Program to strengthen its management and strategic planning capacity; expand TB laboratory networks; scale-up provision of the Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course approach; strengthen tuberculosis microscopy and quality assurance; foster collaborative HIV/TB activities; and integrate TB into health care services to mobilize communities for TB prevention and control. USAID will also support the Ministry of Health to review and update the National TB Strategic Plan and provide technical and management support to the National TB Control Program and Global Fund Country Coordinating Mechanism to draft and implement a Global Fund Transition Grant.
- U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$6.0 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 2014 request level for the RSS 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 2014 operating year budget is set. At the national level, resources will assist with the development and implementation of policies and technical guidelines and will support monitoring, supervision, surveillance, information management, and assessment efforts. USAID will support key commodity procurements and distribution of artemisinin in combination therapy treatments, rapid diagnostic tests, and long-lasting insecticide treated nets. In selected geographic areas, funding will also support community-based malaria management and health worker training in malaria diagnosis and treatment.

- GHP funds of \$18.0 million will be devoted to maternal and child health to support the provision of high-quality maternal, newborn, infant, and child health services in USG focal regions of the country. USAID will work with community-based organizations and through community health workers to increase demand for antenatal care and skilled birth attendants at delivery through outreach and behavior change communication; educate communities and families on the importance of enhancing diet quality and diversity for undernourished and malnourished children and pregnant and lactating mothers; and increase community capacity on integrated management of childhood illness. USAID will provide technical support to the Ministry of Health to improve referral pathways and increase access to emergency obstetric care, including improving the labor and delivery skills of health providers through pre-service and formal training; supporting post-partum hemorrhage prevention; and supporting immunization activities nationwide.
- U.S. assistance will expand access to high-quality voluntary Family Planning/Reproductive Health (FP/RH) care services. Activities will strengthen FP/RH capacity and services at the Ministry of Health; support FP/RH pharmaceutical procurement; help service providers improve their provision of counseling and delivery of quality FP/RH services; and disseminate quality assurance standards and performance results. The \$8.0 million in FY 2014 GHP funds devoted to FP/RH will also ensure that a comprehensive method mix is available in supported health facilities as well as through mobile family planning clinics for women in hard to reach and underserved communities.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses. IMET-financed training assists the SPLA with leadership development by providing its personnel with professional military education in areas supportive of SPLA transformation efforts. IMET funds will support the training of junior officers in military specialties lacking in the SPLA including, but not limited to, air defense; field artillery; maneuvers (infantry/armor); military police; communications; intelligence; engineering; and logistics. IMET funds will also be used to train senior military and select civilian officials in Civil-Military Relations, Defense Resource Management and Military Justice.

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds of \$0.8 million will work to professionalize the SPLA, including offering support for English language training and senior-level professional military education.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Since South Sudan gained its independence from Sudan in 2011, its stability has been threatened by persistent ethnic conflict within its own borders and serious challenges to citizen security.

U.S. assistance is crucial to enabling the RSS to transition from a post-conflict nation, in which all internal and external security is provided by the military, to one in which the police and justice sector are

responsible for providing domestic security and resolving disputes. The Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) will use International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) funds to foster stability and enhance civilian security in the RSS by supporting nascent rule of law institutions such as the police, judiciary, and corrections service. Through grants, contracts, and working with international organizations, INL programs will enhance the ability of these institutions, along with civil society actors, to work together in creating and sustaining a functional criminal justice system.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$6.5 million will support programming that will build the South Sudan National Police Service capacity in the areas of strategic planning, command and control, and sustainable basic training (to include train-the-trainer efforts). Targeted efforts will also seek to build operational capabilities to address critical issues such as traffic safety and cattle raiding, a key driver of insecurity and ethnic conflict.
- INCLE-funded programs of \$3.0 million will support the chronically under-resourced Development of the National Prisons Service of South Sudan (NPSSS), including assistance for the NPSSS Training Academy, as well as programs aimed at helping the NPSSS become self-sufficient, such as prison agriculture and train-the-trainer courses.
- U.S. assistance of \$8.0 million will support training for legal officials, including lawyers and judges, as well as efforts to increase access to justice for vulnerable populations. In particular, programs will focus on assisting rural populations in targeted areas and juveniles in urban centers.
- The FY 2014 request includes \$2.5 million to support United Nations peacekeeping missions in South Sudan in assisting the local police to build enforcement capacity through training and mentoring both in Juba and in the field.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Years of conflict in Sudan and South Sudan have left behind a considerable amount of explosive remnants of war (ERW), landmines, unexploded ordnance, and unsecured small arms and light weapons (SA/LW), including man-portable air defense systems. Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) programs through the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement within the Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) have actively cleared ERW, destroyed stockpiles of excess SA/LW, and supported long-term planning to remediate South Sudan's ERW contamination. Since South Sudan gained independence in 2011, the United States has provided \$5.6 million for CWD efforts.

CWD programs increase safety and security and support local and national economic development, by teaching explosive ordnance disposal and SA/LW reduction skills—employing country nationals and empowering men and women. These capacity-building efforts have also led to the establishment of a South Sudanese mine action nongovernmental organization (NGO). After South Sudan gained independence in 2011, PM/WRA funded grants directly to international NGOs operating in South Sudan and has since added South Sudan to the annual list of country program plans.

Key Intervention:

- The United States will provide \$2.1 million to fund CWD programs that reduce the threat of landmines, ERW, and SA/LW and promote local and national CWD capacity building.

Peacekeeping Operations

Peacekeeping operations funding supports defense sector reform and promotes local-level conflict mitigation in the Republic of South Sudan. The United States will continue to transform the SPLA from an oversized rebel force to an appropriately-sized professional military that respects human rights, 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, U.S.-sponsored programs provide technical training and non-lethal equipment to the SPLA, as well as expert advisors to assist both the SPLA and the Ministry of Defense and Veteran’s Affairs in the professionalization of the defense sector.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$10.0 million will train and advise SPLA leadership and officers on a variety of force professionalization areas, including logistics; communications; personnel management; defense resource management; creation of an inspector general’s office; and military justice.
- U.S.-funded programs of \$6.0 million will help the SPLA continue sustainable development of its medic corps and medical infrastructure throughout South Sudan by conducting trainings for SPLA nurses and medics and by procuring medical equipment and facilities.
- U.S. assistance of \$3.0 million will help the SPLA develop its engineering capacity to drill deep rig boreholes in order to provide clean water to local populations in emergency situations.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID completed four evaluations in FY 2012 to gauge the programmatic performance of the Gender Equity through Education project, the South Sudan Interactive Radio Instruction project, the Sudan Health Transformation Program, and the Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response project. The findings of these evaluations, as well as the various assessments conducted throughout the year, informed planning and budget requests for FY 2013 and FY 2014. USAID also reevaluated its programming in light of the growing economic crisis and re-notified Congress that it would pivot its programming in key sectors to ensure the delivery of basic services and prevent backsliding from prior development gains. USAID is planning to conduct at least three evaluations in FY 2013.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Findings of the South Sudan Health Transformation Program II evaluation informed the design of the Integrated Service Delivery Project, the Systems for Improved Access to Pharmaceuticals and Services project, and the overall USAID/South Sudan health strategy. Findings from the Integrated Disease Surveillance & Response evaluation led USAID to adjust the program to more effectively achieve project objectives. Evaluation findings of the Gender Equity through Education project shaped USAID’s gender approach in the education sector and informed the design of the UK Department for International Development’s Gender Education Program in South Sudan. Lastly, evaluation findings from the South Sudan Interactive Radio Instruction project informed the decision to incorporate a “Radio Based Education for All” component for teacher training within USAID’s South Sudan Teacher Education Program.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: USAID is designing and implementing activities for FY 2014 and beyond taking into account the complex operating environment. During FY 2013, USAID has already completed two key assessments – a conflict assessment and a governance assessment – that will inform USAID’s new 2013-2016 transition strategy. The findings from these as well as the evaluations noted above are being operationalized in current projects and incorporated in solicitations for future activities.

CDCS Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Request
TOTAL	305,902
Agricultural-based economic opportunities expanded	117,978
Economic Support Fund	117,978
3.2 Education	2,500
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	18,000
4.3 Financial Sector	5,500
4.4 Infrastructure	44,000
4.5 Agriculture	18,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	24,145
4.8 Environment	4,833
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,000
of which Objective 6:	9,532
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,383
6.2 Administration and Oversight	7,149
Conflicts in flashpoint areas mitigated	25,393
Economic Support Fund	25,393
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	23,226
4.8 Environment	2,167
of which Objective 6:	2,547
6.1 Program Design and Learning	637
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,910
Effective, inclusive, and accountable governance strengthened	86,021
Economic Support Fund	86,021
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,000
2.2 Good Governance	42,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	21,521
2.4 Civil Society	17,000
of which Objective 6:	7,001
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,750
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,251
Essential services (health, education, nutrition, and water/sanitation) developed and sustained	76,510
Economic Support Fund	41,000
3.1 Health	11,000
3.2 Education	30,000
of which Objective 6:	3,280

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Request
6.1 Program Design and Learning	820
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,460
Global Health Programs - USAID	35,510
3.1 Health	35,510
of which Objective 6:	2,840
6.1 Program Design and Learning	710
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,130

Sudan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The focus of the United States Government in Sudan is to support the eventual resolution of outstanding post-Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) issues between Sudan and South Sudan, including the status of Abyei and implementation of the September 27, 2012 cooperation agreements, while at the same time ensuring internal and regional peace and stability and attending to the humanitarian needs in marginalized areas. Sudan still lacks a unified national identity and vision for the future of the new post-CPA Sudan. This exacerbates ongoing internal conflict, as well as simmering tensions between Khartoum and Juba. In FY 2014, the U.S. Government expects to continue to play an important role in Darfur, Abyei, and other targeted areas. The United States will consider opportunities for engagement with various stakeholders to support constructive participation of citizens in the development of Sudan, including in government-led processes such as constitutional reform, while supporting community-level reconciliation where possible.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	196,024	*	11,700	-184,324
Economic Support Fund	30,000	*	10,700	-19,300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,100	*	1,000	-100
P.L. 480 Title II	164,924	*	-	-164,924

Economic Support Fund

Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation: Sudan is still plagued by internal conflict of varying severity throughout the country's peripheral areas, as well as simmering tensions between Khartoum and Juba that have continued since the independence of South Sudan. U.S. assistance will focus on strengthening the foundations for peace in Darfur, mitigating the escalation of local conflicts, and enhancing dialogue and linkages of communities across the Sudan-South Sudan border. Further, U.S. assistance will support any ongoing Sudan/South Sudan negotiation processes.

Key Interventions:

- The Department of State will provide \$0.3 million to support research to investigate causes of ongoing instability and security conditions in Sudan. These studies are crucial for policy-makers charged with developing the way forward politically by providing an up-to-date understanding of the nuances of the present security situation.
- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will use \$2.0 million to support peace processes to advance reconciliation and mitigate community-level conflicts and support livelihoods and income generation programs necessary to sustain peace.
- USAID will invest in activities that foster peaceful coexistence, movement, and exchanges along the Sudan/South Sudan border.

Civic Engagement and Civil Society: Sudan's transition towards a viable and peaceful state is contingent upon inclusive and participatory governance systems and processes and adopting a permanent constitution

which stems from meaningful consultations and citizen participation. U.S. assistance will continue to support increased civil society dialogue, civic engagement, and strategic media communications.

Key Interventions:

- The Department of State will assist the strategic communications capacity of political and media actors in Darfur and Abyei. This support will go to independent news networks and free media associations in order to assist in the conveyance of accurate, unbiased news among these populations.
- The Department of State will provide \$0.5 million to support the capacity-building of civil society organizations. This assistance will aid short-term stability with hopes of building towards a long-term peace in Sudan.
- USAID will invest \$2.0 million to continue to support the Government of Sudan-initiated process to develop a permanent constitution for Sudan, as well as to foster opportunities for the Sudanese people to participate in the development of the country.
- USAID will target women and youth, especially in marginalized areas, to increase their capacity for civic engagement in local and national affairs.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Stabilization Operations: The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program advances U.S. interests by responding to the security threat and risk to indigenous populations posed by landmines and unexploded ordnance, and from excess, loosely-secured, or otherwise-at-risk small arms and light weapons, Man Portable Air-Defense Systems (MANPADS), and munitions. The program also enhances stockpile security, increases local capabilities through training programs, and provides limited funding for victims' assistance. During FY 2014, CWD programs in Sudan likely will entail humanitarian mine action, explosive ordnance disposal clearance teams, and mine risk education events. Securing illicit and abandoned weapons is also a priority. Clearance and destruction of these weapons, combined with mine risk education activities and capacity development, will continue to be the focus of programs funded by the Department of State.

Key Intervention:

- The Department of State will provide \$1.0 million to support programs which may include explosive ordnance disposal; clearance of landmines and explosive remnants of war; battle area clearance; physical security and stockpile management; reducing the threat of small arms and light weapons and advanced conventional weapons such as MANPADS; and conducting mine and explosive remnants of war risk education programs.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID conducted three evaluations and assessments in FY 2012 to evaluate program performance. These included a gender assessment, an impact evaluation of youth programs, and an evaluation of small grants to local organizations. USAID is planning to complete a conflict assessment in FY 2013 and expects to integrate the findings into FY 2014 programming.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The gender assessment identified gaps in USAID programming including the need to support programs that promote research, training and discussions related to gender, gender equality and women's empowerment. The assessment also made a number of recommendations aimed at strengthening USAID's commitment in these areas such as the provision of gender training to all USAID staff in Sudan to promote the integration of gender equality into development processes and the prioritization of preventing gender-based violence and

promoting women's rights in future USAID programming. USAID is currently determining how to best integrate the assessment's findings into its strategy development as cross-cutting issue.

Furthermore, the evaluation of USAID-funded grants to local organizations provided a compelling case for continued use of the mechanisms in Sudan to develop capacity as appropriate. In addition, the evaluation emphasized the need to expand funding to projects that support capacity building and women and youth empowerment. The evaluation also recommended that future U.S. Government programs focus on improving governance and legislative functions and processes, as well as promoting decentralization and anticorruption reforms.

The impact evaluation of youth programs noted that past USAID-funded programs have increased tolerance and acceptance of others by Sudanese youth, compared to the period before the intervention. The evaluation also confirmed that as a result of USAID programs, most youth beneficiaries acquired new skills and knowledge on conflict resolution, constructive discourse, and civic engagement. All of these findings will inform USAID's programming decisions for Sudan.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Past program reviews and evaluations have indicated the need to integrate Sudanese youth and women into programming decisions. Based on these findings, U.S. Government-funded programs in FY 2014 will support inclusive and participatory processes in targeted programs in order to mitigate tension and foster stability. USAID will also continue to analyze programs and approaches in order to adjust to Sudan's shifting operational environment.

Swaziland

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Swaziland faces an uncertain future, with a youth population increasingly agitating for change and questioning the country's political and economic direction. A deeply traditional society that prides itself on stability, the kingdom is beset by modern problems, including weak economic growth, HIV/AIDS, widespread corruption, and managing political change towards a more inclusive political system. A fiscal crisis which began in 2010 has led to increasing vulnerabilities, including reductions in public service delivery, a weakened private sector which was heavily dependent on government contracts, and an increasingly risk-averse financial sector. United States assistance to Swaziland focuses on the promotion of democratic values, including recognition of human rights by the security forces, and addressing the key health threat of HIV/AIDS.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	31,425	*	42,065	10,640
Global Health Programs - State	24,425	*	35,065	10,640
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,900	*	6,900	-
International Military Education and Training	100	*	100	-

Global Health Programs

Swaziland has one of the most severe national HIV/AIDS crises in the world, with an adult HIV prevalence of 31 percent among adults 18-49 years old and life expectancy of 43 years. There are an estimated 0.2 million orphans and vulnerable children in Swaziland, many in households headed by children.

Key Intervention:

- **HIV/AIDS:** In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Swaziland will receive \$42.0 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

International Military Education and Training

The Umbutfo Swaziland Defense Force (USDF) considers general skill deficiency and attrition of members as factors in its continued need for training. Swaziland has chaired the Organ on Politics, Defense, and Security Cooperation of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), as well as the SADC Brigade, and is currently exploring the possibility of contributing peacekeepers to United Nations peace operations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded courses and training events 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 establish 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.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$0.1 million to support professionalization of the Swaziland military with a focus on senior professional military education, civil-military relations, and human rights.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: At the beginning of Swaziland's Country Operational Plan (COP) development process and related budgetary allocations, the in-country PEPFAR team conducts an interagency portfolio review. The review looks at all implementing partners' accomplishments against targets, costs per target, costs per achievement, absorptive capacity, and the quality of the results being achieved.

As part of PEPFAR Swaziland's vision to transition ownership of the HIV response to local leadership and local resources, PEPFAR is investing in health systems strengthening with an emphasis on performance management and use of information to guide programmatic decision-making. The Ministry of Health (MOH) is moving towards needs-based budgeting and changes in structure that reward performance based on strong information systems. As an example, since 2004, Swaziland has increased Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) coverage from less than 5 percent of the population in need to over 80 percent.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: A key recommendation that emerged from PEPFAR's annual stakeholder review of progress and challenges in implementing the Partnership Framework was the need to invest more in strategies to develop households' economic capacities. This recommendation was derived from concerns over the lack of sustainability in many of the current approaches being used to assist vulnerable children as well as the worsening economic climate in the country.

In December 2010, USAID conducted an assessment to review opportunities for improving the impact of PEPFAR-funded economic strengthening programs for people living with and affected by HIV/AIDS. Based on this assessment, USAID increased its allocation of resources to develop and implement policies that protect and empower the vulnerable (particularly women and children) and stimulate markets and economic growth.

IMET funds are reviewed based on the goals stated in the U.S. Africa Command Commander's Intent. IMET levels are based on performance against these goals and country-level projections for resources needed.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: With FY 2014 funding, U.S. programs in Swaziland will support comprehensive HIV prevention and contribute to a significant decline in mother-to-child transmission of HIV as Swaziland moves toward its national goal of eliminating pediatric HIV/AIDS. The United States will help to improve Swaziland's health sector by supporting the integration of medical male circumcision services in existing medical facilities and by contributing technical assistance to improve human resource management. Additionally, programs will focus on strengthening the capacity of communities to support the needs of children who are vulnerable as a result of HIV/AIDS.

The United States will continue to focus on gender concerns and combating violence against women, given its impact on access to health services. The Department of Defense, through PEPFAR funding, will continue to support the HIV response across prevention, care, and treatment with targeted focus on

the USDF-managed facilities. Finally, developing the culture within the governmental and nongovernmental sectors to generate and use information for planning and performance measurement will form a cornerstone of mutual accountability between the United States and Swaziland into the future.

IMET programs will continue to support U.S. objectives of enhancing the USDF's professionalism and accountability. The continued promotion of officers who have received U.S.-funded military education to upper levels of command in the military illustrates that IMET-funded training is having a positive impact on the upper levels of the Swaziland Defense Force.

Tanzania

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Tanzania is a politically stable country that has experienced sustained economic growth over the past two decades. Although Tanzania is one of the fastest growing economies in sub-Saharan Africa, it continues to be a low-income country. Over one-third of the population lives below the poverty line and the population continues to grow at a steady rate of three percent. U.S. assistance focuses on promoting a democratic, well-governed, prosperous, healthy, and secure Tanzania. The primary emphasis of development-related assistance is on health, including HIV/AIDS and malaria prevention; food security and agricultural development; infrastructure (e.g., roads, power, and water); civic participation and transparency; sustainable and inclusive economic development; improved primary education; good governance; improved law enforcement capability; and the preservation of Tanzania's biodiversity.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	480,613	*	552,488	71,875
Development Assistance	105,000	*	124,145	19,145
Foreign Military Financing	200	*	200	-
Global Health Programs - State	268,616	*	330,038	61,422
Global Health Programs - USAID	98,100	*	97,135	-965
International Military Education and Training	461	*	320	-141
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	450	*	450	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	200	200
P.L. 480 Title II	7,786	*	-	-7,786

Development Assistance

Democracy and Governance Programs: Many of Tanzania's development gaps are governance-related. Although Tanzania is considered one of the most politically stable and peaceful countries in sub-Saharan Africa, institutionalized democracy and good governance in Tanzania are challenged by corruption and poor delivery of government services. Therefore, programs that support the objective of governing justly and democratically will continue to be a top policy priority for the United States consistent with programming goals under the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Forward reforms calling for enhanced local participation, use of technology tools, and Open Government Partnership goals aimed at supporting public accountability measures. The focus will be to increase citizen engagement in governance through civil society; strengthen targeted oversight institutions and their systems; and increase citizen participation in electoral processes. The program closely complements other donors' efforts around the themes of good governance and accountability including the Local Government Reform Program led by Germany and Belgium and the UK Department for International Development (DFID).

Key Interventions:

- The United States intends to provide \$6.0 million in targeted technical assistance and direct assistance to host government institutions to help them carry out their oversight mandate at the district levels of government. Resources will train internal staff and civil servants on auditing, applying the public code of ethics, developing systems of public procurement, and providing oversight while improving their public outreach and ability to respond to citizens. Programs will also coach and mentor civil society grantee and sub-grantee partners to provide local government oversight, conduct advocacy campaigns, and expand communications with citizens and the government.
- Approximately \$4.0 million in direct grants and technical assistance will be provided to local civil society organizations to work with grassroots counterparts to share public information; gather information on government performance and citizen's priorities; develop effective advocacy messages directed at appropriate decision-making levels; and implement social accountability activities to engage citizens in the planning and use of public resources at local levels.
- U.S. assistance will support electoral processes leading to the 2015 general elections through the provision of \$4.6 million to facilitate activities including, but not limited to, civic education, voter registration, election observation and support to electoral bodies.

Water and Sanitation: The central aim of the water program is to integrate supply, sanitation, and hygiene with water resource management and economic growth development objectives. The focus is on private sector and market driven models of service provision. With FY 2014 funding, the Tanzania water and sanitation program will work closely with local government institutions, local nongovernmental organizations, community-based organizations, and the private sector to promote a multiple-use model for water management to address clean water and sanitation needs while helping to ensure adequate management and supply for both household and economic needs. The program will continue to contribute to the Tanzania Water Sector Development Program in small towns and rural areas by adopting innovative approaches to delivering sustainable services, researching key issues, and sharing lessons learned.

Key Interventions:

- The United States intends to invest \$4.5 million of the FY 2014 request on water and sanitation activities.
- Projects will develop and scale-up cost-recovery models for water and sanitation in small towns and rural areas; drill wells; support the production of low cost pumps for improved access to potable water in small towns and rural areas; treat water at the point of use at the community level; and facilitate increased provision and access to sanitation facilities.
- Programs will also undertake research, assessments, and studies on watershed management practices and share information on lessons learned and best practices.

Basic Education: Education is a key component of Tanzania's growth agenda; however, Tanzania's education system lacks qualified teachers and learning materials. Approximately 70 percent of third grade students are unable to read a simple Swahili sentence. Two key challenges that require critical attention are ensuring high quality basic education, and addressing financial constraints. A group of ten development partners (including the United States, Canada, France, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the African Development Bank, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Bank, and the World Food Program) are actively engaged in providing support to the education sector in Tanzania. Development partner support is equivalent to approximately 12 percent of the Government of Tanzania's (GOT) education sector budget.

Key Interventions:

- During FY 2014, the United States plans to spend \$15.0 million to achieve “improved reading skills for 100 million children in primary grades by 2015,” Goal One of USAID’s Global Education Strategy (2011-2015).
- Programs aim to strengthen general professional and capacity development of teachers to enhance instruction in reading; integrate reading into the national curriculum; and engage and sensitize communities on the importance of reading.

Economic Growth: Tanzania has enjoyed economic growth averaging seven percent over the last five years; however, the majority of the Tanzanian labor force is involved in subsistence farming and agriculture, which accounts for approximately 28 percent of the gross domestic product. The main challenge has been ensuring that the economy is inclusive, broad-based, and benefits the poor who typically reside in the rural areas and engage in agriculture. In addition, with predictions of increased seasonal variation of rainfall across different areas of Tanzania, the country and especially the economy is vulnerable to climate change. A high percentage of Tanzania’s gross domestic product is associated with sectors that are sensitive to climate such as: seasonal, rain-fed agriculture, which provides a livelihood for 80 percent of the population; and electricity generated by hydropower, which constitutes more than 55 percent of installed capacity. U.S. assistance will provide funding to accelerate Tanzania’s economic growth by focusing on the agriculture and natural resources sectors to increase food security, improve livelihoods, and build a foundation for sustainable long-term growth and conservation of critical ecosystems. The economic growth program will increase agriculture-driven growth by focusing on a value chain that emphasizes traditional staple foods, e.g., rice and maize, and horticulture in targeted geographic areas, while protecting Tanzania’s biodiversity, increasing benefits to communities, and ensuring sustainable resource utilization.

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President’s Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide \$70.0 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 irrigation and rural roads; staples and horticulture value chain production; agriculture finance; research and development; leadership capacity building; staples processing and fortification; climate change adaptation in the agriculture and water management sectors; improved nutrition with a focus on reducing stunting and anemia; coordination of agriculture-related policies; and monitoring and evaluation.
- The United States plans to spend \$7.0 million to support biodiversity conservation. With an emphasis on local institutional support and in collaboration with central, district and local governments, and communities, interventions will include: improving land-use planning; supporting anti-poaching networks and efforts; institutional development/capacity building; monitoring ecological impacts and linking science and research to enhance management and policy making; and improving livelihoods through eco-tourism and other natural resource-based, sustainable economic enterprises.
- In FY 2014, \$3.0 million in Global Climate Change adaptation funding will focus on using climate and water research to improve the understanding of climate change impacts on land and water resources, developing adaptation strategies, and increasing government capacity to adapt to climate change. This research will increase evidence-based decision making in the agriculture and water sectors.
- Tanzania is one of four countries selected worldwide to be a Partnerships for Growth (PFG) country. In Tanzania, PFG efforts focus on energy and rural roads development, which have been identified as

binding constraints to economic growth. In FY 2014, the United States plans to provide \$10.0 million to support activities under the Joint Country Action Plan (JCAP), as agreed to by both the GOT and the United States. The JCAP work plan includes seven focus areas: 1) high-level institutional reform and governance of the power sector; 2) operational improvements at the two state-owned electric utilities, the Tanzania Electric Supply Company Ltd. and the Zanzibar Electricity Corporation, especially loss reduction and roll-out of utility-sponsored demand-side management programs; 3) improved performance by the Tanzanian Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (EWURA); 4) improved power sector planning by key Tanzanian government institutions; 5) project-specific development support for new, privately financed generation projects, independent power producers, including clean energy projects, and GOT counterparts such as the Ministry of Finance; 6) assistance to the Rural Energy Agency for rural electrification and rural energy projects; and 7) enhanced GOT capacity in the gas sector, focusing on the Ministry of Energy and Mines, EWURA, and the Tanzanian Petroleum Development Corporation.

Foreign Military Financing

Tanzania shares borders with eight states. Porous borders and limited capacity in the security sector increase vulnerability to terrorist activity. Programs are designed to bolster the GOT's military through training, equipment, advisory support and infrastructure to enable them to more effectively participate in peacekeeping, maritime security and/or border security operations.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$0.2 million will support the professionalization of Tanzania's military forces to enable them to participate more effectively in peacekeeping, maritime security, and border security operations.

Global Health Programs

Assistance provided through the Global Health Programs accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

State Programs

An estimate 1.4 million Tanzanians are infected with HIV/AIDS, which dilutes economic growth and makes poverty reduction more difficult.

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, Tanzania will receive \$330.0 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

USAID Programs

Tanzania has one of the highest fertility and maternal mortality rates in Africa despite recent improvements in contraceptive prevalence and infant mortality. 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, U.S.-funded health service delivery is often weighted toward women, consistent with one of the main GHI principles. USAID will continue to maximize program impact through strategic coordination with the GOT and other development partners. USAID is engaged in ongoing alliances with Australia's AusAid and UK's DFID, and participates in a sector-wide development partners group.

Key Interventions:

- Tuberculosis (TB): The United States will provide \$4.0 million to help improve systems and capacity for detection and treatment of TB-infected individuals, and diagnosis and referral of patients co-infected with HIV. Guidelines in managing pediatric TB were created in collaboration with the Tanzania National TB Program and are now being implemented and scaled-up. Since 2011, the United States has supported multidrug-resistant (MDR)-TB activities, such as resistance surveillance, improved diagnostic capacity, and case management of MDR-TB patients. USAID continues to support the Central TB Reference Laboratory and its network of laboratories throughout the country.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$46.0 million to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions and achieve 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups; this will support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2014 request level for Tanzania does not include the total projected funding for PMI. Decisions on allocating centrally managed funds will be made when the FY 2014 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): USAID will provide \$13.1 million to improve maternal and newborn health by strengthening facility-based services in comprehensive and basic emergency obstetric and newborn care and focused prenatal care. This will include: supervision and quality improvement approaches through district health management teams; improvement of the diagnosis and treatment of severe febrile illness in childhood; strengthening linkages between the facility and community for MCH services; introduction of two new childhood vaccines; and collaboration with the Ministry of Health to strengthen routine immunization services and reduce stunting in the worst-affected areas of Tanzania.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): The U.S. Government will provide \$26.8 million for FP/RH to expand access to voluntary, high-quality family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a substantial basis to address unmet needs in targeted, poorly performing districts of Tanzania. Other interventions include provision of commodities and support in commodity security; a broad communication campaign focused on behavior change to address myths and misconceptions; and support to create an enabling policy environment. Social marketing efforts will increase the private sector market share.
- Nutrition: As part of a comprehensive approach to nutrition under FTF and GHI, the U.S. Government will provide \$7.2 million to expand delivery of a comprehensive package of nutrition interventions in regions with the highest rates of maternal anemia and chronic under-nutrition among children under five years of age. Through the Center for Counseling on Nutrition and Health, USAID will train local civil society organizations to address the underlying economic, food security, health, gender, and socio-cultural factors that negatively affect nutrition. U.S. assistance will support the implementation of a marketplace for nutritious foods, in partnership with local private sector companies. In addition, U.S. assistance will focus national policy efforts on elevating the problem of undernutrition as a key development challenge for Tanzania to meet its Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

International Military Education and Training

The International Military Education and Training (IMET) account will continue to serve as a foundation for the U.S.-Tanzania bilateral military cooperation. 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 Tanzania People's Defense Force (TPDF) places a high value on the U.S. professional military education system and confidence in its

ability to provide mid- and senior-level training to transform the Tanzanian military, and seeks to develop their noncommissioned officer corps.

Key Intervention:

- The United States intends to provide \$0.3 million to for professional military education and training to the TPDF.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) funds will directly support improving the accountability, effectiveness, and professionalism of Tanzanian law enforcement institutions (particularly the Tanzanian National Police and the Customs and Immigration Service) and strengthening their ability to deter crime and terrorism, as well as promote civil order.

Key Intervention:

- The United States intends to provide \$0.5 million to continue providing institutional support, training, and equipment for policing and security service delivery that enhance coordination with local communities, improve border and maritime protection, respond to (and prevent) critical incidents, conduct proper investigations, and prepare cases for legal proceedings.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Resources will directly support the Tanzanian government 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.

Key Intervention:

- The United States intends to provide \$0.2 million through the Export Control and Related Border Security program in to support 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.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The Millennium Challenge Corporation's (MCC) five-year Compact program in Tanzania, which began in February 2008, builds on and reinforces the efforts of other foreign assistance programs, in particular PFG, to reduce poverty and improve economic growth. It focuses on removing barriers to inclusive economic growth, and will rehabilitate roads to improve Tanzania's transport infrastructure, improve the reliability and quantity of electric power, and improve water supply infrastructure. USAID and MCC are collaborating to provide HIV/AIDS and other health services to construction workers and communities where MCC projects are taking place, and to mitigate the health impacts caused by infrastructure projects staffed by an influx of temporary, migrant workers. MCC is investing in electricity infrastructure in six regions, including Morogoro - one of the geographical focus areas of FTF. Investments will enhance power availability for agro-processing and increase opportunities for cold storage. MCC is also supporting significant improvements in Morogoro's potable water supply by expanding existing infrastructure facilities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2011, USAID conducted several assessments that will help shape ongoing and future program activities. A mid-term performance evaluation of a local governance and accountability program activity in the health sector was completed in 2012. USAID also completed an evaluation of the Financial Crisis Initiative (FCI) to evaluate whether FCI-supported programs were well-designed, effectively implemented, and successfully reached vulnerable populations affected by the financial crisis. USAID completed a Biodiversity and Tropical Forest Assessment under the broader Environmental Threats and Opportunities Assessment.

A number of evaluations are planned for FY 2013, some of which may inform the Country Development and Cooperation Strategy. These include: 1) the FTF mid-term evaluation assessing progress under FTF and USAID/Tanzania indicators in the FTF geographical focus areas; 2) a final performance evaluation of the education program (the USAID-funded Bridge IT Project); 3) a final performance evaluation of the Wildlife Management Areas to measure the success of the community-based natural resource management approach; and 4) external, multi-year implementation research to evaluate the implementation and inform the development of an integrated package of training and capacity-development for community health workers to be adopted by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The results of the mid-term evaluation for the local governance and accountability program helped to inform the Mission in the development of a sustainability plan to institutionalize the project, and enhance partnerships by working directly with government institutions. This program works to improve the accountability of local government authorities at the district level and strengthen their capacity to receive direct funding in the future. Lack of accountability and weak political competition were identified as major constraints to good governance in the Democracy and Governance Assessment. As a result, the newly designed Democracy, Rights, and Governance strategy focuses on improving accountability and oversight of public resources through increased citizen participation and election support.

Results from the Malaria Impact Evaluation, which examined the impact of all funding for malaria activities on mainland Tanzania from 2000 to 2010, showed a decrease in under-five years of age child mortality (from 148 per 1,000 live births in 1999 to 81 in 2010) and highlighted successful results for malaria control in all sectors. In 2013, a similar evaluation will be carried out for Zanzibar, which is now in a pre-elimination phase. Data from the “Tanzania HIV and Malaria Indicator Survey 2011-2012” have also shown remarkable increases in bed-net ownership and use, as well as significant drops in malaria in children by region.

The following are just few examples of how evaluation results were used to inform budget or programming issues. Results from the Malaria Impact Evaluation for mainland Tanzania, a 2013 evaluation for Zanzibar, and the 2011-2012 Tanzania HIV and Malaria Indicator Survey are informing the technical and programmatic stakeholder strategy to support the fight against malaria. The 2011 mainland anti-malarial bed-net “keep-up” strategy evaluation suggested a two-pronged approach to maintain the universal bed-net coverage it achieved in late 2011. This includes the current Tanzania National Voucher Scheme and a new school-based, free bed-net distribution program. Support for the Voucher Scheme has been secured through March 2015 via DFID, while PMI is supporting the pilot of the school-based distribution program in 2013. Results of this pilot will solidify mainland Tanzania’s sustained universal bed-net coverage strategy, and direct the expansion of PMI support in the coming years.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: USAID anticipates its largest programmatic impacts will occur in health and agriculture. USAID believes that incorporating findings from numerous health-focused evaluations and implementation of the recently approved GHI strategy will contribute to greater focus and impact. A continuation of funding to results-achieved agriculture projects under FTF will positively affect productivity, food security, and nutrition-related indicators in FY 2014 and beyond. The new, cross-cutting democracy, rights and governance program will increase the overall impact of USAID programming by improving accountability of the government and effective use of public resources for improved service delivery.

The Gambia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Gambia is a moderate majority-Muslim country that cooperates on counterterrorism and counternarcotics, and contributes to regional stability. It plays a significant role in regional security, contributing troops to ongoing African Union and United Nations peacekeeping operations across Africa. U.S. foreign assistance to the Gambia promotes professionalization and good leadership among the Gambian Armed Forces.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	111	*	90	-21
International Military Education and Training	111	*	90	-21

International Military Education and Training

The Gambia has demonstrated a commitment to playing a role in regional stabilization and counterterrorism efforts in Africa. The Gambian Armed Forces (GAF) deploys officers to staff the Force Headquarters for the military component of the African Union Mission in Somalia, and contributes troops to the African Union United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID.) International Military Education and Training (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 are attending courses. Increased professionalism of the Gambian military will support the continued deployment of Gambian peacekeepers that are well-regarded for their professional conduct at home and abroad.

Key Intervention:

- Funding will support the training of Gambian military leaders in the United States, increasing the level of professionalism and good leadership among Gambian military.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

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, and many IMET graduates go on to assume senior military command roles.

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 (PME) as a part of its IMET-funded activities.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: IMET funds will continue to support E-IMET activities and PME.

Togo

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Togo is an underdeveloped country of 6.2 million people in West Africa. After a 15-year withdrawal of aid due to Togo's faltering transition to democracy and poor human rights record, the international community resumed assistance following the contested election of President Faure Gnassingbé in 2005. More recent elections—the 2007 legislative election and the 2010 presidential election—were deemed credible, with improved fairness and transparency during each cycle. As the Government of Togo (GOT) takes steps towards further political and economic reforms that cement its commitment to democratic values, the international community seeks to encourage these efforts. U.S. foreign assistance to Togo will focus on encouraging the continued development of a professional military that respects civilian leadership while continuing to monitor the GOT's willingness to work towards democratic goals.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	248	*	120	-128
International Military Education and Training	248	*	120	-128

International Military Education and Training

The long-term stability of Togo's democracy depends on the military's non-involvement in politics. The Togolese military is in a period of transition from a focus on protecting the regime to a professional military that can defend against external threats, control coastal waters, participate in regional peacekeeping efforts, and improve port and maritime security. The Togolese military's increased participation in regional peacekeeping efforts has helped shift the military away from involvement in domestic politics. Togo's security forces are currently participating in United Nations, African Union, and Economic Community of West African States peacekeeping operations in Chad, Haiti, Sudan, Côte d'Ivoire, and most recently Mali, where over 800 Togolese soldiers and police have been deployed.

International Military Education and Training (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 are attending courses. These trainings strengthen the Togolese military's regard for democratic values, respect for civil and human rights, and acceptance of the rule of law.

Key Intervention:

- Funds will support the professionalization of the military, with a focus on respect for human rights, the rule of law, civilian control of the military, appropriate civilian-military relations in a democracy, and English language courses that foster better cooperation with neighboring militaries.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: During calendar year 2012, Embassy Lomé evaluated the performance and results of FY 2012 IMET-funded program activities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The evaluation of IMET program activities indicated that FY 2012 resources used for English language training improved participants' English language proficiency and increased the overall level of English spoken in the military. These results enhanced the overall professionalism and inter-operability of Togo's security forces, thereby allowing the Togolese military to contribute more fully to regional missions, including maritime security and peacekeeping operations.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The assessment of IMET program activities demonstrated the unique value of IMET English programs for Togo's security forces. The program will now focus on training of trainers, which will enable further professionalization of the military and expand access to English language instruction among Togolese military officers.

Uganda

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

A key strategic partner to the United States, Uganda is instrumental to security efforts throughout the region. Uganda has also made significant progress in combating HIV/AIDS, fostering strong economic growth, and stabilizing northern Uganda after a 20-year insurgency. Human rights and governance concerns, an increase in the prevalence of HIV/AIDS, and high population growth rate, are all notable challenges to this progress. U.S. assistance is wide-ranging, promoting good governance, human rights and multi-party democracy; addressing key health threats including HIV/AIDS and malaria through the Global Health Initiative (GHI); supporting Uganda's plans in agricultural productivity, food security and nutrition through the Feed the Future (FTF) initiative; professionalizing policy and military institutions, improving service delivery and promoting human rights principles; and addressing critical development issues such as global climate change and biodiversity. The United States also supports long-term development programs that provide reconciliation and security in northern Uganda and the Karamoja region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	460,124	*	456,327	-3,797
Development Assistance	64,999	*	63,112	-1,887
Foreign Military Financing	200	*	200	-
Global Health Programs - State	284,084	*	306,195	22,111
Global Health Programs - USAID	81,250	*	86,100	4,850
International Military Education and Training	613	*	520	-93
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	600	*	-	-600
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	200	200
P.L. 480 Title II	28,378	*	-	-28,378

Development Assistance

Economic growth from agriculture and the natural resource base expanded in selected areas and population groups: The Government of Uganda's (GOU) market-based reforms and macroeconomic policies contributed to economic growth averaging more than seven percent per year. However, sustained economic growth is hampered by poor infrastructure, low agricultural productivity, transparency and regulatory challenges, and corruption. Protection of Uganda's biodiversity is a priority for sustainable eco-tourism revenue, but may be threatened by future oil exploitation. Supporting the GOU's Development Strategy and Investment Plan, FY 2014 U.S. assistance will focus on increasing rural productivity and agricultural competitiveness. Global Climate Change Initiative funds will be used to support Uganda's National Adaptation Program of Action, to develop disease-resistant, and drought-tolerant, crop varieties.

Key Interventions:

- As part of the president's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, FTF, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) will provide \$37.0 million to support Uganda's efforts to refine and implement a 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 increases the availability and use of high-quality agricultural inputs, through an improved supply-chain, increased sales and marketing, and decreased prevalence of counterfeit products.
- Programs will partner with Ugandan private and public sector institutions to improve the policy environment for agricultural development, trade, and adaptation to climate change. This is integral to the FTF initiative in Uganda, and will contribute to sustainable increases in agricultural incomes and exports.
- Revenue from eco-tourism activities will be increased in selected protected areas and enable the development of tourism and conservation policies to sustainably protect Uganda's rich biodiversity, while increasing community and landowner benefits. This will sustainably increase the production and marketing of quality maize, beans and coffee. This activity is part of the FTF value-chain development project to enhance the market value of targeted products.
- Support will be provided to the aBi Trust, a multi-stakeholder entity devoted to private-sector agribusiness development, and result in improved performance and competitiveness of key commodity value chains, particularly coffee, maize and beans.
- Support will be provided the Department of State's inter-agency Energy Governance Capacity Initiative for enhanced policy dialogue and capacity development for fiscally sound and environmentally sustainable management of Uganda's oil resources.
- FTF will increase coordination with Peace Corps staff, volunteers, and counterparts' efforts to improve household food security through increased training, conferences, staff support and grant resources.

Democracy and governance systems strengthened and made more accountable: U.S. assistance will strengthen parliamentary oversight, political party and local government capacity to deliver services, judicial independence, and media professionalism. U.S. assistance will also strengthen civil society participation to promote more accountable governance, increase transparency and respect for democratic processes, human rights and rule of law. USAID programs will work with local governments to improve the delivery of key services through enhanced budgeting and planning, improved accountability in procurement, contracting and financial management procedures, and strengthened land management and administration. In preparation for the 2016 elections, USAID will support political and electoral processes, enhance democratic political competition, increase public participation, and promote greater respect for human rights.

Key Interventions:

- The request will provide \$4.0 million for work with local governments, parliament, civil society, and citizens to increase participation and accountability in governance processes for effective and transparent service delivery.
- USAID programming of \$2.6 million will be used to mitigate conflicts relating to land, oil, cultural and ethnic diversity and address residual effects of conflict in northern Uganda and prevent future conflict.
- An additional \$1.4 million will be provided to elevate human rights, including minority and disadvantaged groups, to keep government accountable, and to socio-economically integrate democracy goals.
- Finally, U.S. assistance will provide \$1.5 million to prepare for free and fair elections in 2016 through support to political parties, civil society, and national election institutions.

Improved health and nutrition status in focus areas and population groups: USAID will use FY 2014 funding to increase early grade literacy and to support water and sanitation activities.

Key Intervention:

- USAID's Education Strategy supports early grade reading and the consolidation of literacy skills by grade four. Literacy provides a foundation for improved health outcomes, sustained democratic governance, and economic growth. The FY 2014 request provides \$8.0 million for basic education. USAID will measurably improve students' reading skills through education policy reform, training 10,000 teachers, instructional materials development, and the engagement of youth and community stakeholders.

Foreign Military Financing

The primary objective of the Foreign Military Financing program in Uganda is to enhance the capacity of the Ugandan People's Defense Force (UPDF) to reduce regional tensions and conflict, promote professionalism and human rights principles among all ranks, and to achieve a greater level of efficiency and effectiveness. A targeted program of nonlethal assistance will support training, equipment, and advisory support.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$0.2 million to support the professionalization of the UPDF.

Global Health Programs

Assistance provided through the Global Health Programs accounts will support the goals and principles of the GHI to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. To ensure a healthier, more productive society, the long-term U.S. 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 its health sector needs. With implementing partners and other donors, the United States will strengthen national health systems and the rapidly growing private-non-profit health sector.

State Programs

Uganda implements a comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support, and treatment program through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). In September 2012, the Ministry of Health released the results of the Uganda AIDS Indicator Survey 2011, which indicated Uganda continues to experience a severe HIV epidemic. HIV prevalence in the general population (15 to 59 years old) increased to over seven percent in 2011, compared to just over six percent in 2004-5. However, AIDS mortality was estimated at 62,000 deaths in 2011, the lowest estimate in a long decline since 2000, reflecting the significant expansion of antiretroviral therapy.

Using evidence-based programming, the U.S. Government will support the GOU in its goal to achieve universal access for HIV/AIDS prevention, care, treatment, social support, and protection by 2015. The programmatic strategies will have an immediate, tangible impact on the epidemic, including: roll out of the World Health Organization's Option B+, a regime of ARV drugs to HIV-infected pregnant women to boost the prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission (PMTCT) and to treat the mother; provision of HIV Testing and Counseling to key populations and patients seeking care in health facilities; prioritization of voluntary medical male circumcision as a proven, highly effective approach to HIV prevention; improved access to antiretroviral therapy, with particular attention to reaching children; and expanded access to HIV/AIDS basic care, ensuring that patients receive appropriate follow up services.

Key Intervention:

- In linkage with PEPFAR, Uganda will receive \$306.2 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country, and support orphans and vulnerable children.

USAID Programs

Improved health and nutrition status in focus areas and population groups: Uganda faces serious public health challenges, including high rates of fertility and maternal and child mortality. U.S. assistance will also address unmet family planning needs of married women. Malnutrition continues to be a significant factor in the overall health and well-being of Ugandans and will be addressed through a comprehensive, integrated approach that supports several GHI principles. U.S. assistance will integrate critical health system functions, including the development of comprehensive partner programming that strengthens one-stop-shop services for all services. Key U.S. programs, including PEPFAR; Saving Mothers, Giving Life; and the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will be integrated into one health service-delivery platform for greater effectiveness. Family planning programs will ensure family planning commodities and outreach services are available in every district in Uganda.

Key Interventions:

- Tuberculosis (TB): USAID assistance of \$5.0 million will support the National TB and Leprosy Control Program (NTLP) to improve TB detection and treatment success rates and to achieve national targets in supported districts. This 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 multidrug-resistant TB program.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under PMI will provide \$33.0 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 2014 request level for Uganda 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 2014 operating year budget is set. USAID and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) will continue to implement co-funded activities to scale-up the coverage of existing PMI activities, including expanded distribution of long-lasting insecticide treated nets, indoor residual spraying, case management of malaria, and intermittent treatment of pregnant women.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): USAID assistance of \$13.0 million will increase access and availability of deliveries with skilled providers; improve comprehensive and integrated antenatal care; and increase the number of children who are fully immunized at 12 months and receive Vitamin A supplements. USAID will promote safe drinking water 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 also 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): USAID assistance in the amount of \$27.9 million will enhance Ugandan policy makers' commitment to FP/RH and expand access to a variety of high-quality voluntary FP/RH information and services. Such programs enhance the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including the timing of the first birth. They also make substantial contributions to reducing abortion, maternal and child mortality and morbidity, and occurrence of fistula, while mitigating the adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth and state stability. To strengthen donor coordination, USAID, DFID

and the World Bank will continue to implement activities that expand private sector FP/RH services, including the Safe Delivery voucher program to every district in the country.

- Nutrition: Equitable, efficient health and nutrition services are essential to realizing Uganda's national development objectives. FY 2014 funds of \$7.2 million will be used to improve health and nutrition service delivery systems and the demand for these services. Funds will also contribute to FTF and, in coordination with agriculture programs, will support women, children, and vulnerable households by promoting community-based nutrition programs. These programs will develop Ugandan capacity for producing therapeutic foods and enhance the dietary diversity and quality of those foods to assist 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

International Military Education and Training (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 are attending courses.

The U.S. Mission seeks to support UPDF efforts to further professionalize by utilizing IMET-funded senior- and mid-level Professional Military Education (PME) schools. These schools will expose UPDF officers to the important roles that democratic values and human rights can play in effective governance and the management of military operations, while also increasing regional stability, international peace, and security through mutually beneficial military-to-military relations. UPDF soldiers are deployed as part of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), as well as in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and South Sudan, where they are working with the support of U.S. Special Operations Forces to combat the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). The LRA is an insurgent group that originated in, but was driven by the UPDF from, northern Uganda. These deployments are led largely by officers that have attended PME courses in the U.S. and who continue to utilize their training in senior positions where they can have significant impact on the force and the region as a whole. The upper echelons of the UPDF leadership are all graduates of PME courses. It is important for Uganda to continue UPDF participation in these courses in order to improve its human rights posture and military professionalism.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$0.5 million to promote regional stability on the African continent, improve interoperability with the United States, and professionalize the UPDF as a modernly trained and equipped force in the East Africa Region able to counter terrorism and defend Uganda's territory. IMET continues to further these goals through various programs. The current AMISOM Contingent commander in Somalia is a recent graduate of the Army War College.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) funds will directly support the government of Uganda to improve its strategic trade control system and strengthen border enforcement agencies' ability to deter, detect, interdict, and prosecute illicit transfers of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and associated components and delivery systems, as well as conventional weapons.

Key Intervention:

- NADR funding of \$0.2 million will support training and equipment for strategic trade and border controls to: prevent illicit trafficking and unauthorized transfers of strategic goods; enhance interagency and regional coordination and cooperation; and improve border and maritime protection.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: During FY 2012, USAID Uganda initiated and/or finalized six performance evaluations to enhance program effectiveness and identify lessons learned for future programming. USAID successfully launched two impact evaluations during the performance period. USAID supported the GOU through the Uganda Bureau of Statistics to finalize and disseminate the 2011 Uganda Demographic Health Survey and the Uganda AIDS Indicator Surveys. These evaluations and assessments informed strategic programming and resource allocation in FY 2012, 2013 and 2014. In addition, seven evaluations, including three impact evaluations, will be started and/or completed in FY 2013.

A Mission-level strategic Performance Management Plan (PMP) to measure the successes and lessons of implementation of the 2011-2015 Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) was approved, and is now being implemented. The Mission's November 2012 portfolio reviews focused on assessing program performance against the new PMP. A Common Indicator Policy was approved that provides a framework for assessing the validity of the CDCS development hypothesis, which states that co-location of all of the Mission development objectives' activities increases overall development impact, through synergistic effects. These are enhanced by the coordinating mechanism of District Operational Plans signed by the Mission, its implementing partners (IPs), and local governments in the districts where the IPs operate, in order to strengthen coordination, collaboration, and increase aid effectiveness. Data on these indicators is regularly collected and analyzed for use within the Mission and jointly with district local governments and USAID IPs participating in District Management Committees.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID's new Political Competition Consensus Building (PCCB) Program draws heavily on lessons learned and strategic recommendations from the final evaluation of the Strengthening Multi-Party Democracy (SMD) activity, which was finalized in FY 2012. In particular, the evaluation informed the civil society engagement component of PCCB and the sustainability approach embedded in the new program. The SMD evaluation found that the highest potential for impact on political processes exists at the regional or district (rather than the national) level. As a result, PCCB will focus activities at the regional level, with links to the national level for coordination and oversight. The evaluation also determined that many civil-society organizations (CSOs) that received sub-grants under SMD had limited capacity to sustain activities, and recommended follow-on projects include either targeted capacity development for participant CSOs, or selection criteria focus on CSOs with greater capacity. Therefore, PCCB sub-grantees will be divided into national and sub-national categories.

Based on the recommendations of the Supporting Public Sector Workplaces to Expand Action and Responses against HIV/AIDS mid-term evaluation, the program has been re-aligned to focus on areas of comparative advantage, for instance, improving the quality of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems, and expanding the activity to include evidence-based, high-impact interventions such as PMTCT and Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision.

The evaluation of the Uganda Monitoring and Evaluation Management Services program resulted in the design of an innovative Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning program that will promote better quality, accessibility, and use of M&E data; and the implementation of the Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting (CLA) approach in the CDCS, including the recruitment of senior M&E and Learning specialists to provide guidance to Mission leadership and staff.

The Aids Indicator Survey results, released in September 2012, revealed an increase in national HIV prevalence from just over six percent in 2004 to just over seven percent in 2011. This new information has informed substantial program realignment around key areas intended to turn around the epidemic and ensure success of the program in FY 2013 and beyond. This finding prompted both the GOU and the U.S. Government to reexamine their approaches to HIV prevention, care, and treatment in country.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning program is expected to improve data access and use. The Mission intends to implement CLA in 2014 to create learning opportunities, engage with partners, and adapt programs and approaches to enhance development impact. The CDCS will be reviewed and amended, as appropriate, to implement the ‘living strategy’ vision outlined in the strategy, and other major adaptations are expected in ongoing programs such as the Northern Uganda Development of Enhanced Local Governance, Infrastructure and Livelihoods project. More information, knowledge, and experience regarding program performance and contextual issues in the USAID Uganda operating environment will be drawn out as the Mission implements the PMP; rolls out baseline surveys; conducts health, HIV and malaria assessments and surveillance; and engages in other evaluation and research activities to inform 2014 plans.

CDCS Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Request
TOTAL	149,212
Democracy and governance systems strengthened and made more accountable	9,436
Development Assistance	9,436
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,586
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,350
2.2 Good Governance	2,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,500
2.4 Civil Society	2,000
of which Objective 6:	850
6.1 Program Design and Learning	850
Economic growth from agriculture and the natural resource base expanded in selected areas and population groups	45,676
Development Assistance	45,676
3.1 Health	1,000
4.5 Agriculture	37,000
4.8 Environment	7,676
of which Objective 6:	1,800
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,800

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Request
Improved health and nutrition status in focus areas and population groups	94,100
Development Assistance	8,000
3.2 Education	8,000
of which Objective 6:	500
6.1 Program Design and Learning	500
Global Health Programs - USAID	86,100
3.1 Health	86,100
of which Objective 6:	3,200
6.1 Program Design and Learning	3,200

Zambia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Since 1991, Zambia has twice achieved peaceful and democratic transfers of power after multi-party elections. While labeled by the World Bank as a lower-middle income country, and despite holding mineral wealth, Zambia ranks poorly on the Human Development Index, with child malnutrition and rural poverty levels among the highest in the world. United States assistance to Zambia targets poverty reduction, improved health and education, and strengthened democratic practices and good governance. The United States promotes agriculture-led economic growth and food security; seeks alternatives to livelihoods based on deforestation; expands and improves the quality of health and education opportunities; fights HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria; strengthens democratic and accountable governance; and builds Zambian capacity to promote regional peace, security, and stability.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	312,825	*	362,180	49,355
Development Assistance	28,726	*	12,810	-15,916
Global Health Programs - State	226,661	*	292,175	65,514
Global Health Programs - USAID	57,075	*	56,875	-200
International Military Education and Training	363	*	320	-43

Development Assistance

Enabling Governance Environment Improved: A democratic and accountable government is necessary to ensure Zambia's development stability, and reliability as a mutually beneficial partner for the United States. To bolster demand for better governance, activities will enhance the ability of Zambian citizens and civil society to hold public institutions to account by improving their awareness of government service delivery obligations and their right to demand transparent and efficient services, and work to improve efficiency and service quality in selected ministries and public service agencies.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will provide \$0.3 million to assist targeted Government of Zambia (GRZ) service delivery institutions to improve the management of public resources, specifically in sectors with USAID investments.
- With an investment of \$0.5 million, USAID will increase the ability of civil society organizations to advocate and engage with government on service delivery. Assistance will improve citizens' awareness of their rights and encourage them to expect responsible performance in government service delivery. Activities will also develop channels through which citizens participate in oversight of government service delivery.

Rural Poverty Reduced in Targeted Areas: Despite a decade of strong economic growth, the majority of Zambians live in rural areas where poverty levels have remained virtually unchanged at 80 percent. To generate more equitable growth and increase food security, U.S. assistance will improve agricultural productivity and market access through targeting agricultural productivity and diversification, improving markets and increasing market access, strengthening agricultural policy and the enabling environment for

private sector investments, and improving nutrition and economic resilience. Assistance will support the improvement of Zambia's natural resources, particularly forests, to reduce emissions and increase carbon sequestration.

Key Interventions:

- **Feed the Future:** As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide \$2 million to work with the Government of Zambia 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 Climate Change:** USAID will invest \$5.0 million to assist the GRZ in the development and implementation of a national strategy to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD+) and their Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS). Assistance will enhance sustainable management of forests at the local level and will pilot new systems for monitoring forest carbon emissions, enabling Zambian stakeholders to eventually receive payments for conserving their forests. Proposed activities will support a lower emissions development pathway for Zambia.

Human Capital Improved: Zambia's school system has enrolled more than one million additional students over the past decade. Gains in access, however, are overshadowed by exceedingly poor learning outcomes. The poor state of school water and sanitation facilities at schools also affects education quality through teacher retention, and dropout rates, particularly for girls. To improve the quality of early grade reading for underserved populations, including girls and orphaned children, \$3.1 million of assistance will be focused on system strengthening, policy development, educational research, community outreach, teacher training, and critical school-based technical interventions to improve student performance. Additionally, the United States will invest \$2 million to build or repair water and sanitation facilities and promote hygienic practices in underserved rural schools to improve the learning environment and academic achievement in the neediest communities.

Key Interventions:

- The USAID Africa Regional program will incorporate a systems approach to improving early-grade reading outcomes, building from the establishment of a national reading policy and the roll-out of a new curriculum focused on improving literacy skills; and strengthen leadership skills among senior education sector decision-makers and practitioners, coupled with oversight and management tools and systems for collecting and managing early-grade reading achievement data.
- Resources will be used to establish policy frameworks that utilize public resources to stabilize the operations of community schools and achieve sustained reading gains among the most vulnerable students; and help improve the learning environment, student attendance, teacher retention, and educational outcomes in primary schools in the Eastern Province through construction and rehabilitation of water/sanitation infrastructure and the provision of hygiene education.
- Programs will work with the community school system and engage parents in local school systems to empower communities to participate in their children's education.

Global Health Programs

With the HIV/AIDS epidemic stabilized at a high prevalence rate among adults 15-49, there are approximately one million Zambians currently living with the disease. Zambia is a high-burden malaria country, and has one of the world's highest incidences of tuberculosis (TB). High rates of malnutrition and poor maternal and under-five mortality rates burden Zambia's health system. To ensure a healthier, more productive society, the long-term foreign assistance priorities in health are building Zambian 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. U.S. assistance will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. Particularly, the United States will continue to encourage the Government of Zambia to commit additional funding to meet its growing HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment needs and address other health issues such as maternal mortality. Further, the United States will continue to work with implementing partners and other donors to increase effectiveness and sustainability by strengthening the national health system.

State Programs:

With approximately one million Zambians infected with HIV, the disease has affected virtually all Zambians. HIV and AIDS have devastated individual families and communities, leaving households broken, and orphans and vulnerable children in its wake. The epidemic has affected all aspects of social and economic growth, weakened many areas of the public sector, and threatened long-term national development. The bilateral, five-year Partnership Framework, supports the goals and objectives of the national response to HIV and AIDS. In particular, U.S. assistance will continue to work towards reducing new HIV infections by 50 percent by 2015.

Key Intervention:

- **HIV/AIDS:** In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, Zambia will receive \$292.2 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

USAID Programs:

Improved Health Status of Zambians: U.S. assistance will further the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. U.S. assistance will strengthen the Zambian health system's ability to provide services to its population and promote healthy behaviors that benefit the lives and health of all Zambians, with a special emphasis given to women and girls. An integrated service delivery approach emphasizing family planning, maternal and child health care, and nutrition will improve district health-worker management, leadership, and clinical skills; increase the continuum of care from communities to facilities, allowing prompt action to address safe motherhood, infant mortality, and malnutrition; and improve essential drug and medical supply distribution and logistics systems.

Key Interventions:

- **Tuberculosis (TB):** A total of \$4.0 million will support the Zambian Government's National TB Strategic Plan, which aims to successfully treat 85 percent of all TB cases by 2015. Activities will help with the detection, management, and treatment of TB, including multi-drug resistant TB, as well as the prevention of infection. TB service delivery activities will continue to be integrated into HIV services to reduce the spread and impact of TB/HIV co-morbidity in Zambia.
- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$24.0 million to 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 2014 request level for Zambia 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 2014 operating year budget is set.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** U.S. assistance will address the leading causes of maternal, newborn, and child death. A total of \$12.3 million will support activities including training health care providers, increasing access to essential medicines, providing community outreach, and strategically engaging the private sector to expand access to services. Funds will stimulate collective action to

reduce maternal mortality by delivering targeted and high-impact interventions around labor, delivery, and the post-partum period.

- **Family Planning:** A total of \$13.0 million will increase and improve family planning services. Activities will procure family planning commodities, improve method mix, integrate services, train health care providers, and promote communications for behavioral change. Outreach activities will target hard-to-reach populations, particularly in rural areas. This work will continue to enhance Zambia's ability to determine the number and timing of pregnancies and expand access to high-quality family planning services and information.

International Military Education and Training

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. International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses. U.S. assistance will increase military professionalism among mid- and senior-level officers of the Zambia Defense Force (ZDF), professionalism and technical capacity of Zambian law enforcement, the ability of ZDF and Zambian law enforcement to meet regional security commitments, and the ZDF's ability to fulfill multilateral peacekeeping commitments.

Key Interventions:

- IMET funding of \$0.3 million will concentrate on providing professional military education courses to mid and senior-level ZDF officers, including such schools as the U.S. military war colleges and Industrial College of the Armed Forces.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) 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 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.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID/Zambia conducted four program evaluations and assessments in FY 2012 to evaluate programmatic and financial performance. These included an assessment of U.S. activities focused on people living with HIV/AIDS; a mid-term evaluation of the Zambia Prevention, Care, and Treatment Partnership II (ZPCT II) project; a mid-term evaluation of the Communication Support for Health (CSH) project; a final evaluation of the Community Empowerment Through Self-Reliance (COMETS) project; and an HIV/AIDS Global Development Alliance (GDA) and public-private partnership (PPP) project that targeted the mining, agribusiness and tourism sectors. Results of all evaluations informed FY 2013 and FY 2014 budget and planning decisions. USAID plans to conduct four performance evaluations and one impact evaluation in FY 2013.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The assessment of U.S. activities providing assistance to people living with HIV/AIDS resulted in the decision to recommend a follow-on GDA program. As the assessment noted, “The design of future HIV interventions should take into consideration the demonstrated success of the USG/GDA partnership model as a means of promoting private sector engagement in socially responsible activities.” This recommendation from the GDA end-of-project evaluation will yield better planning and use of resources in higher-impact activities, including new HIV workplace advocacy, which are currently under design.

The mid-term evaluation of the Zambia Prevention Care and Treatment Partnership II project revealed that the project should expand its current interventions led by a sub-partner to build the management and technical capacity of Provincial Health Offices and District Health Offices in the areas of governance, finance, planning, and human resources. The Zambia Prevention Care and Treatment Partnership II project should extend these activities to all targeted districts to enhance the District Health Management Team technical and management capacity more rapidly. It was further recommended that the initiative should be coordinated with the Ministry of Health. These recommendations have been taken into consideration for mid-term project adjustments.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: U.S. programs are able to draw important conclusions and take targeted actions based on the evaluation work noted above. One of the outcomes of these evaluations and assessments is the verification of data quality, which is a critical step to ensuring effective stewardship of U.S. government resources.

CDCS Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Request
TOTAL	69,685
Enabling governance environment improved	750
Development Assistance	750
2.2 Good Governance	300
2.4 Civil Society	450
of which Objective 6:	223
6.1 Program Design and Learning	50
6.2 Administration and Oversight	173
Human capital improved	61,935
Development Assistance	5,060
3.1 Health	2,000
3.2 Education	3,060
of which Objective 6:	460
6.1 Program Design and Learning	200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	260
Global Health Programs - US AID	56,875
3.1 Health	56,875
of which Objective 6:	1,344

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Request
6.1 Program Design and Learning	800
6.2 Administration and Oversight	544
Rural poverty reduced in targeted areas	7,000
Development Assistance	7,000
4.5 Agriculture	2,000
4.8 Environment	5,000
of which Objective 6:	2,500
6.1 Program Design and Learning	600
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,900

Zimbabwe

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States supports the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and other international partners in calling for a stable, democratic, and prosperous Zimbabwe that responds to the needs of the Zimbabwean people. To achieve this goal, the United States focuses on democracy and governance, the health system, and economic growth. The United States works to ensure the transparency of democratic processes, supports civil society, and protects human rights. U.S. assistance also provides humanitarian and livelihoods assistance to improve food security; enhances productivity and incomes through agricultural activities; and reduces morbidity and mortality rates while strengthening health service delivery. Programs complement other donor support to advance Zimbabwe as a more stable and accountable member of the southern African community.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	167,115	*	135,275	-31,840
Economic Support Fund	25,578	*	25,100	-478
Global Health Programs - State	68,021	*	69,675	1,654
Global Health Programs - USAID	41,500	*	40,500	-1,000
P.L. 480 Title II	32,016	*	-	-32,016

Economic Support Fund

Democracy Programs: U.S. assistance will continue to promote Zimbabwe's transformation from a repressed nation to one in which the government respects democratic freedoms, encourages citizen engagement, and upholds a transparent and accountable system of governance. The political environment in Zimbabwe has remained fragile since the formation of the transitional government in 2009, and democratic actors within the government and civil society have struggled to make real reforms before the next elections, which will likely occur in 2013. The U.S. Government will continue to support key reform-minded institutions, protect human rights, and enhance the capacity of civil society organizations to promote more inclusive governance. Close coordination with other donors ensures that U.S. resources target specific outcomes and avoid overlap.

Key Interventions:

- Programs will promote enhanced protection of human rights and community resilience efforts for increased protection from politically-motivated violence. In coordination with Department of State diplomatic efforts, USAID intends to support leading local human rights organizations to provide critical legal and medical services to human rights defenders and other vulnerable democratic reformers.
- Resources will help improve technical knowledge of targeted parliamentary committees about legislative and budget processes and build capacity to draft and introduce amendments to legislation.
- Resources will also promote the engagement of civil society, including private sector organizations, with parliament to promote transparency in the form of media reforms, expanded public access to information, and improved legal frameworks for commercial transactions. Civil society

programming will also expand civil society advocacy and analytical skills to serve as watchdogs over ongoing reforms and to monitor implementation of policy. Programs will also promote inclusion at the local level by increasing opportunities for citizen participation in democratic processes, such as enhancing interaction with elected officials and increasing access to independent information including print and electronic media.

- USAID will also continue to support the development of a robust democratic system in Zimbabwe through a \$2 million multi-political party strengthening program aimed at enhancing grassroots participation, policy development, and internal systems for accountability, with a strategic focus on women and youth. Funds will be used to train and support democratically-elected public sector actors to govern more effectively, with a focus on building leadership capacity, policy development skills, and increasing public access to information.

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance targets youth and women with agricultural and other livelihood activities designed to increase economic opportunities, especially in rural areas. Zimbabwe's economic recovery remains fragile and is constrained by a weak business and investment environment, as policy uncertainty and property rights concerns hamper private sector investment. A successful referendum and credible elections represent strategic windows of opportunity to promote policy changes which bolster the investment climate. The U.S. Government coordinates closely with other donors, including the United Kingdom, the European Commission, Germany, Switzerland, and the World Bank to provide development assistance for economic expansion and job growth.

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 with the Government of Zimbabwe to implement agricultural development programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals, including achieving political and economic stability, reducing sources of conflict, reducing poverty, and accelerating and sustaining broad-based economic growth.
- Resources will support programs to improve rural living standards and phase out food assistance by helping small-scale farmers develop good agricultural practices, improve their productivity, increase total production, gain access to credit, and build linkages to markets. Training and technical assistance to farmers will help them operate their farms as businesses, rather than as subsistence activities. Key value chains include maize, groundnuts, sugar beans, bananas, horticulture, and livestock. Through this activity, the U.S. Government will promote food security, support the expansion of small and microenterprises, and increase rural incomes and employment.
- Assistance will increase agricultural competitiveness through technical assistance to key farmers' unions, industry associations, and commodity industry groups. Expand advocacy efforts to revise outdated or counter-productive policies and regulations which constrain Zimbabwe's agricultural growth and profitability. Targeted agricultural subsectors are grains, oilseeds and legumes, horticulture, livestock and meat, and tree crops.
- Continue to provide U.S. leadership to a group of donors engaged in policy discussions with the Government of Zimbabwe on resolving the problems created by the chaotic land reform process.
- In coordination with Department of State's diplomatic and policy efforts on macroeconomic issues, assistance will improve the capacity of Zimbabwe's economic ministries to develop and implement private sector-led and inclusive growth policy reforms.

Global Health Programs

The major public health threats to life in Zimbabwe today are HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis (TB) and malaria. 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. The U.S. Government's health

assistance portfolio is implemented through national, country-led programs to help Zimbabwe improve health outcomes, with a particular focus on improving the health of women, newborns and children. Donor activities are highly coordinated among donors and with UN agencies which often lead implementation of activities. Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, Zimbabwe will receive \$86.2 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.
- **Tuberculosis (TB):** \$5 million will increase the availability of TB services, including drug supply chain management and case detection and management. Programs focus on strengthening the central reference laboratory and infection control systems, scaling-up training in all eight provinces and three major cities, improving the management of childhood TB, strengthening management of multiple-drug-resistant TB and improving service supervision.
- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the Presidential Malaria Initiative (PMI) will provide \$14 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 2014 request level for Zimbabwe 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 2014 operating year budget is set.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** \$3 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. At the national level, technical assistance will be provided to improve critical reproductive and child health policies. Activities are coordinated with other donors on maternal, newborn, and child health activities.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** \$2 million will support a local organization to extend voluntary family planning services in rural areas, improving access to underutilized methods of contraception such as long-acting and permanent methods. Programs will stress the integration of family planning and reproductive health services with other health services.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID conducted eight evaluations and assessments in FY 2012 to inform new awards and designs. These included pre-award assessments for six new local partners and two performance evaluations. The end of project performance evaluations for Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission program and for an Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) program were used to inform new project designs in FY 2013. In addition, USAID initiated an impact evaluation to assess the effects of interventions towards promoting peace and reconciliation at the community level. This impact evaluation is scheduled to end in FY 2014.

All project activities have evaluation plans, and USAID periodically monitors these activities based on indicators established early on in implementation. Mission technical teams review reports and conduct bi-annual data quality assessments to ensure information is objective and valid. Monitoring assists with informing needed changes in activities or testing assumptions.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: A Feed the Future gender assessment undertaken in early 2012 looked at gender implications of programming in the agriculture and food security sector. The main finding was that female participation did not directly translate into increased empowerment, unless interventions focused on increased women's rights and benefits from economic activities. The Mission incorporated the results and recommendations of this assessment into the design of subsequent agriculture and food security programs to ensure that women are full-scale beneficiaries of specific programs.

Based on a commissioned study, USAID revised its approach of using contract farming (also known as outgrower schemes) as the primary mechanism for linking small-scale farmers to markets. USAID began a more crop-specific analysis to determine which alternatives are appropriate based on finance, extension, and market systems for each crop. This more tailored program allowed the Mission to focus on the objective of improving incomes for farmers rather than support to a single intervention which may create uneven buyer-seller relationships which disadvantage growers.

A mid-term evaluation completed in May 2011 informed the final years of the OVC program. The evaluation highlighted specific areas of success, and those elements were incorporated into a FY 2013 follow-on project which will reach a greater number of Zimbabwe's vulnerable population.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: When making decisions on new programming, the Mission bases its decisions on past performance. For example, the OVC program evaluation's primary recommendation was to focus on strengthening Zimbabwe's social welfare system and to expand interventions to improve household-level economic activities for target groups. Both of these recommendations were incorporated into the new OVC program.

African Union

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Only ten years after the African Union (AU) became the African continent’s principal organization for intergovernmental dialogue and action, it has increasingly shown robust leadership in fielding peacekeeping missions, mediating conflicts, monitoring elections, and establishing development frameworks in member states. Africans and others in the international community encourage the AU to provide a credible voice as well as a forum for collective action for the continent, particularly in peace and security, but also in political and economic sectors. The U.S. Mission to the African Union (USAU) aims to accelerate the transition of the AU to a continental and international pacesetter. U.S. assistance to the AU focuses on strengthening the AU’s diplomatic and non-military approaches to 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, accelerate investment, and improve social outcomes. FY 2014 resources will assist the AU in strengthening its institutional capacity to undertake greater leadership on these issues for Africa.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	760	*	900	140
Economic Support Fund	760	*	900	140

Economic Support Fund

Given the AU’s commitment to principles of democratic and sound governance, peace and security, and sustainable development, the U.S. Government has an interest in supporting the AU’s efforts to play a meaningful, positive role in Africa policy, and strengthening its capacity to do so. USAU will use FY 2014 resources to accelerate the AU’s efforts to assist African member states, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), and African citizens in improving institutions that drive regional integration and development. Mutual priorities are articulated in the emerging African Union Commission’s (AUC) 2014–2017 Strategic Plan and the new U.S. Strategy Toward Sub-Saharan Africa. 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 civil society and the private sector to advocate for investments in energy, food security, health, and trade.

Democracy and Governance: Supporting the AU’s long-term goal of building capacity to promote development outcomes and effective, equitable, transparent, and accountable governance of the AU itself, RECs, member states, the private sector, and civil society will remain a core focus of U.S. assistance. Through supporting priority AU implementation strategies and capacities, U.S. assistance aims to ensure broad participation, good governance, and democratic cultures, which will help attract investment and encourage development across Africa.

Key Interventions:

- Technical assistance will be provided to AUC Departments that monitor and advocate for the implementation of agreed upon standards in democratic elections, human rights, economic governance, and reducing illicit activities.

- Resources will also support assessments of member state governance outcomes and an assessment of the AU role in improving these outcomes will be conducted jointly with multiple partners to better support the objectives of the AU Charter on Democracy, Elections, and Governance.

Economic Growth: FY 2014 funding will be used to advance engagement with the AU on infrastructure-related services, especially modern energy services and intra-African trade in energy services that best support job creation for youth. This is an important part of overall U.S. efforts to improve the enabling environment for intra-African trade and investment.

Key Intervention:

- Technical assistance will be provided to AUC Departments in order to accelerate the implementation of the AU Action Plan for Boosting Intra-African Trade and advance harmonization of standards and partnerships for investment in services.

Opportunity and Youth Empowerment: Partnership and dialogue built on shared objectives are the foundation of U.S. programs to create opportunity for Africans, especially through youth empowerment. The AU Youth Charter and the President's Young African Leaders' Initiative frame USAU programming for youth empowerment. To more rapidly meet needs for youth employment, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will work with partners globally to help ensure that Africa's future human resource capacities are being created now.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support trilateral vocational, leadership development and higher education partnerships that include the African Union, U.S. institutions, and third country partners, including from non-African countries.
- Programs will also strengthen the AU Youth Volunteer Program in collaboration with the U.S. Peace Corps.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: During 2012, programming reviews were completed for trade; food security; geothermal energy; youth empowerment; and democracy, rights, and governance. Each review was conducted jointly with other donors to facilitate future joint assistance programming aligned with the AUC 2014-2017 Strategic Plan expected to be finalized in 2013.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In concert with multi-donor sector working groups, USAID reviews financial and performance assessments prepared by the AU. In addition, coordination with other donors informs USAID programming modalities and sequencing of assistance. The USAID program review process during 2013 has helped strengthen donor coordination and the AUC's own strategic planning for 2014-2017, resulting in a more results-oriented framework for the AUC within which multiple donors expect to jointly program resources over the next five years.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Implementation of U.S. assistance programs have advanced the most in the areas of food security, maternal health, and election observation. Based on this performance, a next generation of support in these areas is being designed while increased capacity building investments are and will be the primary focus of assistance to other AUC Departments working in other sectors such as energy and trade. Priorities for FY 2014 funding will be expanding support for selected AUC Departments and programs that have developed their human resources and have robust

departmental strategic plans for 2014-2017. Evidence to date indicates that these characteristics are most likely to enable future achievement of results.

State Africa Regional (AF)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Department of State's Bureau of African Affairs (AF) uses regional resources primarily to implement programs that cross geographic boundaries and address important regional issues, typically in African countries that do not receive bilateral assistance. Programs that fall within the State Africa Regional program meet key strategic priorities identified in the Bureau's Joint Regional Strategy and in "The U.S. Strategy Toward Sub-Saharan Africa," (June 2012) which set forth four strategic objectives: strengthen democratic institutions, improve governance, and protect human rights; spur economic growth, trade and investment; advance peace and security; and promote opportunity and development. Activities supported with regional resources advance broader U.S. national interests and foreign policy priorities in sub-Saharan Africa by expanding the ranks of prosperous, stable, democratic states through promotion of good governance, human rights, and broad-based economic growth; countering threats to the United States, the international order, and civilian security; and promoting the empowerment of women.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	80,400	*	80,465	65
Overseas Contingency Operations	10,000	*	-	-10,000
Peacekeeping Operations	10,000	*	-	-10,000
Enduring/Core Programs	70,400	*	80,465	10,065
Economic Support Fund	20,000	*	18,400	-1,600
Foreign Military Financing	2,000	*	3,000	1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	22,350	*	16,970	-5,380
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	16,900	*	20,945	4,045
Peacekeeping Operations	9,150	*	21,150	12,000

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	80,400	*	80,465	65
Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security (ACSBS)	7,150	*	7,150	-
Peacekeeping Operations	7,150	*	7,150	-
Africa Maritime Security	4,000	*	4,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	2,000	*	2,000	-
Peacekeeping Operations	2,000	*	2,000	-
Africa Military Education Program	-	*	2,000	2,000
Peacekeeping Operations	-	*	2,000	2,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
Partnership for Regional East Africa Counter-terrorism (PRACT)	23,250	*	23,223	-27
Economic Support Fund	2,000	*	2,000	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	*	1,000	-1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	9,250	*	10,223	973
Peacekeeping Operations	10,000	*	10,000	-
Horn Of Africa /Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction	300	*	500	200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	*	500	200
Safe Skies for Africa	1,000	*	1,000	-
Economic Support Fund	1,000	*	1,000	-
Trafficking in People (TIP)	1,050	*	900	-150
Economic Support Fund	1,000	*	900	-100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	50	*	-	-50
Trans Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	14,850	*	15,192	342
Economic Support Fund	4,000	*	3,500	-500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,500	*	1,470	-2,030
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	7,350	*	10,222	2,872
West Africa Regional Security Initiative (WARSI)	16,800	*	14,500	-2,300
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	16,800	*	14,500	-2,300
Africa Regional Democracy Fund	4,300	*	4,300	-
Economic Support Fund	4,300	*	4,300	-
Anti-Piracy Incentive Fund	1,300	*	1,300	-
Economic Support Fund	1,300	*	1,300	-
Women, Peace, and Security (WPS)	2,750	*	2,750	-
Economic Support Fund	2,750	*	2,750	-
Conflict Minerals	650	*	650	-
Economic Support Fund	650	*	650	-
Kimberley Process	3,000	*	2,000	-1,000
Economic Support Fund	3,000	*	2,000	-1,000
Africa Regional Counter Terrorism (ARCT)	-	*	1,000	1,000
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	1,000	1,000

Detailed Overview

Democracy Programs: Strengthening democratic institutions and the rule of law remains 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. Regional resources will be used to combat corruption and improve

transparency, and to address human rights violations by abusive governments. Efforts will focus on activities that encourage the development of effective justice sector institutions, strong legislatures, robust civil societies, and independent judiciaries, media, and elections-related bodies. Efforts to elevate the role of women in democratic processes and institutions will continue and will include support for policies designed to increase the percentage of women holding elected and appointed offices at all levels, and participating in all aspects of governance and the democratic process. The Bureau of African Affairs views efforts to strengthen electoral infrastructures and promote peaceful political participation as critically important 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.

Key Interventions:

- A total of \$4.3 million in Economic Support Funds (ESF) is requested to support Africa Regional Democracy Fund programs designed to build the capacity of independent national electoral commissions to conduct free, fair, and transparent elections; encourage political parties to focus on service delivery and constructive, fact-based policy debates; enhance respect for the rule of law and human rights; strengthen legislative processes; and institute anti-corruption reforms.
- The \$1.3 million Anti-Piracy Incentive Fund (ESF) will be used to support programs to strengthen the capacity of partner countries along the Gulf of Guinea and the Horn of Africa to accept, prosecute, convict, and incarcerate maritime criminals and pirates under local and international laws. Activities may include the training of prosecutors to handle cases of armed robbery at sea and piracy and increase their knowledge of national and international laws; strengthening of judicial systems to ensure that courts have both the space and capacity to handle cases; and joint training of prosecutors along with maritime security and law enforcement officials in procedures associated with the collection and transfer of evidence into the legal system.
- A total of \$5.5 million in International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement Affairs (INCLE) for the West Africa Regional Security Initiative (WARSI) will support the goals of the West Africa Cooperative Security Initiative (WACSI) and Security Sector Reform projects. Resources will strengthen the capacity of West African nations to prevent, deter, and disrupt transnational organized crime; lessen threats to stability, good governance, and public health in the region; and enhance their ability to partner effectively with the U.S. Government to protect U.S. national interests. Programs will also strengthen institutional capacity, and create regional and inter-regional networks to address trans-regional challenges.

Economic Growth, Trade, and Investment Programs: Economic growth, including increased trade and investment, are fundamental to peace and stability, as well as to achieving sustainable economic development in African states. Regional resources will be used to support African efforts to advance economic growth and development through programs that expand private sector competitiveness, facilitate reform of the extractive industries sector, and sever the historical linkages between minerals, including diamonds, and armed conflict.

Key Interventions:

- A total of \$2.0 million in ESF will strengthen 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.

- The FY 2014 request also includes \$0.7 million in regional ESF to support the implementation of a Conflict Minerals program to encourage responsible minerals trade from the Great Lakes Region, including establishing and scaling up conflict-free supply chains in the eastern region of the Democratic Republic of Congo. The 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.
- The Safe Skies for Africa (SSFA) Program promotes sustainable improvements in aviation safety, security, and air navigation in sub-Saharan Africa as a means of advancing economic development and combating international crime. SSFA programs also encourage economic integration and growth and facilitate the expansion of aviation links that enhance opportunities for business travel, tourism, and cargo movements. The FY 2014 request total includes \$1.0 million in ESF, of which \$0.5 million will support components of the SSFA program that promote and expand the trade and investment enabling environment in sub-Saharan Africa.

Counter-Terrorism Programs: Regional and multifaceted efforts to curtail terrorism threats in sub-Saharan Africa are critical to attain security and stability goals. Regional resources from a variety of foreign assistance accounts will advance the Africa Bureau's flagship regional counter-terrorism programs – the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) and the Partnership for Regional East Africa Counter-Terrorism (PREACT). TSCTP is an integrated, multi-year program that seeks to increase individual country and regional capacity in the Sahel in order to deny terrorist organizations the ability to create safe-havens, recruit fighters, and impose extremist ideology on traditionally moderate populations. PREACT is the U.S. Government strategy and multi-year program to improve the long-term capacity of countries in East Africa to contain, disrupt, and marginalize terrorist organizations and networks in the region. TSCTP and PREACT use law enforcement, military, and development resources to achieve their strategic objectives.

Key Interventions:

- A total of \$5.5 million in ESF (\$3.5 million for TSCTP; \$2.0 million for PREACT) will support programs that provide vulnerable populations with mainstream alternatives to violent extremist influence and messaging, increase educational and vocational opportunities for at-risk youth, and increase economic and social links between responsible government authorities and isolated communities exploited by extremist organizations.
- INCLE resources (\$1.47 million for TSCTP; \$1.0 million for PREACT) will strengthen the capacity of the criminal justice sector and law enforcement institutions in TSCTP and PREACT partner countries to interdict, investigate, and respond to terrorist activity, including to strengthen regulatory frameworks, prosecute terrorism-related cases, and rehabilitate violent offenders.
- Resources from the Non Proliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related – Anti-Terrorism Assistance (NADR-ATA) account and the NADR-Terrorist Interdiction Program (NADR-TIP) account will support TSCTP (\$9.0 million, NADR-ATA; \$1.2 million, NADR-TIP) and PREACT (\$9.0 million, NADR-ATA; \$1.2 million, NADR-TIP) activities.
- NADR-ATA programs will focus on three areas: 1) specialized courses in enhanced crisis response, explosive countermeasures, anti-terrorism crime scene investigations, and dignitary protection; 2) strategies for improving crisis management skills and awareness of counter-terrorism policies and procedures; and 3) enhanced land, maritime, and air border security management.
- NADR-TIP resources will be used to develop and strengthen African host nation capacities to track and deter terrorist travel across borders.
- A total of \$10.0 million in Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) resources will continue bilateral training and equipping activities with PREACT partner nations. 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 continue to

foster cooperation among PRACT partner countries, which is critical to counter al-Shabaab and other terrorist threats in the region.

- Foreign Military Financing (FMF) resources (\$1.0 million) will support the Africa Regional Counter Terrorism (ARCT) program to provide equipment, training, and/or advisory support to sustain counter-terrorism capabilities.
- The Bureau of African Affairs also characterizes select components of the Safe Skies for Africa program as counter-terrorism in nature and plans to allocate roughly \$0.5 million of the total \$1.0 million in regional ESF to conduct training programs for host government airport safety inspectors to promote sustainable improvements of aviation safety and security in the region.

Security Assistance Programs: Advancing peace and security is critical to the continued development of sub-Saharan Africa and for the achievement of broader U.S. strategic objectives. Working with African leaders, civil society organizations, and the international community, the United States seeks to prevent, mitigate, and resolve conflict, and to deal with the humanitarian consequences thereof. Regional resources are used to engage with regional and international actors to address the longstanding root causes of conflict, and to end the illegal trade in minerals, wildlife, timber and other resources that sustain armed groups and fuel human rights abuses and displacement in the region. Regional resources also support efforts to curtail the rise of narcotics and human trafficking in West Africa and elsewhere, as well as the illegal exploitation of maritime and other resources, and to limit their negative spillover effects. In addition, regional resources are used to raise professional norms and improve African security institutions' ability to professionalize their forces.

Key Interventions:

- Drug trafficking and other transnational crimes in West Africa are major threats to regional security, stability, good governance, and public health. They pose a direct threat to the security of West Africans and to U.S. citizens as the proceeds of the cocaine trafficked through West Africa flow back to organizations that move cocaine to the United States. A total of \$9.0 million in INCLE resources is requested to support West Africa Regional Security Initiative (WARSI) programming in support of West Africa Cooperative Security Initiative (WACSI) goals and Security Sector Reform projects. Resources will prevent, deter, and disrupt transnational organized crime and assist countries to effectively partner with U.S. law enforcement to protect U.S. national interests; promote adherence to the rule of law and improved justice systems in partner countries, and enhance systematic civil and criminal justice sector performance in the West Africa region.
- PKO resources for the Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security program (\$7.2 million) will augment regional efforts to respond to conflicts and instability in several parts of a still fragile continent. In the past, program 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, and defense sector reform activities in Guinea to stabilize and professionalize its military. In FY 2014, resources will continue supporting defense sector reform and confidence-building activities among former belligerents and will likely focus on programs that address conflict in West Africa and the Great Lakes Region.
- 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 armed robbery at sea, piracy, terrorism, and other destructive activities. 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.

FY 2014 FMF (\$2.0 million) and PKO (\$2.0 million) resources will be used to provide equipment and training to African navies and coast guards under the auspices of the Africa Maritime Security Initiative (AMSI). AMSI PKO funds will primarily support regional maritime security training efforts, while AMSI FMF resources will be used primarily to focus on maritime security equipment. AMSI equipment and training programs will be designed 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, observation equipment, coastal radar, Automated Identification Systems, and spare parts. Training will be provided primarily under the umbrella of the AFRICOM's Africa Partnership Station program.

- A total of \$2.0 million in regional Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) funding will support the Africa Military Education Program (AMEP) that is designed to enhance the capacity of African Non-Commissioned Officer training institutions, officer training institutions, staff colleges, and war colleges. Activities will include capacity-building assistance for the development of African professional military education institutions, curricula, and critical information technology and/or infrastructure development as well as the deployment of advisors or short-term subject-matter experts to work as instructors in African military education training institutions.
- A total of \$0.9 million in regional ESF will be used to address the serious trafficking in persons problem in sub-Saharan Africa that includes involuntary domestic servitude, forced child labor, sex trafficking and prostitution, child sex tourism, and child soldiering. Trafficking in People (TIP) program funds will support projects focused on efforts to improve the capacity to combat trafficking in countries that are ranked in the lowest tiers in the Department of State's annual Trafficking in Persons Report.
- Weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and weapons proliferators traditionally seek to exploit regions and countries with weak controls. A total of \$0.5 million in NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security funds will be used to help stem the proliferation of WMD and their delivery systems, and prevent irresponsible transfers of conventional weapons, by assisting countries to deter, detect, and interdict illicit trafficking in such items, and to prevent the authorization of transfers of such items for end-uses and to end-users of concern. Program activities will focus on countries in the Horn of Africa. They will include licensing and legal/regulatory technical workshops as well as the provision of detection equipment and training for border control and enforcement agencies.

Africa – Women, Peace and Security Initiative: The United States is a global leader in promoting women's social, economic, and political empowerment. In this regard, preventing gender-based violence; supporting the role of women's participation in conflict prevention, management, and resolution; and promoting economic opportunity for women and girls are key objectives of the Department of State and the Bureau of African Affairs. In collaboration with the Secretary's Office of Global Women's Issues, the Bureau seeks to accelerate support for women as key enablers of peace and stability in countries affected by conflict with the Africa – Women Peace and Security Initiative (AF-WPS) that was crafted to comply with and reflect policy goals institutionalized in the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (NAP). AF-WPS is a multi-year effort that consists of activities that fall under the four pillars of the NAP: Participation in Peace Processes and Decision-Making, Protection from Violence, Conflict Prevention, and Access to Relief and Recovery.

Key Interventions:

- Requested resources (\$2.75 million, ESF) will promote women's participation in peace processes and representation in formal and informal decision-making bodies; help mainstream gender perspectives into all aspects of conflict prevention activities; and help develop effective gender-sensitive early warning mechanisms and institutions to prevent violence.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

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 collection of performance data are typically carried out by recipient Operating Units.

The Bureau of African Affairs is currently moving forward with plans to conduct performance evaluations of Africa Regional Democracy Fund electoral-related programs supported with FY 2012 resources in Angola, Mauritania, and Senegal. Results of the evaluations will compile lessons learned and best practices and will be disseminated throughout the Bureau to help missions identify and manage the strongest possible programs with respect to democracy and governance issues.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Bureau of African Affairs carefully considers the performance of programs supported with State Africa Regional resources when developing program and budget plans. An in-depth examination and analysis of program results, achievements, and challenges informs decisions regarding future programming plans. This includes efforts to eliminate duplication or make adjustments to programs in order to maximize results.

Decisions regarding the allocation of Economic Support Fund resources for democracy-strengthening programs conducted under the aegis of the Africa Regional Democracy Fund, counter-terrorism projects conducted under TSCTP and Preact, and 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.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Requested FY 2014 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 and 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 bilateral programs and activities.

USAID Africa Regional (AFR)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) is experiencing impressive economic growth, but continues to face challenges. Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has risen nearly five percent per year since 2000 and poverty rates are falling faster than one percent per year. However, conflict and instability in some regions, rapid population growth and high rates of urbanization are among the many challenges to moving forward. The primary goal of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Africa Regional program is to provide intellectual leadership to improve the development programs of USAID and its partners in Africa. The program will do this through a new strategy emphasizing “Ideas, Influence, and Institutions.” Through research, analysis, and evaluation, the program will develop a set of new approaches to development, with an emphasis on multi-sectoral and over-the-horizon issues and will provide technical leadership to USAID Missions and USAID partners. Finally, the program will support the strengthening of pan-African institutions, particularly those which influence public policy. The program will reach across sub-Saharan Africa, and includes countries where there is no USAID Mission. USAID Africa Regional programs will promote peace, security, and democratic reforms; improve access to quality health and education systems; mitigate the effects of HIV/AIDS; promote biodiversity conservation and environmental quality, mitigate the effects of climate change; improve food security; and expand trade-led investment and economic growth.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	68,252	*	102,500	34,248
Development Assistance	50,566	*	89,000	38,434
Global Health Programs - USAID	17,686	*	13,500	-4,186

Development Assistance

Peace and Security: The USAID Africa Regional program generates research about trends and offers missions new approaches for confronting complex threats that transcend borders, including violent extremism, organized crime, and resource-related 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 counternarcotics and crime programs address poor governance and security sector weaknesses in coastal areas and other ungoverned spaces in all regions. USAID will continue close collaboration with the Departments of State and Defense to address these regional threats and ensure that successes in a given region will be studied for lessons that can inform ongoing programming elsewhere.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will fund studies, assessments, and evaluations of field-based mission programs that aim to mitigate conflict, counter violent extremism, and address transnational organized crime.
- Resources 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.

- Programs 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.

Democracy Programs: U.S. investments in Africa face persistent obstacles from poor governance and weak systems of checks and balances that affect conditions for democratic participation, poverty alleviation, and broad-based economic growth. 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.

Key Interventions:

- In collaboration with the USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Bureau, the USAID Africa Regional program will produce analytical indices that measure the capacity of African civil society according to an established set of measures that offer options for country-specific interventions and tools for evaluating impacts and 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.
- Resources will support Afrobarometer public opinion surveys, which track perceptions of governance, the rule of law, and socioeconomic conditions in dozens of countries over time.
- U.S. assistance will support leadership development activities for talented young Africans involved in good governance and advocacy activities, as well as dozens of small democracy and human rights organizations working to improve political conditions across the continent.

Water and Sanitation: The USAID Africa Regional program's water and sanitation efforts will focus on increasing access to improved water supply and sanitation in the region, including the adoption of key hygiene behaviors. This will be achieved by supporting critical reform areas, such as, strengthening regional and national level policy and planning efforts; enabling sub-national and local actors to improve service delivery; fostering private sector involvement and access to innovative financing models; and engaging public and private utilities in reform efforts. In addition, the water and sanitation program will continue to work with its development partners to bolster knowledge-sharing initiatives throughout the region.

Key Interventions:

- Programs will work to strengthen African water utility capacity to increase access to safe water and sanitation. The USAID Africa Regional program will provide \$1.8 million to support pilot projects that reform policies, build institutional capacity, and leverage private funding to reach more people than can be achieved by direct investment in infrastructure.
- Resources will support regional institutions, host country governments, donors, the private sector, and nongovernmental organizations to improve water governance, supply, and sanitation. The USAID Africa Regional program will provide \$2.5 million for technical assistance and training to increase the capacity of regional and national institutions and service providers to expand access to safe water supply and sanitation, and increase efficiency and productivity of water use.

Education: The USAID Africa Regional program's education goal is to provide ongoing technical support, guidance, and leadership to over 20 missions in strategy development, program design, performance monitoring, and oversight to succeed in achieving the goals of the Agency Education Strategy for 2011-2015. The education strategy is premised on the development hypothesis that education is both foundational to human development and critically linked to broad-based economic growth and democratic governance. Under the strategy, USAID is pursuing three global goals to be accomplished by 2015: 1) improved reading skills for 100 million children in primary grades; 2) improved ability of tertiary and workforce development programs to produce a workforce with relevant skills to support country development goals; and 3) increased equitable access to education in crisis and conflict environments for 15 million learners. The USAID Africa Regional program also supports youth-focused programming, literacy, and systems strengthening.

Key Interventions:

- The USAID Africa Regional program will work closely with host governments and donors, through USAID missions, the Global Partnership for Education, the Millennium Challenge Corporation, and the Departments of Education, Labor and Agriculture to achieve Agency goals in improving equitable access to quality education.
- Resources will be used to add to the evidence base on what works best to improve education in Africa through \$2.0 million of funding for meta-analyses, systematic reviews, and impact evaluations of promising approaches.

Economic Growth: In Africa, increasing agricultural production and productivity, building resilience to climatic shocks, and linking producers to markets are central to accelerating poverty-reducing growth. Agriculture provides employment for 65 percent of Africans and comprises 30 percent to 40 percent of the continent's GDP. Sustained agricultural growth, small and medium enterprise economic development, and increased trade and investment are needed to stimulate economic growth, generate wealth, and reduce poverty. The USAID Africa Regional economic growth program will support implementation of an expanded energy infrastructure response, and ongoing Feed the Future, Global Climate Change, PFG, biodiversity, natural resources management, and environment programs to promote sustainable regional food security, economic development, and climate change agendas.

Key Interventions:

- The USAID Africa Regional program will foster policy, legal, and regulatory action to spur trade, investment, and regional integration; build capacity; improve the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises important for agricultural value chains; and support a technical assistance unit that focuses exclusively on increasing private sector investment in support of USAID and host country development priorities in Africa.
- Resources will be used to increase access to energy services through a variety of public and private partnerships, analysis and assistance interventions and expand technical assistance to help overcome market barriers to increased private sector investment in energy, and facilitate the financial closure of energy projects.
- U.S. assistance will support effective interventions aimed at increasing access to communications services through public and private partnerships and other assistance interventions. The USAID Africa Regional program will continue ongoing public private partnerships in mobile phone enabled services to poor farmers and for new activities to advance the potential of mobile banking.
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, \$2.0 million in U.S. assistance will support agricultural research and technical assistance to work with the African Union, African and international private companies; local and international nongovernmental organizations; agricultural producer and trade associations; and regional agricultural research and trade organizations. These efforts will build resilience to climatic shocks, remove barriers to African

agricultural trade, and increase African agricultural productivity through coordination with development partners and capacity-building of local and regional institutions.

- The USAID Africa Regional program will provide \$2.0 million to work with the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service and other conservation partners to mainstream biodiversity in human well-being and development agendas, promote good conservation practices, and strengthen the role of social and development institutions in biodiversity conservation and human well-being activities. In addition, the program will continue to ensure environmental soundness in USAID's development programming in Africa through its oversight and facilitation of Africa Bureau compliance with the Agency's environmental procedures, and through training and capacity building of private and government partners across the region.
- Resources will be used to focus Global Climate Change programs on reducing vulnerability to climate change and on encouraging low-carbon economic growth through investments in clean energy and improved land management. A new energy response will use \$3.0 million of Clean Energy funding for technical assistance to help overcome market barriers to increased private sector investment in clean energy, and facilitate the financial closure of renewable energy projects. In addition, \$3.0 million of Adaptation and \$1.0 million of Sustainable Landscapes funding will be used for technical assistance and training to help develop the scientific and analytic expertise to identify vulnerable populations, sectors, and regions; build the necessary capacity and governance mechanisms to incorporate adaptation to climate change into policy and planning; and improve land management of both forests and agricultural landscapes.

Global Health Programs

While remarkable progress has been made in reducing the mortality rates of African mothers and children over the last decade, much remains to be done. Working with host country governments, and as part of a global effort that engages partners from multilateral, private, and civil society sectors, the USAID Africa Regional program will work to identify policy and implementation constraints that threaten or limit country and regional program performance and exacerbate problems that slow improvements to the health of African women and children. In addition to focusing on the primary causes of mortality in women and children, the program will continue to identify and apply cross-cutting interventions that improve country and regional programs by expanding coverage and reducing costs through integration; applying a gender lens in addressing health issues; and strengthening the health systems that enable the effective delivery of basic services. To this end, the USAID Africa Regional program will support and work with African regional institutions such as the Africa Regional Office of the World Health Organization and the African Union. Assistance provided through the Global Health Programs account will support the goals and principles of Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

Key Interventions:

- **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 achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2014 request level for the USAID Africa Regional program 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 2014 operating year budget is set. In addition to providing direct support to countries in planning and monitoring, the USAID Africa Regional program will allocate funding to address sustainability issues including establishing systems to replace aging long-lasting bed nets.
- **Tuberculosis (TB):** The USAID Africa Regional program will put \$1.0 million toward building the capacity of African countries to detect cases of the disease and, where needed, continue to scale-up and improve treatment using the Directly Observed Treatment Short course. Particular attention will

continue to be given to the detection of co-infection with HIV/AIDS, to the detection and treatment of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis and extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis, and to pediatric TB.

- **Maternal and Child Health:** The USAID Africa Regional program will put \$8.0 million towards the most cost-effective interventions to address maternal and child mortality including efforts to accelerate access to quality maternity care, and to introduce proven measures in essential newborn care. The program builds on work in immunization and polio eradication, health service delivery approaches such as integrated community management of childhood illness, and improving the training of community health workers. This will be done within the broader context of strengthening the integrated disease surveillance and response programs that exist throughout Africa.
- **Family Planning:** The USAID Africa Regional program will apply \$2.0 million for work in 20 African countries to promote evidence-based approaches expanding access to high-quality voluntary family planning and reproductive health services, especially integrated services at the community-level. The Africa regional program will continue to identify ways to finance the provision of the commodities required to meet growing demand, including efforts enlist the help and support of the private sector in partnership with host governments.
- **Health Systems Strengthening:** The USAID Africa Regional program will continue to document, disseminate and strengthen innovative health financing approaches in Africa, including community and national health insurance models, performance based financing, and increased efficiencies of country health budget execution. The program will address shortages of qualified health workers at all levels by increasing the quantity and quality of both pre-service and in-service training at all levels of the health sector. Particular emphasis will be given to identifying and sharing best practices regarding community health workers including the incentives required for those workers, monetary or otherwise, and exploring ways to improve their performance.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID Africa Regional began three program evaluations in FY 2012 to evaluate programmatic and financial performance. These included an evaluation of the Textbook Learning and Materials Program and evaluations of the Universal Services Fund Strengthening and Water and Development Alliance programs conducted by the USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment Bureau. All three evaluations are ongoing and already informing FY 2013 and FY 2014 planning and budget decisions. In FY 2013, USAID Africa Regional is planning to conduct mid-course evaluations of water utility and energy infrastructure activities, and Early Grade Reading Assessments to inform the development of teaching and learning materials. A country risk assessment of Nigeria is planned for informing the design of countering violent extremism programming.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Preliminary results of the Water and Development Alliance evaluation are being utilized in a strategy development process for the next phase of the Alliance. Research on counternarcotics in Kenya, West Africa, Ghana, and Mozambique shaped the development of a framework and programming guide for USAID development work to counter the impacts of drug trafficking.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Over the past four years the USAID Africa Regional infrastructure program has promoted private investment in sub-Saharan Africa electric power generation and transmission projects by supporting regional power pools, advancing late-stage electricity sector construction projects, and harmonizing regional electricity sector policies, regulations and standards. With a total USAID cost of less than \$35.0 million, the program has successfully leveraged approximately \$1.8 billion in investment for clean energy flared gas, hydro, wind and geothermal infrastructure. It is estimated that the 24 completed and ongoing projects will result in the production of

19,101 mega watts of electricity, the creation of 3.9 million jobs and an annual reduction of 40.8 million tons of CO2 emissions.

USAID Central Africa Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The forests in the Congo Basin play a crucial role in global climate regulation, contain unique and globally important biodiversity, and support over 80.0 million people directly dependent on the forests for their livelihoods. Despite the richness of the Congo Basin, the people of the Basin are among the poorest in Africa and the integrity of the forest ecological system is threatened with deforestation, forest degradation, and loss of biodiversity. The United States aims to conserve the unique and globally important biodiversity and vast, largely intact tropical rainforest of the Congo Basin. Rainforest conservation will also mitigate global climate change by reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and improve ecosystem services for communities. Working with other U.S. agencies as the United States takes over the facilitation of the Congo Basin Forest Partnership in 2013, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will improve the policy environment; strengthen national government institutions, civil society organizations, and communities' capacities to manage forest resources; and improve natural resources management in the Congo Basin.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	22,588	*	18,112	-4,476
Development Assistance	22,588	*	18,112	-4,476

Development Assistance

The ecological integrity of the humid forest ecosystems of the Congo Basin maintained: U.S. assistance to the Central Africa region through USAID's Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE) will promote the sustainable management of natural resources, conserve biodiversity, mitigate climate change, and improve livelihoods for inhabitants of the Congo Basin. FY 2014 funding for CARPE will support the U.S. objectives of biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, and tropical forest management. CARPE will focus on improving conservation of biodiversity and forest carbon at the landscape level through sustainable management. The program will improve the regional regulatory environment and capacity to support sustainable forest management, biodiversity conservation, and climate change mitigation. CARPE will deploy a combination of on-the-ground conservation programs, supported by efforts to reform natural resource policies and regulations enabling central African citizens, especially women and marginalized forest peoples, to have a voice in resource conservation and allocation decisions.

Most of these results will be achieved through USAID's work with U.S.-based, international, and local organizations to increase program sustainability. A portion of CARPE's work will be implemented by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which works closely with national governments, U.S.-based and local organizations, and other partners to achieve wildlife conservation in the Congo Basin. The activities will improve protected area management, reduce threats to key wildlife populations, and develop capacity to implement long-term conservation programs.

Key Interventions:

- Conserving the biodiversity in the Congo Basin: On-the-ground conservation activities will focus on six large bio-diverse tropical forest landscapes in two countries: the Democratic Republic of the

Congo (DRC) and the Republic of the Congo (ROC). CARPE will strengthen the national and sub-national capacity for biodiversity conservation and promote compliance with forest and wildlife laws and regulations. Project activities will improve access to proven technologies in biodiversity conservation and monitoring, in protected area management and community-based natural resource management, and will include training of judiciary officials in wildlife laws and regulations. Identified threats will be mitigated by: 1) implementing community-based forest and wildlife management plans based on broad-based and gender-balanced participation; 2) strengthening government capacity to monitor logging and mineral concession compliance; 3) applying best practices in wildlife management to manage the bush meat trade and to control wildlife poaching; and 4) promoting investments in livelihood options as an alternative to “slash-and-burn” farming practices and unsustainable hunting.

- Sustainable management of forest landscapes: CARPE will work with local communities, and other stakeholders including provincial- and district- level governments, as well as relevant private sector actors, to design and implement pilot sustainable landscape activities that provide potentially transferable experience that is ultimately “scalable,” to contribute to national emissions reduction or sequestration targets. Project activities will also improve knowledge of, and access to, technologies and practices for sustainable forest management and global climate change mitigation that will reduce deforestation, forest degradation and greenhouse gas emissions, and increase carbon sequestration. USAID will also develop an integrated, sustainable landscape program to address environmental and social safeguards, benefit sharing mechanisms, forest carbon markets, and contribution to the Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) linked to national frameworks. In FY 2012, CARPE-supported landscapes sequestered 130.0 million metric tons of carbon dioxide .
- Environmental monitoring and policy support: USAID will improve forest and biodiversity governance and support climate change mitigation governance in six central African countries: Cameroon, Central African Republic, the DRC, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and the ROC. The assistance will improve the national and regional policy and regulatory environments supporting forest and biodiversity conservation and strengthen the regional and national capacity to develop and implement state of the art forest cover change monitoring tools, greenhouse gas emissions monitoring systems, and biodiversity monitoring and management technologies.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID implements rigorous performance management, which includes a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system based on a multi-year Performance Management Plan. USAID conducts annual data quality assessments against pre-determined targets, and allocates its budget among up to 20 distinct activities based on performance. An annual portfolio review covering activity performance and pipeline analysis was undertaken in November 2012. No evaluations were undertaken in FY 2012, as the third phase of the program was being designed, taking into consideration the external evaluation of CARPE conducted in FY 2011.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The findings of the 2011 external evaluation showed that the landscape approach and landscape-level land use planning is one of CARPE’s greatest achievements, bringing diverse stakeholders together to develop a common vision for their forests and a set of strategies and plans for their realization. The success of this approach has leveraged substantial additional financing from other donors. The management of protected areas has been strengthened; illegal logging has been reduced; and the area of humid forest under certified forest management plans has increased to over six million hectares in 2012 from zero in 2008.

In FY 2012, USAID assisted national and local governments and communities to maintain over 48.9 million hectares of fragile and highly sensitive tropical forests under improved management, accounting

for about 60 percent of the total areas of the 12 targeted landscapes. Data obtained from Geographic Information Systems technologies and biodiversity surveys demonstrate that CARPE has significantly reduced the primary forest loss, and either stabilized or increased keystone wildlife species in a majority of sites. Remote sensing data from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration -Central African Forest Satellite Observatory consortium show that the rate of forest loss from 2005 to 2010 in the DRC is approximately point eight percent in the USAID-assisted landscapes compared to one point four percent outside the landscapes.

USAID has been exceptionally successful in fostering international agreements among central African states on the collaborative management of trans-boundary landscapes and protected areas. Progress on community-based natural resources management has been constrained because of inadequate legal frameworks, so a greater effort will be mounted in FY 2014 to support reform of land and resource ownership policies and to align these with national climate strategies and action plans and LEDS.

USAID has contributed to a wide range of policy and regulatory reforms which have been informed by a whole new set of environmental information on the forests and their biodiversity from USAID-funded on the ground surveys, forest cover change monitoring systems, and standardized biodiversity population monitoring, all published in the biennial State of the Forest Report.

Capacity-building efforts have trained over 50,000 men and women in conservation-related subjects. The third phase of CARPE will “institutionalize” biodiversity and forest conservation in targeted central African countries. CARPE will support forest monitoring and modeling related to climate change, as well as the necessary enabling environment to promote the equitable allocation of anticipated future forest carbon revenue that respects the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: According to the 2011 CARPE evaluation, the performance of CARPE has been particularly strong in fostering a large, landscape approach to conservation and forest management. This paradigm and approach to conservation has been implemented at a very large scale across about 60.0 million hectares of tropical rainforest, an area larger than Texas. In FY 2014, CARPE will scale down its geographic coverage and scope of interventions. The site-based landscape programs will focus on selected priority macro-zones within six landscapes in the DRC and the ROC for long-term resource management and biodiversity conservation, and as a result, the targets for the indicator concerning the areas of biological significance under improved management have been revised downward.

FY 2014 funds will substantially expand climate change mitigation activities through national and sub-national processes and programs. The policy and regulatory environment for wise natural resource management and global climate change adaptation and mitigation will improve as countries develop their national strategies and action plans. By the end of FY 2014, about 30.0 million hectares of tropical forests in the DRC and the ROC will be under improved management; deforestation mapping of the entire Congo Basin forest through remote sensing technologies will be completed and updated annually; logging concessions will be monitored for legal compliance; thousands of Central Africans will be trained in a wide variety of subjects related to resource management, biodiversity conservation, just governance, and climate change; and net emissions reductions totaling over 84 million metric tons of CO₂ equivalent will be achieved. CARPE has a solid record of performance, including the local monitoring of forest carbon stocks and early detection of trends in land use change related to drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. Other bilateral and multilateral donors, national governments, and the private sector have also provided additional funding.

CDCS Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Request
TOTAL	18,112
The ecological and integrity of the humid forest ecosystem of the Congo Basin maintained	18,112
Development Assistance	18,112
4.8 Environment	18,112
of which Objective 6:	2,000
6.1 Program Design and Learning	300
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,700

USAID East Africa Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

USAID promotes economic growth, food security and climate resilience in East Africa by enhancing regional integration; reducing barriers to and the cost of trade; increasing agricultural productivity by better linking farmers to regional markets; and strengthening natural resource management skills of our African partners. The region continues to experience multiple trans-boundary conflicts and violent extremism from groups like al-Shabaab, M23 and The Lord's Resistance Army. Moreover, the criminal capture and trafficking of minerals, natural resources, and trade revenues is a source of violence. Regional economic communities, national governments and civil society actively engage in attempts to mitigate these conflicts. U.S. assistance focuses on strengthening East African intergovernmental mechanisms to manage regional conflict issues better, promote stability, and enable development and economic growth. It also supports civil society and private sector entities to play an active role in promoting peace, human rights and transparency, and supports efforts to combat high rates of infectious diseases, such as HIV and tuberculosis, and unacceptable levels of maternal and child morbidity and mortality.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	62,746	*	53,350	-9,396
Development Assistance	45,500	*	43,750	-1,750
Economic Support Fund	6,500	*	-	-6,500
Global Health Programs - State	800	*	800	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,946	*	8,800	-1,146

Development Assistance

Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation: Gains made in 2012 expand the opportunity for U.S. resources to have a real impact on the way governments manage conflict. The Intergovernmental Authority on Development's (IGAD) Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) adopted a new and ambitious strategy that elevates the attention of conflict analysis in formulating national government policies. At the same, the Government of Somalia worked to consolidate control of extensive territory reclaimed from al-Shabaab. U.S. resources will consolidate IGAD's capacity across three layers: the multilateral secretariat, national early warning and response bodies, and community peace committees. The expected result is consistent integration of conflict concerns into key national policy discussions and invigorated peace-building that mitigates violence in border communities. In this approach, U.S. assistance will foster women's leadership through dedicated training and grant opportunities for women's peace and development organizations, a key component of these conflict mitigation activities.

Key Interventions:

- The United States intends to provide \$1.5 million to support implementation of CEWARN's Strategic Framework to expand early warning across all IGAD Member States; elevate consideration of conflict in national policy making; strengthen institutional capacity; and provide technical assistance to CEWARN in the Horn of Africa.

- In addition, approximately \$2.5 million will support peace-building efforts by civil society and local governments in priority cross-border conflict zones, such as along the Kenya-Somalia, Kenya-Ethiopia, Kenya-Uganda, and South Sudan-Ethiopia borders; deliver leadership training to women and youth peace leaders; and enhance peace-building grant opportunities for women's and youth associations.

Democracy Programs: U.S. resources will support implementation of government-led, regional initiatives to promote human rights. U.S. assistance to the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) will advance implementation of a regional tracking system to regulate trade in “conflict minerals,” which are exploited by armed groups and continue to fuel conflict and human rights abuses in the Great Lakes region. Complementary assistance to civil society and small-scale mining associations will enable monitoring of the system and ensure that the concerns of mining communities are adequately addressed in its implementation. Developing a responsible mineral trade will limit a critical funding source for armed groups who perpetrate human rights abuses, while advancing labor rights of artisanal miners and opening avenues for increased transparency in taxation of the mining sector.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$0.6 million will support implementation of ICGLR's regional mineral certification scheme and strengthen institutional capacity in areas such as financial and project management.
- Approximately, \$0.4 million will support participation of civil society and small-scale private sector actors in developing a responsible mineral trade in the Great Lakes region.

Economic Growth: In FY 2014, the United States, in collaboration with African regional organizations, other donors, and U.S. partners, will contribute to increased economic growth, integration and resilience, through promotion of agricultural science, technology, and innovation; the facilitation of regional trade and strengthening of regional economic communities; increased availability of finance; greater focus on biodiversity and improved natural resource management; enhanced access to clean drinking water and sanitation facilities; adaptation to climate change; and increased generation and distribution of energy.

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will provide \$20.0 million to work with governments in the East Africa region 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 activities will support increased trade flows of staple foods in the region, focusing on two strategic transit corridors. These increased trade flows will link food-surplus and food-deficit areas to implement agricultural development programs that support regional food security.
- Through FTF, USAID will build long-term capacity of African regional organizations in policy analysis and advocacy in agriculture and trade, and to improve knowledge management on regional challenges. USAID will also provide support to African regional organizations for development research and scaling-up of improved agricultural technologies to increase the productivity of smallholder farmers.
- FTF will support scaling-up of best practices to increase the resilience of pastoralist livestock production and other livelihoods in the drylands of the Horn of Africa in the event of drought and other shocks, reducing dependence on humanitarian assistance. USAID will build direct strategic partnerships with a larger number of African regional agricultural, trade, and financial institutions, as well as private firms, building their capacity to ensure long-term sustainability. USAID will also strengthen regional institutions and the harmonization of health standards for livestock under the

Mission's FTF Strategy, leading to greater resilience of producers in drought-affected areas in the Horn of Africa.

- As part of the African Competitiveness and Trade Expansion (ACTE) Initiative, USAID will provide nearly ten million dollars to build the capacity of regional organizations - private and public - to harmonize and streamline the regulations and standards for trade; reduce the time and cost of transit; access regional and U.S. markets benefitting under African Growth and Opportunities Act (AGOA); and increase investment and the availability of finance to support trade and infrastructure development. Trade facilitation programs accomplish U.S. priorities in the region by promoting sustainable, broad-based economic growth and providing trade capacity building to regional economic communities.
- Through ACTE, USAID will provide support to increase efficiency along the major trade corridors, streamlining procedures to cut down the time and cost of moving goods across regional borders and facilitating the free movement of food from surplus to deficit areas and increasing competitiveness. USAID will also provide assistance to increase non-oil exports under the AGOA and will assist regional economic communities to deepen regional integration in agricultural, trade, environment, and financial services policy reform.
- ACTE will support the development and implementation of information systems and the harmonization of standards to increase intra-regional trade and investment.
- As part of the President's Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative and the Mission's environment program, USAID will provide \$ 9.0 million to promote productive, sustainable management of natural resources and increased regional cooperation on trans-boundary landscapes, leading to improved decision-making and the adoption and implementation of integrated natural resource management and biodiversity conservation. GCC will support productive, sustainable management of natural resources and increased regional cooperation on trans-boundary landscapes, leading to improved decision-making and the adoption and implementation of integrated natural resource management and biodiversity conservation.
- In addition, GCC will support enhanced exploitation of renewable energy resources and promote activities that improve energy efficiency and enhance regional trade in renewable energy technologies.

Global Health Programs

Assistance provided through the Global Health Programs accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. Despite commendable progress in recent years, preventable deaths among mothers and children under the age of five years remain high, and malnutrition and stunting in the region are common. Rapid population growth across the region continues to accelerate the unsustainable use of existing natural resources and to exert mounting pressure on health service delivery systems that are already overburdened. U.S. assistance capitalizes on East Africa's dynamic regional leadership to strengthen transnational cooperation on a rapid scale-up of low-cost and high impact health solutions.

State Programs

HIV/AIDS continues to pose challenges to overburdened health systems in East Africa.

Key Intervention:

- **HIV/AIDS:** In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, the USAID Regional Mission for East Africa will receive \$0.8 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

USAID Programs

USAID is supporting African intergovernmental organizations and regional institutions by strengthening their capacity to define and drive a regional public health agenda based on cutting edge science.

- **HIV/AIDS:** The United States intends to provide \$2.8 million and will prioritize HIV prevention, counseling and testing, and care services while strengthening linkages and referral to high quality AIDS treatment services targeting mobile populations in underserved cross-border areas along East and Central Africa's transport corridors. Resources will also be used to strengthen public health service delivery in pediatric HIV/AIDS and in the elimination of mother-to-child transmission through south-to-south collaboration, quality improvement, training of health care providers, and the promotion of locally relevant electronic and mobile health technologies and tools.
- **Tuberculosis (TB):** USAID will provide \$1.0 million and will continue to lead the policy dialogue on TB, multidrug-resistant TB, extensively drug-resistant TB and TB/HIV co-infection as growing threats in the region. USAID will prioritize strategic partnerships across East and Central African nations, intergovernmental institutions, regional African organizations, and laboratory and training networks to maximize regional cooperation and harness economies of scale through targeted and shared resource allocation. Activities will strengthen U.S. regional coordination for expanded capacity building of human resources, institutional systems strengthening and quality assurance of TB treatment. USAID will support regional initiatives that contain a TB response, thus significantly reducing the TB disease burden and halting the accelerated spread of multidrug-resistant TB and extensively drug-resistant TB cases in the region.
- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH):** USAID will provide \$1.0 million and will prioritize collaboration with strategic partnership initiatives to leverage both technical and financial resources and catalyze joint action across multiple stakeholders; support regional activities facilitating the scale-up of proven low-cost interventions that save mothers and their newborns; and strengthen regional and south-to-south learning platforms including the East, Central and Southern African Health Community's Best Practices Forum, Health Ministers Conference, web-based information sharing hub and the East African Community's Annual Scientific Health Conference.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** FP/RH services remain weak across East and Central Africa, as evidenced by modern contraceptive prevalence rates averaging only 20 percent. There is significant unmet need for these services across the region (24 percent). USAID plans to provide \$4.0 million as well as integrate and expand MCH, FP/RH and gender-based violence services targeting vulnerable and mobile populations at key border sites across the region. Activities will also prioritize integration of FP/RH services into agricultural, nutrition and climate change programs.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID uses evaluations, performance management plans, data quality assessments, portfolio reviews, pipeline reviews and joint donor/partner working sessions to inform mission-wide understanding of performance results and impact.

A multi-donor program evaluation of the five-year (2009-2013) operational plan of the Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa will be coordinated by the World Bank. In FY 2012, an evaluation of USAID Technical Assistance Support to the East African Power was undertaken and the final report is expected in the second quarter of FY 2013.

Two final performance evaluations are planned for: 1) Final Evaluation of the Competitiveness and Trade Expansion Program; and 2) Final Evaluation of the Integrated Partnership Agreement. A performance

evaluation of Peace in East and Central Africa a community-level cross-border peace-building program will be completed in the second quarter of FY 2013.

A program evaluation of the Regional Outreach Addressing AIDS through Development Strategies regional transport corridor HIV/AIDS program was conducted in FY 2012. Results have been used to sharpen focus in the final year of implementation and are informing the design of a new integrated regional program in FY 2013.

Finally, an evaluation of the Family Planning, Reproductive Health and Gender-Based Violence program in post-crisis contexts was planned for FY 2012 but was postponed to FY 2013 due to instability in the Democratic Republic of Congo. This evaluation will identify key lessons learned in delivering such services in volatile environments and will inform the integration of these services into ongoing and new health, agricultural, and environmental programs in FY 2013 and beyond.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The findings of the final performance evaluation of the Competitiveness and Trade Expansion Program will be used in enhancing the design of the new trade hub program and for future USAID trade programming decisions.

The findings of the final performance evaluation of the Integrated Partnership Agreement will provide information on the performance of the program for use in future development assistance to regional economic communities. The evaluation of the Peace in East and Central Africa program confirmed the appropriateness of building civil society peace networks, which will be continued in the new peace-building program. Past performance and the institutional comparative advantages of regional intergovernmental partners will determine the focus and scale of assistance to these organizations.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: In Peace and Security, planned support will continue to build on the strengths of regional conflict mitigation mechanisms. These mechanisms have been established to ensure that U.S. Government-led efforts are able to complement those of local communities. Specifically, USAID will focus on building the capacity of women leaders through increased partnerships with local organizations.

Focused technical dialogue and continued engagement in the region has identified a need for enhanced collaboration with African-led regional organizations. To this end, USAID will expand its efforts to strengthen regional leadership and support their efforts in determining long term local solutions to drive a public health agenda to scale up local and low cost health solutions.

Support for African-led solutions to enhance regional economic integration has been identified as a key area of opportunity for the U.S. Government to expand its leadership role. Through the FTF and GCC Presidential Initiatives, USAID will develop regional and local leadership to allow for increased policy harmonization and regional integration. Stronger engagement with African-led regional organizations, including the East African Community and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, will continue to be a priority to meet U.S. Government foreign policy goals. FY 2014 funds will support key interventions to increase regional trade flows for staple foods and improve sustainable natural resource management in the region.

USAID Sahel Regional Program

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Sahel suffers from high levels of poverty, water scarcity, weak governance, and pronounced gender inequality. Against this already challenging backdrop, a complex set of drivers and dynamics have resulted in a chronically vulnerable population who lack income and assets, as well as the ability to mitigate, adapt to, and recover from economic and climatic shocks and stresses. U.S. assistance will seek to increase the resilience of chronically vulnerable people, communities, and systems in targeted agro-pastoral and marginal agriculture livelihood zones in the Sahel; reduce chronic vulnerability; facilitate inclusive growth; promote sustainable economic well-being; strengthen institutions and governance; improve nutrition; and increase access to and the availability of water in an effort to increase resilience to recurrent crisis.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	-	*	21,000	21,000
Development Assistance	-	*	21,000	21,000

Development Assistance

Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation: Increasing competition for natural resources (primarily water and land) stemming from climate change variability, population growth and modified seasonal migration patterns of people and their livestock have resulted in an increase in conflict among user groups. In some cases, this has escalated into widespread violence between communities. To mitigate the risk of violence, U.S. resources will address grievances, resource-based conflicts and the threat of violent extremism.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$1.4 million to promote effective and inclusive governance mechanisms and institutions for preventing and resolving conflict.
- Activities will improve coordination and harmonization of formal and informal institutions engaged in conflict prevention, mitigation and resolution.
- U.S.-funded programs will increase inclusion of women, youth, and marginalized groups in conflict mitigation and mediation processes.
- Activities will integrate conflict management mechanisms into natural resource management mechanisms where resource-based conflict within and between communities exists.

Good Governance: Strengthening democracy and governance across the Sahel is essential to ensuring effective development that takes the needs of local populations into account, providing stability in a volatile region, and ensuring that project interventions are sustainable by building local capacity. Programs will support civil society organizations in the development and implementation of community-based natural resource, conflict, and disaster risk management plans.

Key Interventions:

- U.S.-funded programs will conduct training and civic education on relevant legal codes governing land tenure and property rights for local organizations, civil society, and local government representatives.
- Activities will train key officials in local, national, and regional structures in the coordination and implementation of resilience activities.

Water Supply and Sanitation: Programs will seek to increase demand for and improve the private sector's capacity to provide water, sanitation, and hygiene products and services.

Key Interventions:

- The FY 2014 request will provide \$4.6 million in U.S. assistance will increase access to water and sanitation, while also increasing the demand for these services in the targeted communities.
- Activities will rehabilitate sustainable water service delivery systems.
- U.S. assistance will establish systems to promote effective management and governance of water resources.

Agriculture: As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide \$10.0 million to the Governments of Burkina Faso and Niger 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.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will identify and introduce value chains that increase the availability of food staples and provide market opportunities for the most vulnerable populations.
- FY 2014 funds will improve access to agriculture inputs, including seeds, fertilizer and equipment.
- Activities will work with agro-pastoral groups as appropriate to improve animal health and nutrition to enhance household livestock assets.

Economic Opportunity: Programs will support economic opportunities that are less susceptible to climate shocks and that improve access to affordable and appropriate financial services, including savings, credit, and remittance services that meet the needs of women, youth, and the vulnerable.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$3.2 million in U.S. assistance to expand a range of diversified, innovative, and sustainable economic opportunities for men, women and youth.
- Activities will facilitate off-season and labor intensive opportunities for productive employment.
- U.S.-funded programs will increase the use of financial services for diversification of economic activities by type of service, including by women and youth.
- U.S. assistance will improve money management practices and promote the use of financial services by enterprises and households, targeting the most vulnerable.

Environment: U.S. assistance will facilitate secure and equitable access to natural resources and will incentivize communities to develop and implement effective natural resource management plans.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$1.3 million to address short- and long-term environmental changes resulting from population pressure and climate change variability.
- Activities will map existing state and non-state organizations and structures involved in natural resource management at local and national levels.

- U.S.-funded programs will improve the capacity of community-based governance structures, civil society organizations, and government institutions to manage natural resources.
- Activities will establish community-based early warning systems and link to national early warning systems.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Planned programs under the Sahel Regional Operating Unit will seek to coordinate with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), which has a five-year, \$481.0 million Compact with the Government of Burkina Faso, one of the countries prioritized in the Sahel resilience strategy. The MCC Compact includes programs to increase investment in land and rural productivity through improved land tenure security and land management; expand the productive use of land in order to increase the volume and value of agricultural production in project zones; and enhance access to markets through investments in the road network. While the USAID Sahel Regional's interventions and the MCC target different regions in Burkina Faso, activities in each targeted region have the potential to positively impact mutually reinforcing goals of both initiatives. Economic growth produced through the MCC programs will create an opportunity for migrant labor, which is itself an adaptive strategy for those most vulnerable. The Sahel Regional program will also link with MCC as it engages with Niger which, in December 2012, met MCC standards, and was determined to be eligible to develop compact proposals.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The Sahel Joint Planning Cell (JPC), initiated in May 2012, used rigorous analytics to inform strategic planning and project design. Humanitarian and development technical program experts established criteria to analyze chronic vulnerability, comparative advantage, and enabling environment to determine focus areas for new investments. Through this process, livelihoods zones in Niger and Burkina Faso were identified as focus areas. The JPC then undertook a more thorough, comprehensive analysis of these geographic zones. After this phase, the JPC team developed a strategy and designed a comprehensive program to build resilience in the target zones.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Sahel Resilience strategy includes a robust learning agenda that will enable monitoring and evaluation of program activities. The learning agenda will serve as an instrument to promote effective collaborative performance management; develop, test and catalyze widespread adoption of new models; build capacity of regional institutions in the targeted regions; establish baselines; and carry out impact evaluations of new projects. Impact evaluations will gather longitudinal information and provide partners with information on the outcomes and impact of the resilience strategy and its associated projects. Practical recommendations for improving performance and results are expected from evaluative studies, which will identify best practices and lessons learned to inform future program design. Operational issues related to effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, sustainability, and impact will also be identified through ongoing assessment and evaluation.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: All FY 2013 and FY 2014 assessment and evaluation findings will be used to inform out-year budget and programmatic choices.

USAID Southern Africa Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The 15 member states of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) are very diverse in economic, political, and human development terms, yet they share many challenges and common resources that are most effectively managed through regional cooperation. While there has been significant economic growth in southern Africa, the results have not been evenly distributed and high tariffs and transaction costs still inhibit trade. The number of people living in poverty in the region has been growing over the past two decades. Nine SADC countries have over 50 percent of their populations living on less than \$1.25 per day. Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, and South Africa have some of the highest levels of income inequality in the world. Compounding the issues surrounding poverty in the region is the HIV/AIDS pandemic, which accounts for almost 32 percent of all new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths globally; national adult HIV prevalence rates exceed 15 percent in eight of the region's 15 countries. Central to the goal of U.S. assistance is the importance of regional economic, social, and political integration, which benefits countries through synergies of regional approaches and effectively addresses development challenges that are truly regional in nature.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	28,130	*	27,475	-655
Development Assistance	24,530	*	23,875	-655
Global Health Programs - State	1,600	*	1,600	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,000	*	2,000	-

Development Assistance

Increased sustainable economic growth in targeted areas: The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Southern Africa Regional aims to promote sustainable economic growth in targeted areas by increasing agricultural productivity and trade, ensuring sound natural resource management, and addressing the impacts of climate change in multiple technical areas. Increased agricultural productivity and trade will advance economic prosperity and food security in the region. Improved stewardship of the soil, water, energy, land, and other natural assets that feed the engine of growth is necessary. Climate change has the potential to limit economic growth if communities, ecosystems, and economies are not prepared to adapt to predicted impacts.

USAID programming will seek to address policy barriers to the movement of goods and services across borders, including those related to agriculture; facilitate regional-level research related to agriculture and climate change; promote an enabling environment for clean energy; support improved transboundary biodiversity and water resources management; enhance capacities to cope with climate change; and support evidence-based decision making across sectors for improved development outcomes. USAID will seek opportunities to coordinate with and leverage private sector and other donor resources.

Key Interventions:

- **Feed the Future (FTF):** As part of President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, FTF, USAID will provide \$7.0 million to support the efforts of regional agricultural policy and research

networks through a broad range of technical assistance and training and decrease barriers to trade through regional trade hub activities. These programs will work to improve the trade and investment-enabling environment, facilitate regional and global market access, build regional trade and investment capacity, and strengthen regional transport systems.

- Trade: USAID will fund programs to decrease barriers to trade and increase the trade capacity of regional value chains and global trade in selected sectors. Assistance in these areas will support countries in the region to benefit from the African Growth & Opportunity Act initiatives.
- Clean Energy: USAID programs will provide \$3.0 million to improve clean energy priorities of the region, supporting regional energy bodies, national departments of energy, and the private sector to promote cleaner energy development pathways within the region, with an emphasis on supporting an enabling environment for increased investment in renewable energy. This will include support for energy sector structural reforms; strengthening renewable energy planning capacity; training of regulators; linking renewable energy projects to financing; and fostering deployment of clean energy technologies, projects, and investments across the region.
- Transboundary Natural Resources Management: U.S. assistance will provide \$6.0 million to reduce threats to globally significant biodiversity and improve the management of the ecosystems where they live. The support will advance understanding of potential climate change impacts and expand local skills and capacities to address these impacts in vulnerable river basins.
- Water Supply and Sanitation: USAID programs will provide \$1.5 million to improve drinking water supply and sanitation for communities living in the Okavango River Basin in the countries of Angola, Botswana, and Namibia.

Improved rule of law and respect for human rights: Democratic backsliding and corruption are becoming more prevalent in southern Africa. Although elections that are regarded as free and fair are occurring more regularly in the region than in other regions in Africa, their significance is diminished when conducted in countries where only one viable political party exists. Some governments in the region are overriding or disregarding constitutional provisions, dictating constitutional changes to a compliant parliament, or harassing political opposition and civil society groups. Genuine democratic consolidation rests on sharing power among government branches, sectors, institutions, and organizations that are capable of serving the interests of the public and acting as a check on the power of the executive branch.

Judicial branches, which can, theoretically, provide checks and balances to strong executives, are in some countries under political pressure to make judgments favorable to the ruling party. In countries like Zambia, Mozambique, and Namibia, this has hindered the ability of opposition political parties to receive fair hearings, and has resulted in the routine dismissal of legitimate cases of corruption against ruling-party officials. In these political environments, there is a demand for assistance that allows lawyers and activists to build cases that meet international standards and helps them to understand and access domestic, regional, and supra-regional judicial legal options. Assistance is also needed to help judges and legal associations to further judicial independence and impartiality at home.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will include \$1.1 million to provide technical assistance to judicial actors in the region, encouraging them to facilitate more impartial, independent, and accountable judiciaries; and to provide technical assistance to nongovernmental organizations, lawyers, and advocates regarding legal protections for human rights.

Global Health Programs

Assistance provided through the Global Health Programs account will support the goals and principles of Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. With nine out of the 10 highest HIV-prevalence-rated

countries in the world, southern Africa is the epicenter of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. The disease contributes to falling life expectancy, decreased workforce productivity, and overwhelmed health systems. The United States will continue to encourage private, government, and civil society commitment to provide strong, sustained, and effective leadership of national and regional responses to HIV/AIDS.

State GHI Programs:

Significant threats to the quality of life of Southern Africans exist in all countries in the region due to the lack of access to adequate health care. This challenge will be addressed through a regional approach that supports other bilateral programs in the region. The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) program serves to multiply the individual efforts of bilateral missions in the region by leveraging complementary projects, identifying program and project gaps specifically targeted to the role of migrant populations, regional networks, and health systems in the fight against HIV/AIDS.

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: Southern Africa Regional will receive \$1.6 million to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of PEPFAR.

USAID GHI Programs:

Reduced impact of HIV/AIDS on the region: The technical expertise provided by USAID's Regional HIV and AIDS Program (RHAP) maximizes the contributions of PEPFAR throughout the region. RHAP will continue to increase the commitments of the southern Africa private sector, governments, and local civil society to provide strong, sustained, and effective leadership of national and regional responses to HIV and AIDS. In particular, USAID is building the SADC HIV and AIDS Unit's capacity to address HIV in southern Africa's migrant populations by more effectively implementing its Global Fund grant.

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: Southern Africa Regional Mission will receive \$2.0 million to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of PEPFAR.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Under USAID/Southern Africa's Indefinite Quantity Contract for evaluations, USAID is in the process of evaluating four HIV/AIDS projects throughout the region, including an impact evaluation of programming in Botswana and performance evaluations in Lesotho, Swaziland, and a multi-country project. Additionally, USAID's programs undergo yearly portfolio reviews to examine program achievements, challenges, and corrective action proposed for follow-up by technical teams.

Although USAID's RHAP receives limited direct PEPFAR funding, it plays a significant role in performance evaluations for many of its client missions. This includes RHAP participation in each in-country PEPFAR interagency portfolio review, a process which produces information to inform its budget allocation process. As part of its commitment to improve the quality of results and data in the region, RHAP has in-house expertise in the form of a Strategic Information Advisor and a Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist who are called upon frequently by USAID Missions and PEPFAR teams throughout the region to conduct Data Quality Assessments and to provide assistance with PEPFAR related reporting and data verification.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2011, a regional strategy was approved focusing on regional economic integration through increased sustainable economic

growth, improved rule of law and human rights and reduced impact of HIV and AIDS. This strategy was based on past performance evaluations, assessments, donor coordination, and sector analyses which will also be used to design new programs.

Drawing from experience and lessons learned of earlier trade projects, USAID’s trade and investment work will increase international competitiveness, intra-regional trade, and food security in the SADC region by promoting regional integration through harmonization of policies, facilitating investment, and enhancing the performance of priority regional value chains – aligning U.S. priorities in trade and regional food security.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: FY 2014 funds will continue USAID’s successful work with the private sector, government, and civil society to provide leadership on the national and regional responses to HIV/AIDS. FY 2014 funds will continue technical assistance and training in support of the trade and infrastructure and the rule of law and human rights projects. USAID will also continue successful institutional capacity building in the environment, health, and agricultural sectors.

CDCS Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Request
TOTAL	25,875
Improved rule of law and respect for human rights	1,130
Development Assistance	1,130
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,130
of which Objective 6:	402
6.1 Program Design and Learning	200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	202
Increased sustainable economic growth in targeted areas	22,745
Development Assistance	22,745
3.1 Health	1,530
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,175
4.5 Agriculture	7,000
4.8 Environment	9,040
of which Objective 6:	2,362
6.1 Program Design and Learning	360
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,002
Reduced impact of HIV/AIDS on the region	2,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,000
3.1 Health	2,000

USAID West Africa Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

With a population of approximately 320 million, 60 percent of whom are under the age of 25, west Africa faces a wide range of development challenges and is home to some of the world's worst development statistics. The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) West Africa Regional Mission serves as a regional platform for several U.S. Government (USG) and Agency priorities, including Feed the Future and the energy and trade programs, and coordinates with bilateral missions for greater impact. Working across 21 countries, USAID implements foreign assistance programs that target regional obstacles that significantly impede development. U.S. foreign assistance in west Africa is focused on increasing economic growth, expanding regional trade and strengthening economic ties within the region; strengthening the resilience of the natural resource base to climate change; improving food security and agricultural productivity; mitigating the spread of HIV/AIDS and recurrent health issues; and strengthening democracy to reduce the risk of instability and conflict.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	79,582	*	74,624	-4,958
Development Assistance	66,082	*	60,224	-5,858
Global Health Programs - USAID	13,500	*	14,400	900

Development Assistance

Counterterrorism and Conflict Mitigation: The take-over of northern Mali by violent extremist groups in 2012, which included a local al-Qaeda affiliate known as Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb, and the French-led intervention to prevent a further extension of extremist influence reflect the ongoing and politically fragile situation in the Sahel region of west Africa. These events, together with ongoing violence, including conflict in northern Nigeria and widespread state fragility, pose risks to states immediately affected in the Sahel and to the broader west African region.

In order to prevent the further entrenchment and expansion of extremist networks and their influence, USAID will continue to support peace and security in the region through the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) by countering the threat of extremist ideologies and their destabilizing effects, and by working to address underlying causes of conflict and instability in west Africa more generally. USAID will use \$8.0 million for support of the TSCTP program through West Africa Regional.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support and expand regional countering violent extremism programs in the Sahel targeting Niger, Mauritania, Chad, and Burkina Faso. Programs target youth at risk of joining extremist groups and support messaging from moderate religious leaders to counterbalance more extremist views. Programs include income generation and livelihoods interventions; media development and moderate messaging; community outreach to support youth; peace-building and good governance activities to create alternative opportunities; and increased participation in legitimate civic and democratic political processes.

- Activities will support regional conflict early warning and response systems. Funding will focus on building the capacity of key sub-regional partner institutions and on supporting local capacity to anticipate and respond to conflicts when they occur, building on past efforts in support of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Warning and Response Network and the West Africa Network for Peace Building.

Democracy Programs: Despite progress made in consolidating democracy in west Africa over the last ten years, democratic processes in states in the region remain fragile and vulnerable to setbacks. Establishing and maintaining stable and predictable electoral processes with peaceful transitions of power continues to present challenges because of the risk of electoral violence, incumbent reluctance to cede power, and because of the risk of coup d'états. The USG remains committed to supporting the maintenance and consolidation of democratic norms and processes in the west Africa region. Such consolidation provides a basis for future economic growth and investment that includes strengthening trade and economic ties with the United States, promoting further development of these countries, and consolidating state capacities to respond effectively to the concerns of their citizens, which in turn will further bolster their ability to counteract the rising tide of violent extremism.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$1.0 million to strengthen and consolidate peaceful elections, together with complementary efforts to strengthen governance systems, create greater fiscal transparency, support the rule of law, and encourage more democratic political processes. Specific attention will be given to gender dynamics within election violence.
- Activities will support civil society organizations and improve the ability of governments in the region to govern justly and democratically.

Water and Sanitation: USAID will continue to scale-up a major effort that began in FY 2009 to increase access to improved sources of water and sanitation services. This is part of USAID's \$4.0 million program in west Africa that will target poor and vulnerable populations.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. foreign assistance will be used to build public-private alliances for service provision by creating strategic partnerships and building the policy enabling environment. Emphasis will be placed on the prevention of water-borne disease through community-led total sanitation and point-of-use treatment, while also improving the water quality monitoring services available to the public.

Economic Growth: West Africa has abundant natural and human resources, yet with more than 50 percent of west Africans living on less than \$1.25 per day, it remains one of the poorest regions in the world. The region is threatened by climate change and related shocks, such as drought, flooding and rising sea levels. West Africa also faces systemic weaknesses in policy coherence, fragmented markets, lack of access to reliable energy, and other significant barriers to trade, all of which discourage much needed investment. Further, roughly 70 percent of west Africans rely on agriculture as a livelihood; however, productivity is low, and obstacles to regional trade of food crops remain high.

USAID will build the capacity of regional public, private, and civil society organizations to advocate for policies that improve food security, facilitate transport, and foster resilience. With Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative funding, USAID will promote renewable west African energy sources to reduce fossil fuel emissions and increase access to reliable, low-cost energy. GCC funds will be used to increase resilience to climate change and climate shocks, understand long term land use trends, quantify carbon stocks, and increase carbon storage.

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID is requesting \$22.0 million to work with the governments of west 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.
- U.S. assistance will support efforts in west Africa to refine and implement an African-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development.
- As part of FTF, activities will increase both intra-regional trade in staple food commodities and trade in export products targeted under the African Competitiveness and Trade Expansion Initiative.
- U.S. funding will promote the production and usage of clean energy in west Africa in wind, solar, associated gas, and hydroelectric. As part of USAID/West Africa's \$3.0 million GCC Clean Energy program, USAID will also build the technical capacity of regional energy institutions, such as the West Africa Power Pool and the ECOWAS Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, to develop the regional electricity markets and facilitate public and private investments in low-emission power generation.
- U.S.-funded programs will identify 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. This is part of USAID/West Africa's \$4.0 million GCC Adaptation and \$3.0 million Sustainable Landscape program and will build on the FY 2012 result of over 0.1 million hectares of biological significance under improved natural resource management.

Global Health Programs

Assistance provided through the Global Health Programs accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. The overall objective of USAID's regional health program is to support the scale-up of best practices for expanded health coverage in west Africa. Despite notable progress in areas such as capacity building and leadership development for regional and local organizations, and increasing opportunities to access family planning and reproductive health services (FP/RH), west Africa continues to be challenged with some of the worst health statistics in the world. USAID's \$14.4 million program will continue to implement the principles of the GHI: improving health outcomes through health systems strengthening and promoting innovations, while supporting partner countries to build a sustainable response to health issues. U.S. foreign assistance will work to implement and promote programs that contribute to the reform areas of the USAID Forward management reform agenda, particularly building the capacity of local institutions and strengthening monitoring and evaluation.

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** West Africa Regional will receive \$3.0 million to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Program for AIDS Relief. USAID will support west African countries to implement evidence-based policies and programs to provide a minimum package of HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and support services to the most-at-risk populations.
- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH):** U.S. assistance of \$1.0 million will be used to continue to strengthen fistula repair, competency-based training, and prevention activities in select countries. USAID will continue to provide funding to strengthen systems for routine polio immunization, improve coordination for supplemental immunization activities, and acute flaccid paralysis surveillance. USAID will also provide funding for targeting nomad populations to ensure mapping and linking of these mobile populations to polio immunizations points. These programs are

implemented in coordination with the World Health Organization Regional Office for Africa and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): U.S. assistance of \$10.4 million will be used to implement a new regional FP/RH program. This three-pronged approach includes increasing access to, and use of, quality FP/RH services in select urban and peri-urban areas by demonstrating new approaches and testing new models; assisting select countries in removing policy barriers to FP/RH expansion; and working with host country governments to strengthen logistics and commodity systems in order to achieve contraceptive commodity security.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

USAID manages a \$2.0 million Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Threshold program in Niger, which is part of a larger USAID community stabilization and education project. Additionally, USAID's West Africa mission's agriculture and trade and investment programs coordinate with MCC programs in the region to maximize impact.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The USAID West Africa Regional Mission conducted two evaluations in FY 2012: an evaluation of the Action for West Africa Region program, the mission's flagship health project, and a mid-term evaluation of the Gambia-Senegal Sustainable Fisheries project. Findings from these two evaluations are used to inform decisions on strategy and follow-on designs.

For FY 2013, four evaluations and assessments are planned. These include: a mid-term performance evaluation of Monitoring and Land Use Change in West Africa; a mid-term performance evaluation of the West Africa Water, Sanitation, and Health project; a performance assessment of CILSS; and process evaluation of the Peace through Development project. The information obtained from these evaluations will be used to guide program direction and document lessons learned for future programs. Additionally, USAID has advanced efforts to implement more robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, which will help in the achievement of higher level results and support evidenced-based program development. This includes three sector-specific evaluation mechanisms covering peace and governance (awarded in FY 2012), economic growth, and health. Lastly, USAID is undertaking a region-wide gender assessment to ensure that gender issues are appropriately reflected in mission programming.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID has specific management tools to ensure that performance information is used to inform project management, design, and strategic direction. Portfolio reviews are conducted semi-annually to assess program performance. This includes information gleaned from evaluations as part of the review process.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Based on lessons learned from monitoring and evaluation activities conducted in prior years, U.S. assistance in the economic growth sector will focus on: promoting stronger and enduring business relationships between international buyers (Americans in particular) and west African manufacturers; increasing the capacity of regional energy and regulatory institutions to leverage investments and complete interstate power connections; increasing local and regional food production through more efficient transfer of technology; and increasing the number of hectares of land under improved natural resource management. As a result of evaluations in the health sector, U.S. assistance will focus on increasing the number of clients receiving an integrated package of family planning, child health, and HIV/AIDS services; and strengthening the advocacy ability of the West Africa Health Organization (WAHO) to harmonize policies at the regional level and ensure WAHO remains a leader in health in west Africa.

East Asia and Pacific Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The FY 2014 East Asia and Pacific (EAP) request to Congress marks the first budget request since the President and Secretary Clinton articulated a rebalance to the Asia-Pacific region in November 2011. In order to advance this rebalance, the United States will maintain a robust presence as a preeminent trade and investment partner, security guarantor, and supporter of democracy and good governance in the region. This renewed commitment will guide U.S. activities to reinvigorate already strong relations with treaty allies; build new partnerships with emerging regional powers; make the region's multilateral institutions more effective; expand free trade and investment; forge a broad-based military presence; and advance democracy, human rights, and the rule of law.

To support U.S. objectives in the Asia-Pacific region, the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) conducted a comprehensive review of resources. The FY 2014 budget request for EAP reflects a strategic decision to expand foreign assistance for the region in six key areas: strengthening regional security; expanding economic integration; deepening engagement in the lower Mekong region; addressing transnational health and environmental challenges; supporting democratic development; and addressing war legacies. Funding in these areas will help lock in investments needed to harness the Asia-Pacific region's dynamism, advance regional integration, and sustain U.S. leadership.

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 (ARF), the East Asia Summit, and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum. These multilateral institutions, particularly ASEAN and ARF, will continue to provide platforms for dialogue that advances regional economic and political integration, security cooperation, and humanitarian relief. The United States will also increase funding to the Lower Mekong Delta through the Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI) which supports education, environment, health, food security, energy security, and connectivity in the region.

The United States will continue to support strategic bilateral partnerships, including the U.S.-Indonesia Comprehensive Partnership and the Philippines Partnership for Growth, which focus on economic growth and security; science and technology; conflict resolution; and anti-corruption and good governance. As the Government of Burma continues its democratic reforms, including fulfillment of its commitments to human rights and national reconciliation, the United States will provide health, education, and democracy-related support to bolster these efforts.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	714,950	*	768,280	53,330
Development Assistance	285,490	*	320,598	35,108
Economic Support Fund	88,615	*	93,700	5,085
Foreign Military Financing	48,302	*	72,488	24,186
Global Health Programs - State	86,218	*	73,117	-13,101

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - USAID	138,350	*	131,250	-7,100
International Military Education and Training	9,015	*	9,290	275
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	24,645	*	29,232	4,587
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	34,315	*	38,605	4,290

Development Assistance

The United States will use FY 2014 development assistance (DA) funds to support a wide range of development objectives in the region, including to support rule of law and good governance programs, economic integration and trade, health, education, and environmental programs.

The EAP region has witnessed several transitions to democracy, including Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan, and in more recent years, Mongolia, the Philippines, and Indonesia. The United States has a critical interest in helping the region institutionalize these democratic gains and continue on the path toward effective democratic governance, including human rights, 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 consolidating democracy and tackling persistent issues in corruption and institution-building, including building civil society, governmental bodies, legal institutions, political parties, and local governments. In Burma, where the United States is closely monitoring nascent political reforms, grassroots programs supporting civil society, media, and microcredit institutions will continue to promote a democratic culture. The United States will foster an open, democratic Cambodia through support for civil society, rule of law, and transparent elections. Programs in Vietnam will help the government implement new policies to strengthen the rule of law and good governance. In Timor-Leste, programs will help reform the justice system and increase the capacity of civil society. The United States will continue to fund programs that strengthen democratic institutions and speed a return to democratic rule in Fiji.

In FY 2014, the United States will invest resources to consolidate economic reforms and competitiveness in countries that are emerging in the lower-middle income bracket, and help the poorest EAP nations reduce poverty. This includes addressing unemployment and underemployment in the region. Although Indonesia has experienced robust growth, 50 percent of its population still lives at or below the poverty line. Thus, 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 address constraints to economic growth and investment, and increase economic opportunities in Mindanao. Programs in Vietnam will promote judicial reform and the implementation of World Trade Organization commitments. In Mongolia, programs will promote private sector competitiveness, financial sector growth, and mining industry reforms. In Cambodia and Timor-Leste, programs will promote agricultural production and enterprise development.

Several countries will implement Global Climate Change (GCC) programs in clean energy, sustainable landscapes, and adaptation, including Indonesia, the Philippines, Cambodia, Vietnam, and the Pacific Islands. To address the energy needs of growing populations while reducing GHG emissions, USAID will focus on assisting governments to set up policies and incentives for sustainable clean energy development. Notably, significant tracts of forest remain in Indonesia and Cambodia. USAID will promote sound governance and the scaling-up of effective economic models in order to reduce emissions from deforestation. Given the large population living along coasts in countries such as Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam, programs for adaptation to climate change will focus on coastal communities.

East Asia is also renowned for high levels of biodiversity. Therefore, USAID will continue efforts to protect species such as orangutans and tigers, reduce the illegal wildlife trade, and conserve critical marine and forest habitats. Pacific island states are among the most vulnerable to climate change, and will support their efforts to minimize these impacts.

In countries like the Philippines and Indonesia, DA will be used to strengthen health-service institutions and ensure a sustainable water supply, including waste water treatment, and to mobilize financing for the water and sanitation sectors.

Economic Support Fund

In FY 2014, the United States will use Economic Support Funds (ESF) to promote some of our most critical bilateral and regional objectives in Asia through capacity building and training programs. The programs will focus on the areas of security, environmental sustainability, good governance, rule of law, and economic growth. The largest portion of FY14 ESF will support State EAP regional programs and USAID's Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA), reflecting our priorities for the rebalance policy that focus on strengthening engagement with Asia-Pacific regional fora and institutions, such as ASEAN, APEC and LMI. FY 2014, ESF will also expand democracy, peace, and prosperity programs in Burma, support the Khmer Rouge Tribunal in Cambodia, and promote sustainable development and environmental conservation in Tibetan communities in China.

Through our EAP regional program we will work on promoting joint regional economic and security goals through multilateral organizations that include ASEAN, APEC, and the ASEAN Regional Forum – the principal forum for Asia-Pacific transnational security issues. The Asia-Pacific region encompasses significant economic and security challenges that cross borders and are best addressed through regional, multilateral solutions. These funds also go towards projects to combat cross-border trafficking-in-persons for nations with significant TIP problems including Cambodia, Thailand, and Laos.

The FY 2014 request significantly expands funding for Burma in order to support a forward-leaning U.S. policy that 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; provide crisis assistance and recovery programs to Burmese refugees and internally displaced persons; and meet other basic human needs to enable Burma's population to contribute to and sustain reforms. Burma's 2015 national election will be a watershed moment in its transition from authoritarian rule to democracy. USAID and State will use FY 2014 ESF to support a strong foundation for free, fair and transparent elections and to strengthen local stakeholder and institutional capacity to conduct voter education and non-partisan oversight functions. Recognizing the challenges brought by political transition, including a government that is learning how to calibrate responses to citizen's dissenting voices, State's rapid response funds will be supplemented with ESF to ensure we can respond quickly to the needs of civil and political society activists. In FY 2014, the United States will also continue providing life-saving humanitarian assistance to refugees and vulnerable populations in Burma. Humanitarian assistance will help Burmese refugees and internally displaced people along the Thai-Burma and Burma-Bangladesh borders, as well as train hospital workers and raise awareness of the dangers of land-mines in ethnic minority areas. In the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia, USAID will continue to implement disaster relief and reconstruction plans.

The FY 2014 request for China is consistent with previous fiscal year requests. ESF will preserve Tibetan cultural traditions, and promote sustainable development and environmental conservation in rural and urban Tibetan communities. ESF is also used to support our annual grant to the UN Assistance to the Khmer Rouge Trials, the international arm of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia,

to bring to justice former Khmer Rouge leaders and those most responsible for atrocities committed by the regime.

Foreign Military Financing

With FY 2014 FMF funds the U.S. will support regional and bilateral programs to strengthen maritime security in cooperation with our allies and partners in the Asia-Pacific, including the Philippines, Indonesia, and Vietnam. FMF also will support military professionalization programs with provision of equipment as well as effective technical and tactical training programs for national militaries.

Global Health Programs

Infectious diseases and access to quality maternal, child health, and family planning services continue to pose serious regional challenges. All countries in the region are striving to meet Global Health Program objectives, which seek to strengthen health systems by building capacity, improving metrics through monitoring and evaluation, and encouraging research and innovation. In Indonesia, U.S. global health programs will focus on health care, water and sanitation, and education reform. Programs in the Philippines and Cambodia will address health policy and system reform, community-level service delivery, and education. USAID/Vietnam will continue to implement a robust President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief HIV/AIDS program with the goal of increasing the sustainability of investments. USAID's regional health platform will focus on HIV/AIDS; tuberculosis (TB); malaria; avian influenza in Thailand, Burma, China, Papua New Guinea, and Laos; and efforts to prevent the production and distribution of counterfeit drugs. Additionally, USAID/Timor-Leste's health program will focus on increasing access to health services at the community level.

International Military Education and Training

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel in the Asia-Pacific region to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. The IMET program has been an essential tool for the successful achievement of key U.S. policy objectives in East Asia and the Pacific. FY 2014 IMET funds will contribute to the overall professional development of the militaries in the region by training senior, mid-level, and noncommissioned officers, enhancing interoperability with U.S. forces, and helping to improve maritime security. IMET constitutes the majority of foreign assistance funding for some of our Pacific Island partners and is used for the training of their security forces. The countries receiving the highest levels of IMET funds for FY14 are Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

The United States assistance to our allies and partners in the Asia-Pacific region through the INCLE account takes the form of support for law enforcement entities to utilize modern law-enforcement management systems, national training reform, and modern investigative procedures. INCLE funds help police and law enforcement entities to focus on border security and prevent transnational criminal activity. These funds also support bilateral and regional maritime security and counter-narcotics efforts. Through INCLE programs, the U.S. builds local capacity in places like 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. Beyond strictly police functions, INCLE funds support broader U.S. rule-of-law objectives through training programs for justices, prosecutors, bailiffs, and others in the courts and justice system institutions to improve their capacities to carry-out basic rule-of-law functions. INCLE funds are used to support programs of organizational and legislative reforms that promote more transparent and evidence-based systems. INCLE funds also bolster regional efforts to combat trafficking-in-persons, and strengthen cooperation between police in neighboring Southeast Asian countries. Assistance also includes limited equipment

donations, infrastructure support, study tours, seminars, and support for multilateral training missions and exercises.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Programs under the NADR account support bilateral and region-wide efforts to defeat terrorist organizations, deter transnational crime, support peaceful resolution of internal conflicts, enhance maritime security, and strengthen nonproliferation efforts, customs and border security. These funds are also used to clear landmines and unexploded ordinance for nations that have these in significant numbers. The countries that receive the majority of support under the NADR accounts include Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, the Philippines, and Vietnam. Funding is also devoted to region-wide programs in the EAP Regional budget. FY 2014 funds will support maritime security and counterterrorism efforts in the Philippines, build on successful counterterrorism, court and prison security and reform programs in Indonesia, and enhance maritime security cooperation more broadly in the region.

Burma

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Burma has undertaken a number of remarkable political and economic reforms toward improving democratic governance, human rights, rule of law, and engagement with the international community. Despite this progress, numerous challenges remain, including: limited institutional and human capacity; ongoing ethnic tensions; top-down reforms that do not reflect input from Burma’s citizens; a lack of government transparency; and a disparity between growing expectations and the pace of actual change in living conditions for the people of Burma. The United States is committed to supporting Burma’s transition to a democratic, peaceful, and prosperous country that promotes equal rights for all its people. U.S. assistance seeks to strengthen democratic institutions and practices; improve the country’s public health system; increase food security; and support economic governance to promote broad-based, inclusive growth. U.S. assistance also emphasizes social cohesion as well as the role of women, working across diverse populations to ensure that investments are sensitive to conflict dynamics. The U.S. Government will support existing rapid response mechanisms to ensure that U.S. assistance can respond to human rights and civil liberty abuses as they unfold. The United States also supports humanitarian assistance programs along the Thailand-Burma border, and within Burma, that provide critical services to populations that remain vulnerable during this period of transition.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	46,600	*	75,445	28,845
Economic Support Fund	35,100	*	51,200	16,100
Global Health Programs - State	8,500	*	8,245	-255
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,000	*	16,000	13,000

Economic Support Fund

Democracy and Governance Program: Burma’s 2015 national election will be a watershed moment in its transition from authoritarian rule to democracy. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Department of State will support free, fair, and transparent elections and strengthen local stakeholder and institutional capacity to conduct voter education and non-partisan oversight functions. Funds will also be used to strengthen the government institutions and civil society structures that will be required after the elections. U.S. assistance will advance human rights and increase civil society’s capacity to engage in the reform and peace processes, improving its overall effectiveness and sustainability. Programs will develop the capacity of independent media, providing citizens access to objective, professionally-reported information on key policy issues. U.S. assistance projects will also help Burma establish and implement the rule of law. Recognizing the challenges brought by political transition, including a government that is learning how to calibrate responses to citizens’ dissenting voices, the Department of State and USAID will ensure that U.S. assistance can respond quickly to the needs of civil society and political activists.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide technical assistance to the Union Election Commission to improve the legal and regulatory electoral framework and establish systems that ensure free, fair, and transparent elections.
- Programs will build the capacity of all political parties to engage in elections and better represent citizens' interests.
- Activities will train and assist journalists and editors to produce accurate and objective reporting.
- Programs will train civil society so they can participate in Government of Burma (GOB)-led reforms and engage more effectively in political and peace and reconciliation processes.
- U.S. assistance will develop the skills and ability of parliamentary committees to perform their legislative, budgeting, and oversight functions in a transparent and effective manner.
- U.S. assistance will support rule of law reforms, including activities which strengthen the independence of the judiciary and the legal profession, and improve administrative procedures within ministries to increase their ability to implement new laws that meet the needs of the people.

Basic Education: Burma's long-neglected education system has suffered from low annual budget allocations. With other donors investing heavily in this sector, the United States will position its basic education assistance to address gaps within basic education, particularly as it applies to internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees along the Thailand-Burma border.

Key Interventions:

- Programs will provide training and technical assistance to strengthen community-based groups' involvement in formal, non-formal, and vocational education planning and delivery.
- U.S. assistance will build the capacity of communities to advocate for education rights.
- Programs will provide technical assistance to link Thai, IDP and refugee, and Burmese education systems to assure accreditation and to develop systems that address the needs of IDP and returning refugee communities.

Higher Education: Burmese universities' historic role in challenging military-led governance resulted in a fragmented, under-resourced higher education system incapable of meeting Burma's human capital development needs. USAID will expand its engagement with the U.S. university community and the private sector to increase the capacity of Burmese universities to support the democratic transition and bolster the role of civil society.

Key Interventions:

- Activities will link Burmese academic institutions to U.S. universities and the U.S. private sector to create partnerships that help Burma's higher education system address the country's development challenges.
- U.S. assistance will provide civil society and political leaders, including released political prisoners, greater access to higher education in order to strengthen their ability to support the country's democratic transition.

Economic Growth: Burma, a resource-rich country, suffers from inefficient economic policies and mismanagement. A quarter of the population falls below the national poverty line and average household expenditures on food are estimated at 68 percent, double the average amount expended by its regional neighbors. While Burma has experienced bouts of strong economic growth, years of centralized economic planning, regulations unfriendly to businesses, and restrictive foreign investment laws have stymied broad private sector development. U.S. assistance will focus on economic governance to foster a regulatory environment conducive to expanding business opportunities, improving private sector competitiveness, and increasing access to credit.

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide \$8.0 million to implement agricultural development programs that are 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.
- Activities will provide training and technical assistance to expand and improve agricultural extension, research, and educational services.
- USAID will work with government ministries, parliament, universities, local farm community groups, and the private sector to develop policies that improve agricultural production and access to food by improving seed quality, diversification, crop management, and post-harvest practices.
- U.S. assistance will develop the capacity of Burma's private sector to impart its views on proposed legislation and regulations' impact on private sector competition.

Humanitarian Assistance: Burma suffers from protracted internal conflicts and is vulnerable to large-scale natural disasters. In eastern Burma alone, an estimated 0.5 million people are displaced. Around 0.2 million Burmese refugees and up to two million migrants live in Thailand. Decades of isolation have led to high poverty, morbidity and mortality rates, and food insecurity in communities throughout the country. U.S. humanitarian assistance programs target vulnerable populations and areas within Burma as well as refugee and migrant groups along the Thai-Burma border. Humanitarian assistance programs reduce food insecurity; increase income generation; improve maternal and child health; provide greater access to water for household use; improve hygiene; foster transparent, accountable, collective decision-making at the community level; and improve disaster resilience.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide access to clean water and sanitation facilities and improve hygiene behaviors.
- Programs will train community health workers in safe pregnancy practices, common illness diagnosis, treatment, referrals, and emergency care.
- U.S. assistance will establish mobile clinics to provide services such as pregnancy monitoring, prenatal care, tetanus toxoid vaccination, voluntary family planning services, and de-worming.
- U.S. assistance will develop and capitalize on microfinance models and savings groups to increase access to credit.
- Activities will train communities in disaster risk reduction techniques to ensure the sustainability of investments and to increase communities' resilience to unforeseen shocks.
- Programs will deliver health, education, emergency relief, and protection services to IDP, refugee, and migrant populations along the Thai-Burma border.
- Activities will promote coordination between health and education services provided to displaced Burmese along the Thai-Burma border and the Burmese system.
- U.S. assistance will develop community rehabilitation programs to support populations that decide to return and reintegrate into conflicted-affected communities.

Global Health Programs

Historically, GOB expenditures on health have been miniscule. While recent increases demonstrate a positive upward trend, Burma's public health systems lack the human and institutional capacity to address the country's needs. HIV/AIDS is prevalent among key populations and risks spreading to the general population. Meanwhile, Burma is one of 22 high-burden countries for tuberculosis (TB) world-wide. Drug-resistant malaria is endemic in many parts of Burma, which suffers the highest incidence of malaria in Southeast Asia. Maternal and child health indicators demonstrate insufficient progress on child health.

Assistance provided through Global Health Programs will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. Particularly, U.S. assistance to Burma is focused on helping Burma develop the health systems required to address the country's public health issues as well as slowing the spread of highly infectious diseases.

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, Burma will receive \$9.2 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.
- Tuberculosis (TB): U.S. assistance of \$1.5 million will fund programs to prevent and control multi-drug resistant (MDR)-TB through a number of priority interventions, including the scale up of new diagnostic tools; technical assistance for improving labs; training of national and nongovernmental staff in MDR-TB and TB case management; and strengthening community-based approaches for the prevention and management of TB and MDR-TB.
- Malaria: The President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) strengthens diagnostics and case management, as well as reinforcing preventive measures in areas threatened by drug resistance. PMI also strengthens lab capacity, particularly for identifying sub-standard and counterfeit drugs.
- Maternal and Child Health: Funds will be used to develop systems that improve access and availability of skilled providers for deliveries, antenatal care, and immunizations. Technical assistance will help the Ministry of Health and its partners to scale-up proven maternal, newborn, and child health policies and interventions that overcome barriers to care, address infections and nutritional deficiencies during pregnancy, increase hygienic practices during delivery, and strengthen post-partum care and counseling. Support for a national demographic health survey will provide Burma with reliable data for making sound public health decisions.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Burma's sudden opening and initiation of reforms led the United States to recalibrate its assistance portfolio and re-establish a USAID Mission in Burma in 2012. In response to these changes, the United States conducted an interagency assessment to examine the political, economic, and social conditions in Burma and identify key areas for assistance. The assessment revealed that Burma has tremendous need for assistance, but recommended U.S. assistance prioritize activities which promote further reform, notably expanding support to political and civil society, legal reform, increased access to sources of information, economic reform, and expanded health assistance. The assessment also strongly urged continued assistance to refugee populations along Burma's borders.

USAID is planning to conduct five additional diagnostics in FY 2013.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The assessments of Burma's parliament, electoral system, and political parties in FY 2012 informed the design and development of the program supporting elections and political processes, which strengthens institutions vital to democratic governance and free, fair, and transparent elections. Programs will be developed and implemented with a wide geographic focus that includes various ethnic groups.

USAID's longstanding humanitarian assistance along the Thai-Burma border underwent an evaluation in FY 2011. A humanitarian assessment of central Burma completed in FY 2011 informed programming priorities for an expanded humanitarian program appropriate to Burma. The evaluation and assessment

both influenced the design of USAID's next-generation humanitarian assistance projects on the border and inside Burma and determined the funding they would require to meet their objectives. These programs are now up and running and being implemented in collaboration with Thai provincial health offices and community institutions to better serve the populations along the border. Meanwhile, the Shae Thot (The Way Forward) humanitarian assistance project in Central Burma uses an integrated approach to empower impoverished communities and strengthen local civil society to meet their own maternal and child health, water, sanitation and hygiene, food security, and livelihoods needs. Evaluations were used to strengthen the design of the program to enhance local empowerment, one of the key principles of the US-Burma Partnership for Democracy, Peace, and Prosperity.

In 2011, USAID's Regional Development Mission for Asia in Bangkok funded a landscape analysis, *Progress Toward Universal Access to Multi-Drug Resistant TB Diagnosis and Treatment in Nine Countries in Asia*, to develop an understanding of MDR-TB management in nine countries in the region, including Burma. The analysis identified opportunities for the provision of support to help build capacity for the programmatic management of patients with MDR-TB in Burma. These approaches are now being implemented through the "Greater Mekong Subregion Multidrug Resistant Prevention and Management Project" Cooperative Agreement.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The Thai-Burma Border humanitarian assistance project has adjusted to the evolving circumstances in Burma. Given the rapid changes affecting the project's target populations, USAID is exploring ways to strengthen the health and education services being provided to the displaced Burmese along the Thailand-Burma border as well as services offered to those living inside Burma. This approach will provide stronger mechanisms and platforms for the project's beneficiaries when they return to their homes.

Cambodia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States seeks to promote Cambodia’s growth as a democracy that encourages civic participation, respect for human rights, and accountable governance, with the aim of helping the country develop as a responsible partner in the Asia-Pacific region. Cambodia is at peace after decades of conflict and has benefitted from steady economic growth. These gains, however, are fragile and reversible. Democratic transition has been slow and uneven, and the country remains one of the world’s poorest, with alarmingly-high rates of malnutrition and infectious diseases. Inefficient agriculture and degradation of natural resources pose serious environmental and economic threats. U.S. assistance will address these challenges and promote the fundamental improvements needed to secure Cambodia’s democratic transition and sustain its development. U.S. assistance also will further the goals of the President’s Global Health, Global Climate Change (GCC), and Feed the Future (FTF) Initiatives through crucial investments in healthcare, agriculture, and natural resources management.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	76,098	*	73,474	-2,624
Development Assistance	28,350	*	27,846	-504
Economic Support Fund	7,000	*	5,000	-2,000
Foreign Military Financing	800	*	1,000	200
Global Health Programs - State	3,000	*	4,588	1,588
Global Health Programs - USAID	32,500	*	30,500	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	308	*	450	142
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,140	*	4,090	-50

Development Assistance

Democracy Programs: Democracy and governance programs aim to build a sustainable democratic political culture that upholds human rights. Cambodia’s democratic transition has been slow and complex, as government policies have emphasized stability and short-term development over democratization. The U.S. Government’s democracy promotion activities will continue to focus on strengthening the demand for democratic governance and the protection of human rights. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) supports grants to civil society organizations to strengthen elections and political processes; promote the freedom of information and expression; advance human rights; support post-Khmer Rouge reconciliation; and advocate for government accountability. To leverage the impact of U.S. assistance, human capacity development and gender equality are integrated in USAID’s democracy and governance activities.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide training for all political parties to improve political competition, civic education programs to strengthen public awareness of the general electorate, and technical assistance to the National Elections Commission. Activities will also continue to support Constituency

Dialogues, which have proven to be valuable public discussions between elected officials and their constituents on solutions to community problems. Activities will emphasize political participation of youth and women and promote increased use of mobile technology to increase outreach.

- A new program will provide support to civil society organizations, including local groups, to strengthen organizational capacities and advocacy strategies in order to mobilize communities.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen partnerships between the private sector and civil society by using existing technologies to deliver information to the public. Activities will improve communication in the Khmer language on mobile devices and increase the use of technology-based services to achieve development outcomes.
- Genocide education for high school youth will continue to increase comprehension among young Cambodians about the events of the Khmer Rouge period. New conflict reconciliation activities will target survivors of the Khmer Rouge, youth, former Khmer Rouge cadres, and communities.

Counter-Trafficking in Persons Programs: Ending trafficking in persons (TIP) is one of the highest U.S. Government priorities in Cambodia. Cambodia has a young and under-educated population, which, coupled with a lack of employment prospects, weak rule of law, widespread corruption, and porous borders, creates an environment susceptible to transnational criminal activity, including human trafficking. Although the government has demonstrated some political will to address this issue, evidenced by the adoption of a new TIP law and the creation of an inter-ministerial coordination mechanism, more work is needed to address ongoing labor and sex trafficking. USAID provides assistance through grants to nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to improve policy, prevention, protection, and prosecution efforts. This support will help the Cambodian government coordinate its counter-TIP efforts, help Cambodians make safer migration choices to prevent being trafficked, provide holistic rehabilitation services to TIP survivors, and seek to hold trafficking perpetrators accountable for their crimes.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will strengthen the National Anti-Human Trafficking Committee Secretariat's ability to plan and conduct site visits, organize shared information, and systematize the verification of information from the provinces. A more efficient system of monitoring and evaluation will support more responsive and effective counter-trafficking interventions.
- Financial and technical assistance will support NGOs to increase understanding of the dangers of human trafficking and provide assistance to trafficking survivors in the form of legal aid, rehabilitation, counseling, reintegration, repatriation, and vocational training.
- U.S. assistance will train front-line, community law enforcement officers to handle trafficking cases by coordinating with local government and NGOs that assist trafficking victims. Training will include review of existing laws to combat trafficking in persons, methodology for victim identification, investigation techniques, and coordination with social workers and local government representatives of the anti-trafficking committee.

Economic Growth: Cambodia suffers from extreme income inequality, high unemployment, low agricultural productivity, and conflicts over forests, rivers, and other natural resources. Nearly one-third of all Cambodians live below the poverty line, and 40 percent of all children under the age of five are stunted as a result of poor child-feeding practices and a lack of clean water and sanitation. USAID leads implementation of an integrated agriculture and environment portfolio that addresses two prime aspects of poverty: food insecurity and degradation of resources.

As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, FTF, USAID will provide \$8.0 million to support the Government of Cambodia's efforts to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led

agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad based economic growth through agricultural development. In Cambodia, GCC will support the two GCC pillars of adaptation and sustainable landscapes.

Due to its dependence on complex flooding and rain cycles, Cambodia's agricultural sector is particularly vulnerable to environmental degradation that exacerbates climate change, destroys forests, watersheds, and rivers and ultimately, stifles economic progress. The Mission's FTF and GCC programs are integrated to ensure sustainable and mutually reinforcing results, reducing poverty in key geographic areas and targeted populations. In conjunction with other donors such as the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization and the Australian Agency for International Development, these efforts will help Cambodia reach its Millennium Development Goal target to halve hunger and poverty by 2015.

Key Interventions:

- The USAID FTF project, along with GCC and sustainable landscapes funding, will continue working with rural farmers, more than half of whom are women, to diversify farm production, income, and diets through improved production, processing, and market access. This will be done across rice, fish, and horticulture value-chains.
- Rural nutrition programs will improve access to clean water and sanitation, the lack of which is responsible for up to 50 percent of all malnutrition in Cambodia. These projects will promote nutrition education and behavior change to reduce high levels of stunting, which occur in large part due to improper child-feeding practices during weaning and illness.
- The GCC sustainable landscapes and biodiversity flagship project will mitigate the effects of climate change and improve the conservation of biodiversity by fostering the creation of national protected forests, boosting public-private dialogue on forest and biodiversity management, and promoting sustainable income generation opportunities from the development and sales of non-timber forest products.
- USAID's GCC sustainable landscape activities will help Cambodia reduce greenhouse gas emissions while supporting robust economic growth in the new National Strategy Development Plan.

Economic Support Fund

Democracy Programs: The Department of State will provide funding to the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) to bring to justice those most responsible for crimes during the Khmer Rouge era. The successful completion of the trials of senior surviving Khmer Rouge leaders is crucial to the legacy of the tribunal, as are other tribunal initiatives such as outreach, education, and support for victims. The United States joins 30 other nations and entities that have made contributions over the life of the ECCC, including the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC), Australia, the European Union, France, Germany, Japan, and the United Kingdom. Support to the ECCC helps achieve a measure of justice for the crimes committed during the Khmer Rouge regime, improves the capacity of Cambodian legal professionals, and strengthens the rule of law.

Key Interventions:

- A \$5.0 million program will help the ECCC complete the current trials of the surviving senior leaders of the Khmer Rouge regime, with expected completion of the first phase involving crimes against humanity. Additional charges, possibly including genocide, may be tried as well.
- The United States will increase support for public outreach, particularly to domestic audiences, to increase awareness and understanding of the work of the ECCC and to create a record of Khmer Rouge atrocities. To date, more than 0.1 million Cambodians have witnessed the trials in person. In a recent poll by the War Crimes Studies Center at the University of California, Berkeley, 72 percent of respondents said the ECCC increased their trust in the rule of law.

Foreign Military Financing

U.S. assistance in this sector is crucial, as the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF) currently lack training, equipment, and leadership needed to professionalize. With U.S. assistance, the RCAF is updating its Defense Strategic Review and White Paper, which will aid in the development of a professional military by revising priorities for border security; military restructuring; peacekeeping operations; maritime security; counterterrorism; humanitarian assistance and disaster response; training; international defense and security engagement; defense resource management; and contributions to national development.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$1.0 million for equipment and training that will increase professional standards and adherence to human rights principles among RCAF personnel.
- In partnership with the Australian Defense Force, U.S. assistance will support English-language training for military personnel and reform the process of selecting participants for this training.
- Vehicle maintenance and logistical management training, as well as provision of U.S. spare parts and tools needed to maintain the M35 and M800 series vehicles, will support the development of a wheeled-vehicle program that will serve as a model for managing logistics throughout the RCAF.
- Under the Department of State's Cambodian Maritime Security Initiative, U.S. assistance will help the Royal Cambodian Navy improve its operational processes and technical capacity. This program is linked to an interagency maritime security project focused on creating a central maritime authority within the Cambodian government.

Global Health Programs

Through U.S. assistance and a strong commitment from the Ministry of Health, Cambodia has made significant progress in health, including the successful achievement of its 2015 Millennium Development Goal targets for reducing under-five mortality, maternal mortality, and HIV/AIDS prevalence. Some key indicators, however, such as newborn death rates and mother and child nutrition rates, are among the worst in the Asia-Pacific region and are exacerbated by the lack of sanitation and access to clean water. Although improvements have been made, the country continues to lack an effective and efficient health system.

U.S. assistance will improve health outcomes by applying evidence-based approaches that address the most important health problems, including: establishing sustainable Cambodian organizations; building a capable workforce; supporting cross-cutting, integrated programming to reduce malnutrition; and strengthening civil society organizations' role and capacity.

U.S. assistance will continue to improve the performance of doctors, nurses, and midwives; reduce unmet need for family planning; expand efforts to reduce financial barriers to accessing healthcare; improve tuberculosis detection and treatment; and decrease maternal anemia. Global Health programs are closely linked with programs in other sectors, specifically FTF, and include an interagency partnership among USAID, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC), the Department of Defense (DoD), and the U.S. Peace Corps (USPC).

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: Cambodia will receive \$13.6 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and children. HIV/AIDS programs will build upon Cambodia's gains from earlier U.S. Government investments, which included providing antiretroviral treatment to over 80 percent of eligible patients and achieving a decline in HIV prevalence from approximately two percent in 1998 to less than one percent in 2011.

- Tuberculosis (TB): The United States will invest \$5.0 million to support the National TB Program's (NTP) efforts to increase TB case detection among the rural and urban poor. U.S. assistance will be used to expand TB detection and treatment for children and other high-risk groups through community-based public and private health networks, provide technical assistance to the NTP to improve diagnostic capacity for management of multi-drug resistant TB, and increase access to HIV/AIDS counseling and testing among TB patients. Activities will also support innovation in TB monitoring including the introduction of Gene-Xpert machines for diagnosis and use of mobile phone messaging to track lab results and case detection.
- Malaria: A new program will support Cambodia's national malaria control program, as well as related civil society institutions, in reducing malaria morbidity and mortality and in controlling multi-drug resistant malaria among high-risk and hard-to-reach populations. The program will ensure increased and correct use of bed nets among target populations, namely migrant workers living in heavily forested regions, and will also improve early diagnosis and treatment.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): MCH programs will invest \$6.0 million to address the major causes of maternal mortality by improving basic and emergency obstetric care, ensuring timely referral to higher-level hospital care, and addressing barriers related to transportation and cost. U.S. assistance, in collaboration with DoD, CDC, and USPC, will improve provider skills in essential newborn care, addressing infection control in facilities and in the home and increasing community and household knowledge about appropriate care for the newborn.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health: U.S. assistance will improve training for healthcare providers and expand access to high-quality reproductive healthcare and voluntary family-planning services. Efforts will contribute to reductions in maternal and child mortality and morbidity as well as in the number of abortions. USAID will increase coordination with other U.S. Government agencies and continue to integrate reproductive health and family-planning services within HIV/AIDS programs to address gaps experienced by people at risk of, or living with HIV.
- Health System Strengthening: The United States will support three key components related strengthening health systems: 1) building the capacity of national and local government, local NGOs, and community-based organizations to increase access to healthcare, including health insurance for the formal and informal sectors; 2) improving the use of information to target better use of health resources and shape health policy by increasing the accountability of local health authorities; and 3) assisting health professional councils to increase the effective implementation of licensing, regulation, and accreditation procedures.
- Nutrition: Funding for nutrition will leverage the Mission's FTF resources to support an integrated nutrition, hygiene, and sanitation project designed to improve the nutrition of mothers and children by building the capacity of both the public and private sectors to promote healthy behaviors. In addition, the U.S. Government will support the Ministry of Health's efforts to improve complementary feeding practices, maintain continued breastfeeding until two years of age, and combat anemia among women and children.

International Military Education and Training

The U.S. Government will continue to support RCAF participation in senior- and mid-level Professional Military Education (PME) courses, which are a proven tool to promote the effective professionalization of the RCAF. PME graduates are better equipped to advance and implement defense reforms and encourage innovation. Cambodian PME graduates have become leaders in their units and have the potential to be leaders of the next generation of Cambodia's military.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support maritime security, logistics, engineering, transportation, and leadership courses.

- International Military Education funding will also be used to fund Cambodian military English–language training.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD): 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 make otherwise economically viable areas inaccessible. With an increased emphasis on addressing U.S.-origin UXO, the U.S. Department of State will provide funding to continue to address the ongoing threat in Cambodia posed by landmines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW).

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance supports the clearance of ERW in high priority areas in order to reduce casualties and advance Cambodian national clearance goals.
- U.S. assistance will support the processing of explosive material retrieved from ERW for use in the destruction of existing mines and ERW.
- Ongoing U.S. activities will encompass mine and ERW clearance, training, and education programs.

Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS): Cambodia’s strategic location in Southeast Asia, with developing seaports in Sihanoukville and Phnom Penh and highly porous borders, make it a potential route for exploitation by proliferators seeking access to WMD and related weapons. The RGC supports nonproliferation efforts, having joined the Proliferation Security Initiative and the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism. U.S. assistance broadens Cambodia’s understanding of international strategic trade control and nonproliferation regimes, establishes a legal foundation and licensing process to control the movements of sensitive goods, and increases Cambodia’s capacity to monitor its borders through basic inspection and interdiction techniques.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide training programs to Cambodian officials that explain the importance of nonproliferation and strategic trade management.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2011, DOD conducted on-site monitoring of military training programs, followed by continuous evaluation of participants’ application of skills acquired.

In FY 2011 and FY 2012, USAID conducted site visits to FTF-supported aquaculture demonstration ponds that incorporated perimeter netting, to an education strengthening program, and to hospitals using RGC health equity funds.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Site visits to FTF-supported aquaculture demonstration ponds helped refine and demonstrate how GCC and FTF initiatives are integrated to address both food security and natural resources management. Site visits to an education strengthening program documented successful components of the program which the Asian Development Bank now plans to incorporate into its programs. Site visits to hospitals using RGC health equity funds helped demonstrate to USAID and other program donors that the delivery of a comprehensive package of health and referral services was improving.

Financial reviews of implementing partners strengthened internal control systems and lessons learned were shared with all implementing partners.

The Cambodian Demographic Health Survey revealed weaknesses in the areas of nutrition and anemia, especially among children and women. This key conclusion influenced decisions to focus programming more heavily on these vulnerable populations.

An assessment of social media led to new project designs, one already awarded and another in procurement, that will use social media platforms to strengthen businesses, healthcare systems, and civil society in rural areas.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: USAID's assessment of local governance and democratic development in Cambodia highlighted the limited political will for democratization and further justified a demand-side strategy for Democracy and Governance programming in USAID's forthcoming Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS).

USAID's mid-term evaluation of maternal and child health and HIV/AIDS programs illustrated the synergy that exists among USAID programs and implementing partners and provided key information on the strategic challenges in these areas that must be addressed by USAID's CDCS and future program approaches.

China

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

As China continues its remarkable economic growth, the United States is engaging China primarily as a development partner with the resources to invest in its own future. In pursuit of a long-term strategy to protect and promote U.S. national interests and values, the U.S. Government supports targeted programs that promote the rule of law, strengthen the judiciary, and improve health, particularly against the spread of pandemic and other emerging diseases. U.S. assistance also helps Tibetan communities improve livelihoods, promote sustainable development and environmental conservation, and preserve cultural traditions.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	14,300	*	7,698	-6,602
Economic Support Fund	10,500	*	4,500	-6,000
Global Health Programs - State	3,000	*	2,398	-602
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800	*	800	-

Economic Support Fund

U.S. assistance of \$4.5 million will promote the formation of businesses and build sustainable livelihoods for ethnic Tibetans in China. These efforts are designed to help reduce poverty and to increase local involvement in preserving Tibetan traditions and culture. Given increasing environmental threats to the Tibetan plateau, U.S. assistance will also promote sustainable natural resources management to help mitigate the adverse effects of climate change. In addition, USAID's Tibet program aims to increase the capacity of emerging local organizations to initiate, design, and implement their own development projects.

Key Interventions:

- **Economic Growth:** U.S. assistance of \$0.9 million will provide alternative rural employment and facilitate the formation of small businesses and micro-enterprises, including through formation of herder cooperatives, as well as access to markets and information on prospective customers. Funds will expand opportunities for ethnic Tibetans to gain employment and receive higher incomes through job skills training, support for small business associations, and establishment of business development centers.
- **Higher Education:** U.S.-funded programs of \$0.2 million will increase the number of professional, qualified business leaders in Tibetan communities by providing scholarships and internships to professionals and entrepreneurs to attend management training and Master's Degree programs in Business Administration, and developing curriculum and educational materials.
- **Social Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations:** U.S. assistance in the amount of \$2.5 million will fund innovative programs that address the social and economic needs of ethnic Tibetans and strengthen Tibetan rangeland and agricultural production systems through income-generating activities and market-based mechanisms. Resources will also be used to improve vocational training; promote the use of Tibetan language; support community libraries and cultural centers; restore cultural sites; preserve local arts, texts, and music; and support community-based eco-tourism.

- Environment: The FY 2014 request includes \$0.9 million to support participatory environmental conservation on the Tibetan Plateau through awareness campaigns; research; management plans for wetland conservation; rangeland co-management and grassland rehabilitation; and climate change adaptation assessment.

Global Health Programs

In recent years, China has faced increasingly serious and high-profile challenges related to public health. Given that most strains of influenza originate from South China and reach the United States every year, the threat of an avian or other influenza pandemic spreading from China to the United States is high. While epidemiology among humans for influenza and other emerging infectious diseases has improved, disease surveillance for livestock and wildlife remains weak. Although HIV/AIDS testing has improved and treatment with first line antiretroviral therapy has become standardized, local perceptions that HIV/AIDS affects only "high-risk" populations remain the norm, and those living with HIV/AIDS still encounter strong social stigma.

Key Intervention:

- China will receive \$2.4 million to build partnerships that provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support for orphans and vulnerable children. The major focus of the U.S. government HIV/AIDS program in China is to foster nationwide scaling up of effective interventions by the Chinese government and other donor agencies with their own resources.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Since 2002, the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs has supported a Resident Legal Advisor (RLA) at the U.S. Embassy in Beijing to provide expertise on criminal law and procedure to Chinese officials, jurists, and academics and to support the U.S. Embassy's efforts to promote long-term criminal justice reform in China. The RLA works to foster and promote development in Chinese criminal procedure law and reform, with an emphasis on pre-trial detention, coerced confessions, 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.

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 provide training on 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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: At the end of FY 2012, a mid-term review of the Tibet program was initiated and has continued into FY 2013.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The results of the mid-term review of the Tibet program to be completed in FY 2013, and discussions with stakeholders, will inform the direction and focus of future activities.

As a result of the review of the China rule of law programs, resources were shifted to activities that are more successful in achieving results and to working with local counterparts. Current rule of law programming is implemented under existing Congressional earmarks.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The U.S. Government supports activities that preserve Tibetan cultural traditions, advance economic integration, and promote sustainable development in the Tibetan Autonomous Region (TAR) and in other Tibetan regions in China, specifically in Qinghai, Gansu, Sichuan, and Yunnan provinces, where significant Tibetan communities reside. U.S. assistance supports the preservation of the Tibetan language and culture by facilitating linkages between academic institutions in Tibetan areas and those in other parts of China. Ongoing program monitoring indicates that the Tibet program has strengthened the networks of local non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, and local government counterparts. In FY 2014, U.S. assistance will continue to build local organizations and build on successful results to continue achieving positive results in cultural preservation, environment and sustainable development, informed by the recommendations from the mid-term review of the Tibet program.

Indonesia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Indonesia is emerging as a key regional and global partner following a remarkable democratic transformation that began in the late 1990s. Given Indonesia's status as the world's largest Muslim-majority nation, third-largest democracy, and third largest greenhouse gas emitter, the United States has an interest in Indonesia's continued development success. Indonesia still faces major governance challenges, significant health problems that pose an international threat, incomplete reforms in the security sector, and a low-quality education system that undermines development. Even with the exceptional growth of a new middle class, more than 100.0 million people still live on less than two dollars a day.

Within the framework of the U.S.-Indonesia Comprehensive Partnership, U.S. development assistance supports Indonesian efforts to improve the quality of higher education and primary healthcare; strengthen governance and democracy; sustain the environment; manage disasters; and create an environment for technology and innovation to thrive. The United States is also working to leverage limited funds by partnering with business, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the host government and other donors. U.S. assistance will need to be flexible in prioritizing goals to accommodate potential changes in the Government of Indonesia's (GOI) own development plans including a new 2015-2019 National Development Strategy which will be finalized after the 2014 Indonesian Presidential elections. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is developing a new Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) for FY 2014-2018.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	177,834	*	182,965	5,131
Development Assistance	104,500	*	111,649	7,149
Foreign Military Financing	14,000	*	14,000	-
Global Health Programs - State	-	*	250	250
Global Health Programs - USAID	39,250	*	39,750	500
International Military Education and Training	1,884	*	1,700	-184
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	11,550	*	10,066	-1,484
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,650	*	5,550	-1,100

Development Assistance

Democracy Programs: The 2014 presidential elections will be instrumental in continuing Indonesia's successful democratic transformation. In coordination with other donors, U.S. assistance will help Indonesia address technical electoral problems that, left unaddressed, could lead to a disenfranchised electorate and increased political turmoil. USAID programs will continue to strengthen local governments' ability to deliver public services and respond to the needs of citizens after the rapid decentralization of authorities and services. USAID will also continue to build capacity in the Parliament, tackle corruption by strengthening institutional accountability, engage civil society

organizations to promote a culture of accountability, and support justice sector reform and legal education. New programs in support of civic education aimed at increasing tolerance and improving minority rights are anticipated. In addition, USAID will assist marginalized communities in improving the quality of local governance and service delivery with the aim of reducing grievances and enhancing the prospects for development and stability.

Key Interventions:

- Programs will foster engagement among relevant institutions, including the General Election Commission, parliament, political parties, and civil society, to support political competition with the aim of promoting transparency and credibility of the electoral process.
- USAID will partner with civil society organizations from the United States and Southeast Asia, to promote cooperation among NGOs in both regions. FY 2014 funds will be used to implement programs in Papua designed to improve local government capacity to identify and meet the needs of citizens.
- Development Assistance-funded programs will include training to reduce corruption and extend the rule of law with the aim of containing catalysts for violent conflict, increasing development opportunities that rely on the use natural resources in equitable ways, and improving access to health care, education, and other basic services.

Water Supply and Sanitation: In water and sanitation, USAID supports the GOI in increasing broadly accessible, reliable and economically sustainable water and sanitation services in urban areas. USAID activities will increase access to safe drinking water and improve sanitation among urban communities and households, and implement community-based total water and sanitation strategies, including the construction of infrastructure in poor rural communities.

Key Intervention:

- The Indonesia Urban Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene program supports GOI efforts to achieve Indonesia's safe water and sanitation Millennium Development Goal by expanding access to water and sanitation services. The program will: 1) increase and improve safe drinking water access and sanitation among urban communities and households; and 2) improve water and sanitation services provided by the public and private sector institutions.

Basic Education: USAID basic education programs, critical to preparing students for study at the secondary and tertiary levels, will continue to support institutionalization of important concepts of active learning; early grade reading; math and science education; and school-based management in secular and Islamic schools throughout the country. Growing Indonesia's human capital, global knowledge, and technological capabilities contributes directly to more sustainable and inclusive growth.

Key Intervention:

- In its final year of funding, USAID's basic education activities will achieve several goals: 1) raise the quality and improve the relevance of teaching and learning in schools; 2) strengthen management and governance in schools and districts; and 3) support better coordination between schools, teacher training institutions, and government within Indonesia's highly decentralized education system.

Higher Education: U.S. assistance in the education sector will continue to target higher education and directly support the goals of the U. S.-Indonesia Comprehensive Partnership. USAID higher education programs improve educational institutions by developing leadership and management skills and facilitating partnerships with U.S. universities. After the development of the new five-year strategy, vocational and secondary education will also be supported by USAID in partnership with the GOI.

Key Interventions:

- USAID programs will help the GOI reform Indonesia's higher education system by stimulating linkages between American and Indonesian higher education institutions to improve the curriculum and teaching practices, enhance organizational management, and increase applied research in a variety of disciplines, especially in science and technology.
- USAID supports the United States' efforts to strengthen bilateral educational ties by providing Indonesians with opportunities to obtain advanced degrees and technical training in the United States in fields that contribute to Indonesia's development

Economic Growth: While Indonesia posts impressive six percent Gross Domestic Product growth rates, propelling it into the ranks of middle income countries, regional disparities, poor infrastructure, and regressive policies have left tens of millions of Indonesians in poverty. Food insecurity is especially acute among the 172.0 million people who live in rural and semi-rural areas throughout Indonesia; 60 percent of the poorest Indonesians live on small farms and 80 percent of people in the bottom fifth of income-earners reside in rural areas. Activities will promote food security through science and technology initiatives, such as: biotechnology and possibly marine fisheries programs.

In addition, the country's rich biodiversity coupled with massive greenhouse emissions underscores the GOI's strong commitment to addressing global climate change. The Global Climate Change (GCC) initiative includes funding for Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) to support the development and implementation of LEDS in Indonesia. Through the Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and the Low Emissions Development strategies, the United States will help create incentives for reducing carbon emissions.

Key Interventions:

- Funding will support programs to promote business advocacy, regulatory streamlining, policy analysis and financial inclusion through joint research and advocacy partnerships, loan credit guarantees, and technology-based innovations like mobile banking and business registration.
- Programs will support partnerships between USAID and the private sector to leverage additional funds for priority programs as well as promote corporate social responsibility among Indonesian organizations.
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide \$3.0 million to work with the GOI to implement agricultural development programs that remain critical to achieving political and economic stability, reducing sources of conflict, reducing poverty, and accelerating and sustaining broad-based economic growth. FTF funding will be used to assist universities, NGOs and public-private alliances in supporting biotech research, university partnerships, and possibly work with marine fisheries to ensure sustainable marine food sources.
- USAID will continue to implement programs with the GOI and NGOs that improve natural resource management including large-scale biodiversity conservation programs that expand biologically significant marine protected areas.
- Large-scale projects will address climate change through better environmental planning and governance, new business practices, increased access to financing, and support for the GOI's plan to develop economic initiatives that protect Indonesia's marine resources.

Humanitarian Assistance: USAID-funded relief operations benefit thousands of Indonesians in this disaster-prone country. Building on experience in Aceh with the tsunami and in Yogyakarta with earthquakes, the United States took a leading and active role in disaster relief and recovery after the 2009 Padang earthquake, the 2010 Mt. Merapi eruption, Mentawai tsunami, and 2013 Jakarta floods.

Key Interventions:

- Programs will provide immediate emergency assistance, as needed, for food; clean water; shelter; medical care; infrastructure rehabilitation; post-disaster clean-up; and cash grants for vulnerable families.
- Activities will support the installation of seismic monitoring stations across Indonesia and provide disaster preparedness planning.

Foreign Military Financing

U.S. investments will continue to promote Indonesia's leading role in regional peace and security and contribute to the professionalization of its military. Foreign Military Financing (FMF) will support Indonesia's military professionalization through technical and tactical training programs, non-commissioned officer development, and an English language program.

Funding will also provide technical assistance and other support for the Indonesian Defense University, with a focus on improving defense management and strategic planning. Additional programs will contribute to the development of Indonesia's military equipment maintenance, maritime security, and disaster relief capabilities.

Key Interventions:

- Resources will target professional military education, civilian control of a professional Indonesian military, and core management processes within the military and defense departments.

Global Health Programs

Assistance provided through the Global Health Programs account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. Indonesia is critically important for achieving global goals in infectious disease and maternal and child health. USAID will also support partnerships between civil society and local and central government authorities to improve access to and quality of essential life-saving health services for mothers and newborns, for HIV/AIDS prevention, and for Tuberculosis (TB) and multi-drug-resistant (MDR)-TB patients at the community level. A USAID program will also build capacity of local authorities and civil society to expand delivery of health services in Papua and West Papua. USAID is also working to support health science partnerships and improve the quality and use of data in policy formulation and program development.

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, Indonesia will receive \$40.0 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. USAID will partner with the Ministry of Health and local organizations to expand HIV/AIDS prevention, accelerate access to and use of condoms and other interventions, and improve capacity of local governments and NGOs in targeting high risk groups.
- Tuberculosis (TB): USAID will provide technical assistance and training to strengthen TB detection and improve case management. This will include working with the national TB program to accelerate diagnosis and treatment of MDR-TB through the introduction of new diagnostic technologies, improved laboratory capacity, drug quality assurance, and improved clinical management. Through direct grants to local NGOs, USAID will expand community-level support for patients and improve diagnosis and identification of TB cases.
- Maternal and Child Health: In support of the GOI's national strategy for improving maternal and neonatal health, USAID programs will improve the quality of maternal and newborn care by better

managing complications during pregnancy and childbirth, reducing delays within the emergency obstetrical care referral system, and improving oversight. USAID also partners with the United Nations Children's Fund to improve antenatal care and reduce maternal and young child mortality in provinces in eastern Indonesia.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET) courses expose Indonesian defense personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the GOI armed forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Key Intervention:

- IMET funding will be used to support training of Indonesian military in U.S. defense institutions and sponsored programs.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Technical assistance, organizational development, training, and equipment will be provided to strengthen law enforcement capacities of the Indonesian National Police (INP) and other GOI non-military law enforcement and justice sector agencies.

Key Interventions:

- Funding will help GOI law enforcement entities use modern law-enforcement management systems, national training mechanisms, and modern investigative procedures. This strengthened capacity is expected to increase GOI forensic and environmental crime investigative capabilities to manage ports of entry and borders to prevent transnational criminal activity.
- Funds will support multi-agency assistance for maritime security as well as ongoing support for Indonesia's counter-narcotics efforts.
- International Narcotics and Law Enforcement programs will also continue support for the Attorney General's Office, Supreme Court and other agencies to improve the capacity of the criminal justice system and institutions, including the prosecution of key transnational crimes as well as corruption. Funds will support organizational and legislative reforms to move the Indonesian criminal justice system to a more adversarial, transparent, and evidence-based system.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

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 a comprehensive export control law and adoption of a dual-use items list.

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; and promoting Indonesia's cooperation in regional counterterrorism efforts.
- The Mission will also expand support of the National Counter Terrorism Agency (BNPT) through tailor-made consultations and customized courses. U.S. Government resources will assist the BNPT to draft and implement a national emergency response plan and select best practices for integrating offenders into society as productive citizens.

- Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) programs will continue to help Indonesia address gaps in its national export control framework and improve its maritime law enforcement capabilities.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) and Indonesia signed a Compact in late 2011 to provide \$600.0 million over a five year period to work on nutrition, green prosperity, and procurement modernization. MCC programs are projected to be operational in FY2014. MCC finalized the \$12.4 million pre-compact grant, which would be 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. Potential for duplication with USAID is minimal due to the following factors: 1) USAID/Indonesia's Economic Growth, Health and Environment offices are coordinating with MCC country representatives on design of future activities and MCC does not envision a Democracy & Governance component, aside from work on procurement; 2) MCC's activities will have a narrow geographic focus; 3) MCC's activities will not become operational until FY 2014 to coincide with completely new, complementing USAID programs; and 4) MCC is leveraging USAID's ongoing activities in Indonesia to strengthen the Compact.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID created a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) unit in 2012. A full-time M&E officer started in mid-September, and the Mission is hiring a full time Geographic Information System (GIS) specialist. The Mission has increased the number of USAID Forward high-quality evaluations and has begun multi-year evaluation planning, which the upcoming CDCS and Performance Management Plan will further define.

In FY 2012, USAID undertook numerous monitoring and evaluation activities, both to inform the implementation of ongoing activities as well as to serve as a basis for analysis for the 2014-2018 CDCS, including:

- Mid-term evaluations of democracy and governance (DG) and economic growth programs to evaluate program performance and to inform implementation of ongoing activities;
- Final evaluations of education and DG programs to assess impact and implementer performance;
- Assessment of cost-effectiveness of economic policy advisors;
- Evaluation of initial university partnerships to determine the impact of partnerships between U.S. and Indonesian universities on the research capacity of the Indonesian institution;
- Evaluation of the impact of hospital accreditation on quality of health care services;
- Management review of implementation of HIV/AIDS agreements;
- Assessment of Mission activities in Papua and West Papua as well as a needs assessment of the region;
- Gender, Climate Change, Energy, Water, DG, education assessments that will inform the CDCS process; and
- Inclusive Growth Diagnostics.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Mission is committed to the use of M&E results in budget and programmatic choices. Each fiscal year, three percent of USAID program funds are set aside for evaluations. The following are examples of current evaluation results and Mission responses.

- Conclusions and recommendations from the Decentralized Basic Education (DBE) performance evaluation have informed development of the new \$84.0 million flagship basic education program, Prioritizing Reform, Innovation, and Opportunities for Reaching Indonesia's Teachers, Administrators, and Students (PRIORITAS). Originally it was expected that PRIORITAS program would simply continue activities being implemented by DBE. After the report, the follow-on program was revised to 1) better coordinate with government at national, provincial, and district levels; 2) improve sequencing and coordination of program inputs; and 3) limit program objectives and complexity of components.
- Evaluations were also used to improve the sustainability of Indonesian institutions and partnerships. The Aceh Polytechnic (AP) performance evaluation examined the AP's institutional capacity and sustainability. Results of the evaluation have informed AP management strategies, their relationship with corporate partner Chevron, and the continued capacity building support to AP under USAID's new Higher Education Leadership and Management program.
- The Democracy, Rights and Governance Assessment conducted in October 2012 recommended a shift from large project investments in the central government to local government investments. USAID will remain engaged with the central government, but the type of assistance may shift from traditional assistance models. The central government also prefers U.S. partnership-based technical assistance rather than traditional project-based assistance.
- The Papua Assessment conducted in July 2012 concluded that the drivers of vulnerability and marginalization must be addressed in Papua so that it does not slide into deeper cycles of violence and vulnerability. Any potential project design for work in Papua will have a continued focus on service delivery and improving the livelihoods of Papuans.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The 2014 Indonesian presidential elections will be a crucial year for democratic reform in Indonesia. U.S. assistance will continue to support institutions that strengthen transparency, accountability, and good governance, especially civil society institutions, the media, and the judicial system.

U.S. assistance will support improved teaching, management, and governance of primary schools; improved management, research, and teaching in universities; partnerships between U.S. and Indonesian higher education institutions; and scholarships for Indonesian students to study in the United States. The programs will improve access to and quality of Indonesian primary schools and universities, as well as increase the number of Indonesians with the technical capacity, knowledge, and global understanding to strengthen Indonesia's democratic reforms, support sustainable economic growth, and contribute to improved health and nutrition in Indonesia.

U.S. assistance will support Indonesia's efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and protect biodiversity in its tropical forests and marine areas. Through partnerships with the GOI, private sector companies, civil society organizations, and local communities, the United States will help preserve and manage existing natural resources and ecosystems, build community resilience to the adverse effects of climate change and natural disasters, and encourage policy reform efforts to protect the environment.

Through partnerships with the GOI, private sector, professional associations, academic institutions, and local NGOs, U.S. assistance will focus on reducing maternal and infant deaths, and improved control of infectious diseases such as TB, pandemic influenza, neglected tropical diseases, and HIV/AIDS. U.S. assistance will also expand partnerships between U.S. and Indonesian research and academic

institutions and provide support to Indonesian institutions to improve the use of high quality data for policy formulation and program development.

Laos

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Globalization and regionalization continue to influence the Government of Laos (GOL) to open its economy. However, Laos' political system remains firmly in the control of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. U.S. assistance goals include improving governance and increasing the country's capacity to integrate fully into the Association for Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the global economy.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	7,626	*	12,950	5,324
Development Assistance	1,350	*	2,050	700
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	500	500
International Military Education and Training	276	*	400	124
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	*	1,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,000	*	9,000	4,000

Development Assistance

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance supports Laos' integration in the global economy. While past assistance focused on compliance with the requirements of the U.S.–Laos Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA) and accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO), ongoing assistance will support implementation of new laws and regulations adopted as part of Laos' WTO accession and help Laos meet the requirements for joining the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) in 2015. This includes developing relevant capacities within both the public and private sectors, as well as increasing public understanding of these trade agreements and their implications for Laos.

U.S. assistance will help build the necessary political will and capacity for Laos to integrate fully with international markets as well as the rest of the AEC, thereby narrowing the development gap among ASEAN member countries and creating a stronger trading partner for the United States.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support the GOL efforts to comply with and implement existing and future trade agreements, including compliance with WTO Accession Action Plans, fulfilling commitments under the U.S.-Laos BTA, and helping Laos achieve AEC requirements in 2015.
- Programs will improve the ability of government ministries, the National Assembly, and the courts to develop, administer, and adjudicate economic laws and regulations.
- Activities will strengthen private sector advocacy to strengthen public-private dialogue in the course of GOL economic integration efforts.

Foreign Military Financing

Foreign Military Financing programs will help professionalize the Lao military, increase officers' ability to engage with the United States, and build an indigenous demining capability.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will build the Lao military's English language training and humanitarian demining capacities.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET) 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 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.

Key Intervention:

- IMET courses will teach Ministry of National Defense personnel how a military establishment functions in a democracy, while providing a better understanding of professional military standards and responsibilities.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Laos' weak law-enforcement makes the country vulnerable to various forms of illicit activities, including drug trafficking. Although estimated opium cultivation dropped 94 percent from 1998 to 2007, the trend has reversed and cultivation is now climbing at a worrying pace. Methamphetamine addiction, too, is currently rising rapidly within the country, even as large flows of methamphetamines and other drugs transit Laos to other countries. U.S. assistance continues to prioritize drug addiction prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation, while putting more emphasis on the training of law enforcement and criminal justice personnel.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support Lao efforts to fight drug trafficking and addiction, and build the professional capacity of new partners in the Customs Office, the Ministry of Justice, and the Office of the Supreme Prosecutor.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Clearance of unexploded ordnance (UXO) plays a significant role in expanding economic development in Laos and promotes goodwill between Laos and the United States by removing dangerous explosives that continue to maim and kill Lao citizens each year. The Department of State is expanding efforts in victims' assistance, particularly in the area of emergency first response. UXO contamination also negatively affects infrastructure development and exacerbates Laos' new food security challenges. Significant portions of Laos' already minimal arable land area are increasingly being acquired by foreign industrial agriculture concessions, primarily for rubber, cassava and eucalyptus plantations. 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 GOL UXO abatement agencies.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support a district survey project that will help the Lao government prioritize clearance efforts in areas most contaminated by UXO and most viable for agricultural development.
- Programs will reduce the impact of UXO on primary 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.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) conducted an inclusive growth diagnostic study between September 2012 and January 2013. The results of this analysis indicated that Laos needs to strengthen human capital, improve its regulatory framework to increase competitiveness and attract foreign investment, and improve transportation in order to fully integrate in the global economy. USAID will support the development and implementation of key economic legislation in Laos.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The current Laos-United States International and ASEAN Integration (LUNA-Lao) project will end in September 2013. The follow-on program will build on the successes of LUNA-Lao, the recommendations from the midterm evaluation in November 2011, the Lao growth diagnostic study of January 2013, and input from the GOL and U.S. Government agencies.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The new follow-on program to LUNA-Lao will use the findings of the mid-term evaluation, which identified the need to build GOL capacity to implement laws and regulations conducive to international trade and competitive business practices. The evaluation recommends focusing on outreach to the private sector regarding the benefits of these new reforms and how to take advantage of them, since the purpose of the reforms is to ultimately enable private sector growth.

Malaysia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

A peaceful, secure and stable Southeast Asian country with a predominantly Muslim population, Malaysia plays an influential role with its neighbors and in regional and international fora. There is strong potential for a fundamentally positive and lasting transformation of the U.S.-Malaysia relationship to promote U.S. strategic goals. Under Prime Minister Najib Razak's leadership, Malaysia has sought a closer relationship with the United States and collaboration in areas of mutual interest. U.S. foreign assistance in Malaysia has focused on law enforcement, non-proliferation, counterterrorism, rule of law, and expanding military-to-military ties.

As a result, the United States has helped Malaysia become a reliable partner in maintaining regional stability, fighting terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), and strengthening key regional and global institutions that will contribute to the United States' security. Counterterrorism assistance builds capacity within Malaysian law enforcement and judicial organizations responsible for combating terrorism, and supports activities to improve Malaysia's border security. Counter-proliferation assistance strengthens Malaysia's ability to prevent transshipments of controlled munitions, dual-use commodities, and WMD commodities. Military assistance and training builds critical capabilities among Malaysia's armed forces, allowing it to take on an expanded international role, including peacekeeping operations and participation in stabilization efforts in Afghanistan.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	2,329	*	2,970	641
International Military Education and Training	829	*	900	71
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	800	800
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	*	1,270	-230

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET) continues to be the cornerstone of the United States' bilateral military engagement with the Malaysian Armed Forces (MAF). IMET-funded courses expose defense personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas such as peacekeeping, increase the professionalization of the armed forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Key Intervention:

- IMET 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. IMET will also help train military personnel in conducting multinational operations, medical and stabilization operations, peacekeeping, intelligence functions, and effective defense resource management.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

The presence of a Resident Legal Advisor is a high U.S. foreign assistance priority in Malaysia and is critical to maintaining and expanding extensive cooperation with prosecutors on issues such as counter-terrorism, non-proliferation, counter-narcotics, wildlife and intellectual property crimes, and trafficking in persons. In 2012, the Malaysian government repealed the 50 year-old Internal Security Act, which allowed for years-long detention without judicial review, and replaced it with new legislation focused on prosecuting terrorism and better protecting civil liberties. This change represents a shift in Malaysia's approach to security offenses away from preventive detention to a system based on investigations, arrests, and prosecutions. This provides the United States an opportunity to continue training and working with the Malaysian law enforcement and justice community as they are increasingly expected to use standard investigative and prosecutorial skills. The government has announced plans to implement additional legislative changes to further strengthen civil liberties, which the United States is actively supporting.

Key Interventions:

- FY 2014 INCLE funding supports the ongoing efforts of the Government of Malaysia (GOM) to improve its legal framework, institutions, and practice in order to deal more effectively with transnational crime. Assistance may include targeted support on issues, such as counter-terrorism, counter-proliferation, trafficking in persons, wildlife trafficking, and immigration, as well as expanded cooperation on general criminal justice system development, such as in the areas of prosecutor training and police-prosecutors cooperation.
- Funding will support the Resident Legal Advisor to strengthen counterterrorism, counter-proliferation, and broader law enforcement cooperation with Malaysia.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Counterterrorism: Unlike its Southeast Asian neighbors, Malaysia has been fortunate in not having been the victim of a terrorist attack in recent years. However, Malaysian officials are keenly aware that terrorists are present in the country, maintain links with terrorist organizations abroad, and use Malaysia as a meeting and planning location. As a result of training funded through the Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related (NADR) programs, Malaysian leaders have taken a strong stance against terrorism and Malaysian law enforcement agencies have actively cooperated in counter-terrorism efforts. The repeal of the Internal Security Act is forcing Malaysian law enforcement for the first time to investigate, collect evidence, and prepare legal cases to try terrorist suspects for criminal activities. NADR counter-terrorism programs are giving Malaysian law enforcement the necessary skills to identify, apprehend, detain, and prosecute terrorists.

Key Interventions:

- Funds provided through the Department of State's Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) Program will continue to train Malaysian law enforcement and judicial officials to deter, detect and respond to terrorist threats and to strengthen counterterrorism cooperation with countries in the region.
- ATA will maintain its strategic focus on building the capacity of Malaysian law enforcement agencies to secure its borders and prevent terrorists from entering or transiting through Malaysia.

Strategic Trade and Border Controls: Malaysia's porous maritime and land borders create difficulties for countering proliferation, and for combating terrorists and transnational crime. Malaysia continues to be used as a transit/transshipment point for WMD-related items and dual-use commodities. U.S. assistance is building capacity among Malaysian agencies to increase their ability to implement and enforce the Strategic Trade Act (STA), which took full effect in July 2011. The STA gives Malaysia a legal basis to license exports of strategic items, interdict shipments subject to the STA's jurisdiction, and discourage proliferators. NADR Export Control and Border Security (EXBS) assistance will enable Malaysia to

partner with the United States in maintaining stability, countering proliferation, fighting terrorism, and strengthening regional and global institutions.

Key Interventions:

- The EXBS program will continue to build Malaysia's capacity to implement and enforce the STA through training for enforcement agencies on effectively uncovering, investigating, and prosecuting STA violations.
- EXBS funding will provide broad-based training to Malaysian licensing and enforcement officials on control lists and catch-all controls.
- EXBS will equip and train customs officials to institute a comprehensive risk analysis system and to perform targeted searches of cargo undergoing transshipment or transit at Malaysian ports.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

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 under IMET. Training goals, policies, and issues were discussed in detail to ensure a comprehensive and mutually agreed upon training plan is developed to meet training goals.

The IMET training program is coordinated, reviewed, and approved by Pacific Command and the Defense Security Cooperation Agency during the annual Security Cooperation Education and Training Working Group meeting. Recommendations from this meeting were incorporated into the training program. Course feedback questionnaires were used to assess the effectiveness of training, collect student demographics, and gather information on the overall training experience so that continuous improvements could be made to the program.

The Embassy's Regional Security Officer (RSO) works with the Department of State's ATA program to ensure that the long-term objectives of the program are being achieved. Comprehensive program reviews are conducted every three years, the last review taking place in 2010. 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 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 evaluated by the Office of Export Control Cooperation in the Department of State's Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation Affairs, on an annual basis using the EXBS Rating Assessment Tool. More comprehensive external evaluations are conducted every several years.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Results of the monitoring and evaluation indicate that IMET graduates rise within their career field and assume prominent positions within their organizations. They have advanced key security initiatives such as increased participation in multilateral exercises, extension of the Malaysian stabilization mission in Afghanistan, and continued support of U.S. ship visits to Malaysian ports. 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. boarding courses are employed as instructors in conducting customized in-country boarding courses. ATA-funded programs have increased the Malaysian police's ability to detect, deter and investigate both criminal and terrorist activities. The RSO coordinates with Department of State's Diplomatic Security and Malaysian law enforcement organizations to ensure that training is meeting the needs and goals of the host country. Use of the EXBS Rating Assessment Tool indicated that Malaysia had made significant progress in 2011 in implementing its Strategic Trade Act. Additional resources will be allocated in 2014 to strengthen licensing, enforcement, investigation and prosecution skills, and targeted industry compliance programs.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The FY 2014 plans will augment our long-standing relationship with the Malaysian Armed Forces with continued focus on training personnel in career-enhancing Professional Military Education courses. This will enable post to maintain 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. ATA-funded activities will continue to focus on helping Malaysian authorities develop the expertise required to prevent cyber terrorism, conduct complex investigations, and prevent terrorists from entering or transiting through Malaysian territory. EXBS assistance will continue to strengthen licensing capabilities within the Strategic Trade Secretariat and other licensing agencies. More advanced training for investigators and prosecutors, together with technical advice provided by a Department of Justice legal advisor, will help Malaysia implement and enforce its export control law effectively.

Marshall Islands

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Comprised of isolated, sparsely-populated, low-lying atolls spread over nearly two million square kilometers between Hawaii and Guam, the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) is particularly vulnerable to natural disasters and illegal fishing. The country has limited resources and capacity to address these risks. U.S. assistance builds the RMI's capacity to increase maritime security and strengthen disaster management.

The Compact of Free Association between the United States and the RMI, entered into in 1986 and amended in 2004, obligates the U.S. Government to provide grant and program assistance for the common defense of the RMI and the United States. Compact grants are primarily funded and implemented by the U.S. Department of Interior, and therefore are not represented in the assistance programs below. The RMI continues to be an important security partner as it hosts the U.S. Army on the Kwajalein Atoll installation, part of the Army's Space and Missile Defense Command.

On November 4, 2008, U.S. Congress transferred responsibility for disaster assistance and reconstruction services in the RMI from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	536	*	550	14
Development Assistance	492	*	500	8
International Military Education and Training	44	*	50	6

Development Assistance

The RMI is becoming increasingly vulnerable to natural disasters such as tropical storms, typhoons, and drought, which are all expected to increase in frequency and intensity due to climate change. By integrating USAID's disaster response in the host government's development policies and strategies, U.S. assistance will support the RMI's Office of the Chief Secretary (OCS) and vulnerable populations in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from natural disasters.

DA will be used to reduce the impacts of future disasters and maintain mechanisms to respond when needed. DA funding will also cover expenses related to response in the period between the event and a Presidential Disaster Declaration. Should the Declaration occur this funding will be reimbursed by FEMA. U.S. assistance will reduce response time in a number of emergencies by pre-positioning supplies and equipment, establishing stand-by emergency service agreements, and conducting training exercises to coordinate disaster response efforts and test systems. These initiatives will help save lives by reducing response time during disasters while lowering the cost and management burdens of delivering basic needs during an emergency.

Key Intervention:

- With \$0.5 million of FY 2014 resources, USAID will strengthen host country capacity and ownership in disaster preparedness by: 1) training local disaster responders on standards in water, sanitation and hygiene, food security, transitional shelter and camp management, distribution of food and non-food items; 2) maintaining warehouses and pre-positioning goods and materials that are critical for USAID's emergency relief operations; 3) conducting table-top exercises to simulate and test USAID's emergency response and reconstruction contingency plans and the Relief Operations Plan of OCS; and 4) pre-positioning engineering designs for selected public infrastructure, utilities and houses appropriate for those residing in the main and outer islands that USAID would rebuild.

International Military Education and Training

The RMI Sea Patrol has very limited capability to detect, deter, and defend its vast maritime Exclusive Economic Zone against domestic and transnational crime. U.S. assistance complements Compact grant assistance by strengthening RMI's security capabilities. International Military Education Training (IMET) provides professional training for RMI Sea Patrol staff to build the country's maritime law enforcement capacity.

Key Intervention:

- To improve the capacity and professionalism of RMI's maritime officers, the Department of State will continue to support training on the latest ship boarding and high seas vessel inspection protocols and conduct joint maritime security operations.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2012, USAID conducted an assessment to evaluate the programmatic and financial performance of its Disaster Mitigation, Relief and Reconstruction program that will end in August 2013. The assessment helped determine priorities for the remainder of the program's period and informed the design of the follow-on project. A key finding of the assessment, which will become a core component of the follow-on disaster preparedness project, includes the need for the host country to forge stronger partnerships with local non-governmental organizations, including faith-based organizations and academic institutions.

USAID also continues to routinely monitor progress through portfolio reviews, regular reporting, and site visits. In FY 2012, USAID conducted a Mission-wide portfolio review for the Pacific Islands that focused on program results and performance indicators, financial performance, evaluations, implementation progress and challenges, and anticipated results in FY 2013. The results of these portfolio reviews served as the basis for the preparation of the FY 2012 Performance Plan and Report.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The assessment of the Disaster Mitigation, Relief and Reconstruction Program led to the development of practical tools to support logistics planning for the rapid delivery of disaster assistance. These tools provide vital information to facilitate implementation of a proactive disaster response, delivery of pre-positioned emergency supplies and timely dispatch of humanitarian workers. The assessment also supported USAID's greater focus on contingency planning, monitoring and evaluation, and building local capacity for disaster management in its new five-year, follow-on project.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Program reviews determined that partnerships with the host government and local organizations need to be strengthened to ensure sustainability. USAID expects to streamline procedures that facilitate delivery of its disaster assistance to reduce lead time needed for

reconstruction once a disaster hits, and improve the capacity of local disaster responders to provide emergency assistance.

Micronesia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Comprised of 607 islands spread over a million square miles of ocean, the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) is highly vulnerable to natural disasters including typhoons, landslides, drought, and wave surge. Over half of the population and supporting infrastructure are located in low-lying coastal areas. To protect public health and safety, U.S. assistance increases FSM's disaster management capacity. The Compact of Free Association between the United States and FSM, entered into in 1986 and amended in 2004, obligates the U.S. Government to provide grant and program assistance to FSM. Compact grants are primarily funded and implemented by the U.S. Department of Interior, and therefore are not represented in the assistance programs below.

On November 4, 2008, primary Federal responsibility for disaster assistance to the FSM was transferred from the Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	492	*	500	8
Development Assistance	492	*	500	8

Development Assistance

Given the exposure to natural hazards and the low resilience of many of the island communities, it is critical to ensure disaster preparedness and management measures are in place at the national, state, and local levels. U.S. assistance seeks to build the capacity of FSM's Office of Environment and Emergency Management (OEEM) and of vulnerable populations in disaster preparedness, emergency response and recovery, and post-disaster reconstruction. The disaster management program will integrate disaster risk reduction and USAID's disaster response in the host government's development policies and strategies.

DA will be used to reduce the impacts of future disasters and maintain mechanisms to respond when needed. DA funding will also cover expenses related to response in the period between the event and a Presidential Disaster Declaration. Should the Declaration occur this funding will be reimbursed by FEMA. U.S. assistance will reduce response time in a number of emergencies by pre-positioning supplies and equipment, establishing stand-by emergency service agreements, and conducting training exercises to coordinate disaster response efforts and test systems. These initiatives will help save lives by reducing response time during disasters while lowering the cost and management burdens of delivering basic needs during an emergency.

Key Intervention:

- USAID will strengthen host country capacity and ownership in disaster preparedness through a variety of activities: 1) training local disaster responders on standards in water, sanitation and hygiene, food security, transitional shelter and camp management, distribution of food and non-food items; 2) maintaining warehouses and pre-positioning goods and materials that are critical in USAID's emergency relief operations; 3) conducting table-top exercises to simulate and test USAID's

emergency response and reconstruction contingency plans and the Relief Operations Plan of OEEM; and 4) pre-positioning engineering designs for selected public infrastructure, utilities and houses that USAID would rebuild in the main and outer islands.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2012, USAID conducted an assessment to evaluate the programmatic and financial performance of its Disaster Mitigation, Relief and Reconstruction Program that will end in August 2013. The assessment helped determine priorities for the remainder of the program's period and informed the design of the follow-on project. A key finding of the assessment, which will become a core component of the follow-on disaster preparedness project, is the need to strengthen host country capacity building by forging stronger partnerships with local non-governmental organizations, including faith-based organizations and academic institutions.

USAID also continues to routinely monitor progress through portfolio reviews, regular reporting, and site visits. In FY 2012, USAID conducted a Mission-wide portfolio review for the Pacific Islands that focused on program results and performance indicators, financial performance, completed evaluations, implementation progress and challenges, and anticipated results in FY 2013 (including priorities, planned obligations and procurements). The results of this portfolio review served as the basis for the preparation of the FY 2012 Performance Plan and Report.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The assessment of the Disaster Mitigation, Relief and Reconstruction Program led to the development of practical tools to support logistics planning for the rapid delivery of disaster assistance. These tools provide vital information to facilitate implementation of a proactive disaster response, delivery of pre-positioned emergency supplies and timely dispatch of humanitarian workers. The assessment also supported USAID's greater focus on contingency planning, monitoring and evaluation, and building local capacity for disaster management in its new five-year, follow-on project.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Program reviews determined that partnerships with the host government and local organizations need to be strengthened to ensure sustainability. USAID expects to achieve a more streamlined procedure to facilitate delivery of USAID disaster assistance, preposition engineering designs for key public infrastructure and utilities to reduce lead-time needed for post-disaster reconstruction, and improve capacity of local disaster responders in providing emergency assistance.

Mongolia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Mongolia's rate of economic growth has been one of the highest in the world and continues to be the highest in Asia. Mongolia's medium-term prospects are promising, with economic growth projected to be in the double digits according to the World Bank. Potential new financial profits for both the Government of Mongolia (GOM) and the private sector, primarily from mining, could bring increased opportunities for economic diversification, improvements in education, infrastructure, and social programs. With strong economic growth, however, comes the risk of increasing mismanagement and corruption. Thus, U.S. assistance is designed to promote private sector-led growth and long-term capital investment as well as to aid the GOM address corruption, strengthen legal reforms, and create greater transparency and accountability. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will collaborate with the GOM to develop a self-sustaining, legacy-based partnership that builds on the successes of current programs in accelerating government effectiveness and transparency as well as increasing sustainable economic growth. Funding will provide the foundation necessary to implement this legacy program that focuses remaining assistance efforts along the course of a smooth and gradual drawdown to ensure that the gains made are sustained. U.S. training and equipment will help professionalize Mongolia's defense forces and bolster its participation in United Nations peacekeeping operations (UN PKO). Due to Mongolia's highly porous borders and geographic proximity to regional proliferators, U.S. assistance will also support nonproliferation activities.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	7,125	*	11,310	4,185
Development Assistance	3,000	*	7,820	4,820
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	*	2,400	-600
International Military Education and Training	875	*	850	-25
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	250	*	240	-10

Development Assistance

Opportunities for Inclusive Growth Increased: Although Mongolia anticipates strong natural resource driven growth, it is not adequately prepared for the massive expansion of the economy and the speed of transition. Complex economic, governance, environmental, and capacity issues persist and widening social inequalities are a concern. USAID will focus its efforts on improving the business environment in order to generate employment, facilitate diversification of the economy, and increase trade and investment. In doing so, USAID will specifically target implementation and enforcement of reforms on how the government, at all levels, and other sectors of society operate, while emphasizing the importance of the private sector's involvement in the policy formulation process.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$2.5 million will support the GOM's effort to advance legal and regulatory reforms that will strengthen Mongolia's competitiveness and increase diversification across various sectors of the economy, including financial services. U.S. assistance will focus on building capacity among

government officials in selected GOM agencies to acquire and apply reform-minded techniques and practices.

- FY 2014 funding of \$1.8 million will help Mongolia's private sector compete domestically and internationally. U.S. assistance promotes private sector-led training initiatives on international industry standards, improves marketing and management, and builds stronger business and trade associations across industries to increase sales and firm-level investment in specific Mongolian small- and medium-sized enterprise operations.

Government Effectiveness and Accountability Improved: The exploitation of Mongolia's natural resource wealth could exacerbate the shortcomings of its still-nascent democracy. Conversely, with stronger governance mechanisms in place, Mongolia's natural resource wealth could help consolidate democracy and stimulate economic growth. Sustainable improvements in governance, including the greater participation of women, the disabled and other marginalized groups in all levels of government and civil society, are necessary to strengthen the democratic principles of pluralism, equality, and representation in Mongolia's government. USAID is working to enhance the capacity of the GOM to transparently advance its goals of sustained economic growth and poverty reduction through two projects: 1) Strengthening Transparency and Governance at the national level; and 2) Active Partnerships and Public Engagement for Accountable Localities (APPEAL) at the provincial and local levels.

Key interventions:

- U.S. assistance in the amount of \$2.6 million will support the implementation of legislation promoting transparency and strengthening anti-corruption measures at all levels of government.
- U.S.-funded programs of \$1.0 million will help increase citizen and civil society participation in economic and budgetary decision-making, legislative development, as well as implementation and oversight at the national and sub-national levels.

Foreign Military Financing

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) for Mongolia will continue to build and maintain the country's growing peacekeeping capacity. FMF-funded programs are vital to Mongolia's development of a fully deployable, self-sufficient Peace Support Operations (PSO) Brigade. In April 2012, the Mongolian Armed Forces (MAF) met the government's goal of deploying a full peacekeeping battalion to a UN peacekeeping mission, an 850-troop contingent to South Sudan in support of the UN Mission to the Republic of South Sudan.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will help provide critical communications equipment; personal protective equipment; engineering vehicles; logistics equipment; and English language labs to support Mongolia's peacekeeping capacity.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET) expose Mongolia's military personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, and increase the professionalization of the armed forces. As an example of how vital IMET is to Mongolia's international presence, IMET graduates have led all ten Mongolian units to Iraq and all units to Afghanistan, have held key positions in UN PKO missions, and hold senior positions in the Ministry of Defense and the MAF General Staff.

Key Intervention:

- IMET 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

capability and to create and maintain English language labs, including supporting English language teachers dedicated to those language labs.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

The goal of the Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS) program is to ensure that Mongolia furthers its work to establish a strategic trade control licensing organization and that licensing organization personnel are properly trained in export classification based on Mongolia's notional control list. EXBS funding will also be used to increase enforcement capabilities for customs and border guards at ports of entry and green borders.

Key Intervention:

- EXBS programs will provide practical training to implement and enforce relevant authorities, support the drafting of secondary legislation and regulations, and establish a robust dual-use and munitions export license process that conforms to international nonproliferation standards.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

In October 2007, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) signed a five-year, \$285.0 million Compact with the GOM. Five projects are nearing completion. The strategic investments of the Compact will increase economic activity through: 1) improving the land registration system, helping people in poorer urban areas register their land and providing for sustainable management and use of rangelands in selected peri-urban areas; 2) improving vocational training to help Mongolians qualify for more demanding and financially rewarding market-oriented jobs; 3) ensuring that Mongolians become healthier and more productive as they enter the marketplace; 4) increasing the adoption of energy-efficient and lower-emission appliances; and 5) increasing Mongolia's transportation axis by completing critical road connections. The MCC Compact ends in FY 2013, and it is anticipated that it will not be renewed.

Although MCC activities are distinct from USAID efforts, the two agencies meet frequently to discuss potential overlap and areas of possible cooperation.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The Defense Attaché Office (DAO) manages Mongolia's FMF, Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI), and IMET programs. Upon receipt of FMF equipment, DAO personnel conduct joint inventories with their MAF counterparts. The DAO also processes IMET applications, ensuring all applicants are screened by Post.

During FY 2012, USAID conducted an internal review of its flagship project, the Business-Plus Initiative Project (BPI). The review examined the project design assumptions, operating environment, and lessons learned from the initial implementation experience.

USAID is also planning to conduct a Control Environment and Risk Assessment for Field Operations of Mercy Corps under the APPEAL project in FY 2013.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The BPI review revealed that some public-private partnerships should be discontinued until a more conducive institutional environment develops. Programs were adjusted to focus more on strategic outreach to the public in order to build a working consensus on necessary reforms needed to improve the business environment in Mongolia.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: USAID’s efforts in Mongolia continue to achieve substantive, structural change. For example, laws and regulations drafted and passed have helped streamline business practices to ease the process for: obtaining construction permits, establishing new businesses, acquiring electricity connections, and engaging in cross-border trading. USAID’s shift to long-term sustainable development encouraged the expansion of the private sector by reducing regulations, simplifying compliance with the tax code, and improving management practices, which has provided more opportunities for marginalized citizens to benefit from a growing economy. Success in this area has led USAID to begin focusing on transitioning the U.S.-Mongolia relationship from a development relationship to a sustainable commercial partnership.

CDCS Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Request
TOTAL	7,820
Government effectiveness and accountability improved	3,550
Development Assistance	3,550
2.2 Good Governance	2,550
2.4 Civil Society	1,000
of which Objective 6:	285
6.1 Program Design and Learning	107
6.2 Administration and Oversight	178
Opportunities for inclusive growth increased	4,270
Development Assistance	4,270
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,270
of which Objective 6:	342
6.1 Program Design and Learning	128
6.2 Administration and Oversight	214

Papua New Guinea

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

While Papua New Guinea (PNG) has made significant economic progress, growth has not been inclusive or broad-based. According to the World Health Organization, PNG has the lowest health conditions in the Pacific region. Among the leading causes of mortality are HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), pneumonia, and malaria. TB and pneumonia have high prevalence rates and are often associated with HIV infection. Limited human and organizational capacity and poorly functioning health systems are key contributors to health problems in PNG. Addressing these problems with U.S. assistance will help ensure a healthier, more productive society and promote stability in PNG. The United States will build local capacity and strengthen health systems to reduce HIV prevalence and prevent the further spread of HIV in the general population.

As the most populous Pacific Island country, PNG has the potential to play a critical role in promoting peace and stability in the region. The Papua New Guinea Defense Force is seeking to strengthen its role in maritime and border security, as well as expand its participation in international peacekeeping operations. U.S. assistance through International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs will help strengthen the capacity of the PNG Defense Force as it strives to meet these goals. The United States will fund the participation of PNG Defense Force officials in training programs targeted at maritime security and professional leadership development for senior non-commissioned and junior officers.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	5,000	*	5,030	30
Global Health Programs - State	2,500	*	2,280	-220
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,500	*	2,500	-
International Military Education and Training	-	*	250	250

Global Health Programs

PNG has the highest rate of HIV/AIDS among Pacific Island nations. PNG's HIV/AIDS problem is challenging the country's already weak health system. U.S. assistance focuses on increasing the capacity of local organizations and the Government of PNG (GoPNG) at the national and provincial levels to improve HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment. Assistance provided through the Global Health Program (GHP) will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) implement GHP – State programs to support the GoPNG's efforts to address the HIV/AIDS epidemic. USAID implements sustainable HIV/AIDS prevention and service delivery models that are being replicated and scaled up by the GoPNG and other donors. CDC provides technical assistance to the National Department of Health (NDOH) and provincial health departments to implement the 2011-2015 National HIV and AIDS Strategy and the 2011-2020 National Health Plan. Additionally,

programs will include prevention and treatment of gender-based violence (GBV). U.S. government agencies working on health in PNG closely collaborate on efforts through the Inter-Agency Health Team.

Key Interventions:

- PNG will receive \$2.3 million to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).
- USAID will build the capacity of the Department of Health and local partners to implement the Continuum of Prevention to Care and Treatment (CoPCT) model. The CoPCT increases access to HIV/AIDS services for key populations through the coordination and consolidation of prevention, treatment and support services. USAID will use GHP-State funds to scale up the CoPCT model and strengthen GBV services for key populations. USAID will focus on preventing GBV, providing services for GBV survivors, and referring them to HIV/AIDS services while maintaining an emphasis on the training and capacity building of women and marginalized groups.
- Technical assistance provided by CDC will strengthen health systems and support strong linkages to activities implemented by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. The CDC plans to continue to fund and partner with the World Health Organization through a centrally-managed cooperative agreement that began in FY 2009 and is planned for renewal in FY 2014.
- USAID will mobilize and train peers and volunteers to increase use of HIV prevention services and continue to provide critical care, support and treatment services in the National Capital District and Madang province. To strengthen health systems, USAID will improve supply chain management and strengthen data management among local partners and GoPNG counterparts by standardizing procedures and indicators.

International Military Education and Training

IMET courses and training expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET-funded programs in PNG will focus on improving maritime security and supporting the professional development of senior non-commissioned and junior officers to strengthen the country's border security and international peacekeeping capabilities.

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will finance the participation of PNG Defense Force personnel in U.S. military training programs that increase their skills in managing a successful maritime domain surveillance program. Such training is essential to increasing the PNG Defense Force's ability to carry out its responsibilities to prevent illegal exploitation of the country's maritime resource and to interdict illegal narcotics, arms, migrants, and trafficked persons moving through its maritime domain. Other IMET programs will offer professional development training as well as tactical courses designed to improve the PNG Defense Forces' capabilities to secure its borders and participate in international peacekeeping efforts.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2012, USAID completed an independent performance evaluation of its Technical Support for HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care, and Treatment project in PNG. The evaluation had three major objectives: assess the effectiveness, efficiency and quality of the project; propose short-term recommendations for the remaining 12 months of the contract; and document lessons learned to inform the design of a follow-on activity.

USAID continues to routinely monitor progress through portfolio reviews, regular reporting, and site visits. In FY 2012, USAID conducted a Mission-wide portfolio review for the Pacific Islands that focused on program results and performance indicators, financial performance, completed evaluations, implementation progress and challenges, and anticipated results in FY 2013 (including priorities, planned obligations and procurements). The results of this portfolio review served as the basis for the preparation of the FY 2012 Performance Plan and Report.

The Defense Attaché Office in Suva has responsibility for security cooperation activities in PNG. In collaboration with the host nation defense leadership and the U.S. Pacific Command, the Defense Attaché Office leads annual monitoring, evaluation, and planning meetings on the broad range of U.S. Government security cooperation activities in Papua New Guinea, including IMET. Their monitoring and evaluation is supplemented by ongoing engagement with the leadership of the PNG Defense Force by a locally-engaged Security Cooperation Assistant based at U.S. Embassy Port Moresby. The PNG Country Team regularly assesses the effectiveness of IMET training, both in developing professional capacity and in ensuring access and influence with the host nation military, as part of its annual review process.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The independent performance evaluation of USAID's Technical Support for HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care, and Treatment project in PNG concluded that it is targeting key populations appropriately, meeting their HIV-related needs, and making a positive difference in their lives. The evaluation also cited that the project's CoPCT model is an effective mechanism for sustaining services that can be easily replicated. The evaluation recommended that programming be scaled up within the existing geographic focus areas and expanded in scope to address critical issues that affect the success of HIV activities, most importantly the integration of GBV and strategic information systems, as well as other key health issues. The new five-year, follow-on program fully incorporates all these findings and recommendations.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Performance reviews indicated that USAID needs to strengthen GBV and strategic information efforts in its new HIV/AIDS program. To help address the lack of GBV services in PNG, USAID plans to allocate more resources for GBV interventions through a variety of efforts including the hiring of a dedicated Gender Officer, establishing a family support center, and supporting safe houses for women.

To help local partners improve the use of strategic data for program monitoring and evaluation, USAID will provide intensive on-the-job technical assistance and mentoring to local partner staff and stakeholders. Moreover, USAID will establish systems to improve coordination of data between the Provincial Health Offices and National AIDS Councils. USAID will also collaborate with the NDOH and other partners to conduct a National Integrated Bio-Behavioral Survey. The objective of the survey will be to estimate HIV prevalence and assess demographics and behavioral risk factors associated with HIV infection at both national and regional levels.

Philippines

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance priorities in the Philippines mirror overall U.S. foreign policy goals for the East Asia and Pacific region: promoting peace, stability, security, and prosperity. Security assistance supports the Administration's strategic rebalance toward Asia by helping the Philippines become a more capable partner in promoting regional security. Development resources will accelerate support for the Partnership for Growth (PfG) and help the Philippines achieve broad-based and inclusive economic growth, while continuing to strengthen the foundations for a more peaceful and well-governed state that rejects terrorism in the conflict-affected areas of Mindanao. U.S. assistance seeks to maximize the impact of security sector and development assistance programs in the Philippines through an effective whole-of-government approach guided by a focused strategy.

The FY 2014 Request includes \$9.5 million to support the Philippines Office for the Pacific. The Philippines Office for the Pacific will implement strategic interventions to address climate change-related challenges to the economic development and social well-being of the people in the Pacific Islands region. Development resources will help reduce Pacific Small Island Developing States' vulnerabilities to the adverse effects of climate change and increase their resilience to natural disasters.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	155,784	*	187,982	32,198
Development Assistance	81,055	*	87,682	6,627
Foreign Military Financing	27,000	*	50,000	23,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	33,800	*	31,500	-2,300
International Military Education and Training	1,954	*	1,700	-254
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,450	*	8,000	5,550
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	9,525	*	9,100	-425

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	155,784	*	187,982	32,198
Philippines Office for the Pacific	9,500	*	9,500	-
Development Assistance	9,500	*	9,500	-
Other	146,284	*	178,482	32,198
Development Assistance	71,555	*	78,182	6,627
Foreign Military Financing	27,000	*	50,000	23,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	33,800	*	31,500	-2,300

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Military Education and Training	1,954	*	1,700	-254
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,450	*	8,000	5,550
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	9,525	*	9,100	-425

Development Assistance

Broad-Based and Inclusive Growth Accelerated and Sustained: The Philippines' steady progress in economic performance continued in large part due to sound macroeconomic policies, increased export growth and foreign direct investment, improved competitiveness rankings, and the national government's steadfast commitment to pursue reform. To sustain this growth and ensure inclusiveness, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will more deeply invest through PfG in improving governance at national and local levels, expanding fiscal space, and strengthening human capacity. U.S. assistance will improve the regulatory framework, strengthen the rule of law, and promote sustainable and efficient fiscal policies. U.S. assistance will also engage Philippine educational institutions to leverage improvements in early grade reading, higher education efficiency, science and technology, and research. Strengthening linkages between academia and industry will ensure that the workforce is competitively trained to provide the necessary human capital for economic growth. USAID works closely with the Philippine government in designing and implementing programs, developing appropriate mechanisms, describing intended impacts, and identifying key economic barometers to assess progress and evaluate success.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will increase the efficiency of the judiciary by reducing docket congestion, minimizing court delays, and promoting initiatives that strengthen contract enforcement and protect intellectual property rights. These improvements in efficiency will decrease the cost of doing business and increase investor confidence.
- USAID will improve the effectiveness of independent accountability offices in detecting and prosecuting large-scale corruption through training and systems improvements, and by mobilizing civil society to improve anticorruption enforcement.
- Foreign assistance programs will support the Philippines in improving fiscal policies including greater transparency in budget management, revenue collection, and government expenditures.
- In preparation for negotiating free trade agreements, including the Trans Pacific Partnership, USAID will help create a regulatory environment more conducive to increasing trade competitiveness and investment opportunities.
- USAID will help secondary cities become engines for growth and innovation by streamlining the business permitting processes; strengthening partnerships among the pilot city governments, local civil society groups, academic institutions, and business associations; and improving the capacity of city governments to implement sound investment policies and encourage private sector innovation.
- Assistance programs will increase opportunities for faculty exchange, scholarships, and joint research with U.S. universities to strengthen science, technology, research, and innovation.

Peace and Stability in Conflict-Affected Areas in Mindanao Improved: While Mindanao remains an area prone to conflict where threats of terrorism persist, it also is the Philippines' largest and potentially most productive region. While violence remains scattered at a relatively low-level, it discourages investment, drains government resources and poses a continuing risk of international terrorism that directly threatens U.S. national interests. U.S. assistance will focus selectively on areas that pose a particular risk for transnational terrorism. To improve peace and stability in conflict-affected areas of Mindanao, resources

increase the capacity of local government to deliver services and increase civic engagement, especially with women and youth.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will fund programs that improve local government's ability to develop budgets and deliver basic services.
- USAID will increase civic education regarding important social and political issues such as voter education, human rights, and gender equality.
- USAID will also educate and train more out-of-school youth by increasing access to alternative learning models and relevant life skills training.

Environmental Resilience Improved: Because much of the population relies on agriculture, fishing, forestry and tourism for their livelihoods, the environment and natural resources sector serves as a foundation for inclusive economic growth. This relationship between the environment and economic growth is increasingly under threat from global climate change, as the effects from typhoons, flooding, drought, and other climate-related changes cause devastating environmental and socio-economic shocks. U.S. assistance to the Philippines will improve environmental resilience by reducing the risks of disaster and biodiversity loss, strengthening the conservation and management of natural resources, increasing the number of people with improved capacity to adapt to climate change, and increasing access to sustainable water supply and sanitation services. Global Climate Change Initiative funding will include Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) to support the development and implementation of LEDS in the Philippines.

Key Interventions:

- Forest Conservation: USAID will address threats to forests and watersheds, improve ecosystem resilience, and conserve biodiversity.
- Marine Conservation: USAID will provide technical assistance to national, provincial and local agencies to strengthen their ability to manage fisheries in key marine biodiversity areas; conserve critical coastal and marine habitats; and incorporate climate change vulnerability assessments in coastal and marine areas.
- Climate Change Adaptation: USAID will focus on integrating climate resilience and disaster risk reduction in forest, coastal, and water sanitation projects.

Foreign Military Financing

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) programs support the Administration's and the Armed Forces of the Philippines' (AFP) increasing emphasis on regional maritime security. FMF will expand the AFP's capability to effectively patrol and govern its extensive maritime domain. Through FMF and related military engagement, the United States will continue to develop effective monitoring, detection, and interdiction capabilities. These capabilities also increase the AFP's capacity to respond to natural disasters and provide humanitarian assistance.

Key Interventions:

- FMF programs will build the skills needed to operate and maintain the larger and more complex ships and systems now entering the Philippine military, as well as sustain current inventory.
- U.S. assistance will improve the Philippine Military's C4 (command, control, communications, computers) and ISTAR (intelligence, surveillance, target acquisition, and reconnaissance) capabilities. These skills are essential for cohesive operations among the AFP's geographically dispersed units.

Global Health Programs

Broad-Based and Inclusive Growth Accelerated and Sustained: Global Health Programs assistance will support the Philippine government's universal health care initiative, which ensures greater access and quality of health care to improve the quality of life of all Filipinos, especially the poor. To achieve this goal, USAID will strengthen the capacity of the national Department of Health, local government units, and the private sector to plan and deliver services Filipinos need most, including family planning, tuberculosis (TB) detection and treatment, and maternal and child health services.

Key Interventions:

- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** USAID will promote behavior change, improve the capacities of service providers through training, and address clients' limited financial capacity to pay for family planning goods and services by increasing access to the national health insurance program.
- **Tuberculosis:** USAID will continue to coordinate with other donors and the Global Fund to support quality TB treatment through Directly Observed Therapy Short Course (DOTS); expand public-private mix DOTS; conduct advocacy and social mobilization; improve multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis detection and treatment; strengthen TB laboratory capacity; and scale-up community TB care.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** USAID will support focused and high impact interventions on antenatal and post-partum care. To facilitate access to health services, USAID assistance will mobilize Community Health Teams to deliver important health information and guidance to families and promote birth planning and delivery assisted by a skilled birth provider. Programs will also increase access to beneficiaries in geographically isolated, depressed, and conflict-affected areas in Mindanao.

Peace and Stability in Conflict-Affected Areas in Mindanao Improved:

Health indicators in the conflict-affected areas of Mindanao have been among the weakest in the Philippines. USAID's health activities in the conflict-affected areas will improve the capacity of local governments and private sector providers to provide health services closer to communities through a satellite service delivery system.

Key Interventions:

- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** USAID will collaborate with the Department of Health of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) on health policy, outreach services, and training of service providers on a range of family planning services.
- **Tuberculosis:** Programs will improve TB case detection and treatment success rates through advocacy and social mobilization; building capacity of local program managers and service providers; installation of remote smearing stations; community TB care; and operational research that will help develop service delivery models in hard-to-reach and conflict-affected areas.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET) 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 forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. The IMET program has been an essential tool for the successful achievement of key U.S. policy objectives in the Philippines. FY 2014 IMET remains aligned with both U.S. and Philippine priorities on territorial defense and maritime security. It will balance critically needed short-term maritime technical training with long-term professional military education.

Key Interventions:

- IMET funds will continue to provide education and training for the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) in Professional Military Education, management, and technical training. Courses achieve the

Philippine-U.S. Mutual Defense Board objective of forming a more robust officer corps as well as strengthening the enlisted corps.

- Management courses seek to improve the personnel, material, and financial management capability within the AFP. Technical courses will focus on the AFP's maritime capabilities, building both the tactical skills required for the effective employment of their equipment, as well as the technical skills required for their effective maintenance.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) will build Philippine National Police (PNP) capacity to conduct in-service training in core competencies such as criminal investigation techniques and community policing, as well as maritime security and forensic examinations, further enabling law enforcement to take greater responsibility for internal security, especially in the Philippines' southern region. INCLE programs will also support legislative and institutional reform efforts aimed at strengthening the Philippine criminal justice system.

Key Interventions:

- Programs will strengthen law enforcement capacities to patrol, interdict, and enforce laws in key areas of critical concern due to smuggling, potential threats of terrorism, environmental crimes, and other transnational crimes.
- INCLE-funded programs will strengthen the Philippine criminal justice system's capacity to prevent, investigate, and prosecute corruption, money laundering and financial crimes, trafficking-in-persons, cybercrime, and other transnational crimes. These improvements will increase the effectiveness of cooperation between Philippine authorities and their maritime neighbors.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

The majority of the Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) Program's training is conducted in Mindanao, where the terrorist threat and associated problems are most acute. These efforts are consistent with the Mission's goal to eliminate terrorists; deny them sanctuary; strengthen security forces; promote peace and development; and facilitate the transition from military to civilian control. The ATA program's primary strategic objectives will focus on building capacity in conducting counterterrorism investigations; building tactical skills necessary for disposal of explosive ordnance and police special operations; and border control.

The Philippines' porous borders and connections to key international trade routes could allow it to be highly susceptible to illicit weapons of mass destruction (WMD) trafficking. The Export Control & Related Border Security program (EXBS) promotes cooperation to ensure strategic trade control systems meet international standards and to help build partner countries' capabilities to detect, interdict, investigate, and prosecute illicit transfers of WMD, WMD-related items, and conventional arms.

Key Interventions:

- Alongside the U.S. military, ATA will further develop self-sustaining counter-terrorism related programs for the PNP Special Action Force (SAF), the unit leading the transition from military to civilian control in the restive areas of Mindanao. ATA will provide specialized training and related equipment that focus on addressing the critical shortage of explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) personnel in Mindanao.
- The Export Control and Related Border Security program (EXBS) funding will continue to provide legal and regulatory assistance to encourage Philippines to pass its draft comprehensive strategic trade management act (STMA). EXBS will also provide a comprehensive suite of licensing, interagency organization, commodity identification and related enforcement training to ensure the Philippines is able to effectively implement and enforce the STMA once it enters into law.

Philippines Office for the Pacific

Pacific Island economies depend on tourism, fisheries, forestry and agriculture, all of which are highly exposed and sensitive to changes in sea levels, ocean and air temperatures, acidity, and shifting rainfall and storm patterns. Pacific Island nations also face significant non-climate change-related challenges that further increase their vulnerability, including high poverty and unemployment rates, rapid and unplanned urbanization, weak infrastructure, political instability, gender inequality and gender-based violence. U.S. assistance will address these gaps and increase the resilience of Pacific Island communities through investments in infrastructure, land-use, and disaster preparedness.

Key Interventions:

- Funding will build the resilience of vulnerable coastal communities to withstand more intense and frequent weather events and the degradation of ecosystems by rehabilitating or constructing new, small-scale infrastructure in 20 to 30 communities; increasing community engagement in disaster prevention and preparedness; and integrating climate resilient policies and practices in long-term land use plans and building standards.
- USAID will help restore degraded mangrove areas in Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu to build resilience to climate change by providing training for community-based, sustainable mangrove forest management and mangrove reforestation. USAID will also strengthen the technical and scientific capacity of local universities and public institutions to conduct forest carbon monitoring, reporting and verification.
- USAID will work with U.S. Peace Corps Volunteers in remote communities to promote environmental awareness. Activities will focus on encouraging youth to become responsible stewards of their natural resources and training communities in adopting disaster risk reduction measures.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact was signed in September 2010 and will complete its implementation by May 2016. The MCC's activities build on and complement USAID's programs in the Philippines.

As a key component to the Partnership for Growth's goal to expand fiscal space, MCC is supporting reforms and modernization within the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR). Through Compact funding, the BIR has completed a re-engineering effort, renovated and equipped a laboratory to support computer-assisted auditing and has launched an electronic tax information system, all of which shall mitigate opportunities for corruption and increase revenue to BIR for improved public sector investment and provision of services. USAID assistance will build on MCC's Information Communication Technologies investments in BIR by integrating the tax-related databases of various Philippine government agencies.

Close to 800 small infrastructure and community-led development projects have been implemented through the Department of Social Welfare and Development's Kalahi-CIDSS program. Construction has begun on 86 kilometers, with a total of 222 kilometers to be contracted by the third quarter of FY 2013, for the Secondary National Road Development Project on the island of Samar. MCC's infrastructure investments will support USAID efforts to promote entrepreneurship through increased access to markets and business opportunities.

The Compact, in coordination with USAID and the Department of State, has entered into strategic partnerships to combat trafficking in persons in Compact project areas, thereby expanding the reach of U.S. Government-supported trafficking prevention efforts.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2011, USAID conducted 18 evaluations and assessments that informed the development of the Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS), the design of new activities, and implementation of on-going interventions. In FY 2012, USAID completed two quality performance evaluations in addition to routine portfolio implementation reviews, pipeline analyses, procurement planning, and field-level monitoring to ensure that performance is on track and targets are met.

The results of these quality performance evaluations informed budget and planning decisions as described below.

External Evaluation of the tuberculosis (TB) portfolio measured how eight USAID activities with TB components helped improve TB case notification and treatment. While USAID's interventions contribute to effective reduction of TB prevalence and mortality in the Philippines, the evaluation analyzed the common factors or patterns that contribute to TB case notification and treatment success, and identified areas for improvement.

Growth with Equity in Mindanao III (GEM-3) Evaluation assessed the impact, relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, gender equity, sustainability, and lessons learned of programs implemented in Mindanao. The results of the evaluation were used to inform development of subsequent activities in Mindanao.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The recommendations from the evidenced-based analysis of evaluation of the Tuberculosis portfolio guided the design of a new TB project. As a result of the finding that more people infected with TB are self-medicating, USAID's new "Innovations and Multi-Sectoral Partnerships to Achieve Control of TB" (IMPACT) activity will support surveillance of drug quality and advocacy for stricter control of the distribution of anti-TB drugs in the private sector. The project will increase support to scale-up engagement of private providers. In the ARMM, TB patients were found to be particularly challenged by long distance travel to clinics, the absence of half-way houses, and lack of transportation. Thus, the IMPACT project will also prioritize the ARMM and focus on TB drug supply management and supervision.

The TB Evaluation noted that while there was extensive reporting of high quality TB DOTS, the quality of data collected was inconsistent. Hence, the new Health Policy Development Program Phase II will validate the effectiveness of DOTS reporting systems. Another finding was that there is still insufficient knowledge about TB treatment and access to free services. This finding resulted in the development of a more intensive campaign to promote awareness of TB among vulnerable populations, such as indigenous people, prisoners, and HIV-positive persons.

The GEM-3 Evaluation demonstrated the importance of local government ownership and participation, community engagement, and youth leadership-directed activities for interventions to succeed in conflict-affected areas.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Performance reviews indicated that USAID needs to strengthen GBV and strategic information efforts in its new HIV/AIDS program. To help address the

lack of GBV services in PNG, USAID plans to allocate more resources for GBV interventions through a variety of efforts including the hiring of a dedicated Gender Officer, establishing a family support center, and supporting safe houses for women.

To help local partners improve the use of strategic data for program monitoring and evaluation, USAID will provide intensive on-the-job technical assistance and mentoring to local partner staff and stakeholders. Moreover, USAID will establish systems to improve coordination of data between the Provincial Health Offices and National AIDS Councils. USAID will also collaborate with the NDOH and other partners to conduct a National Integrated Bio-Behavioral Survey. The objective of the survey will be to estimate HIV prevalence and assess demographics and behavioral risk factors associated with HIV infection at both national and regional levels.

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 as well as provides coast guard and emergency response capabilities. Small but targeted assistance to this unit aids Samoa by providing increased capacity for maritime policing, coastal defense, and emergency response.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	115	*	40	-75
International Military Education and Training	115	*	40	-75

International Military Education and Training

Small but targeted assistance to Samoa's Maritime Police Unit aids Samoa by providing increased capacity for maritime policing, coastal defense, and emergency response, strengthening both defense and development capability. In FY 2012, the United States and Samoa entered into a bilateral maritime law enforcement ("shiprider") agreement allowing Samoan law enforcement officers to ride aboard U.S. Coast Guard and Navy vessels to detect and deter illegal activity in Samoan waters. The Samoan maritime police officer who participated in the first shiprider exercise had previously trained with the U.S. Coast Guard via International Military Education and Training (IMET) funding. Continuing such training will further enhance cooperation on defense and policing matters.

Key Interventions:

- Funding will assist the Government of Samoa improve maritime security and response to natural disasters.
- IMET will enhance Samoa's participation in shiprider exercises, improving protection of fisheries and law enforcement in the Samoa Exclusive Economic Zone.

Singapore

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Stopping the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) to and through Singapore—home to one of the world’s busiest container ports and the world’s largest transshipment hub—is one of the United States’ top security objectives in this pivotal Southeast Asian nation. Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) funding supports training programs to assist Singapore’s customs and law enforcement authorities identify and interdict items of proliferation concern (e.g., commodities that could be used as WMD components) that could transit through the country. EXBS funding also enhances the capacity of Singapore’s authorities to implement Singapore’s strategic trade control laws, investigate legal violations, and prosecute violators under these laws.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	250	*	240	-10
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	250	*	240	-10

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

The EXBS program supports 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 outreach continues to be vital due to Singapore's lack of technical capabilities and inadequate national export control framework.

Key Intervention:

- EXBS-funded programs will help Singapore establish its own internal commodity identification training program, enhance and update licensing procedures, and create a more active targeting and risk management system. EXBS programs continue to facilitate the exchange of information between U.S. and Singaporean officials, and seek to create a reliable cadre of technical experts on dual-use items and technology.

Thailand

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The most important U.S. foreign assistance priorities for Thailand are consolidating Thailand's democratic institutions and strengthening bilateral security cooperation. U.S. assistance will promote peace and security; reform and modernize the criminal justice system; promote good governance through democracy programming and rule of law activities; and invest in people through humanitarian assistance for displaced persons and control of the HIV/AIDS epidemic and other infectious diseases. The United States also strongly supports Thailand's ongoing active participation in regional and global security efforts.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	12,246	*	10,125	-2,121
Development Assistance	5,051	*	5,051	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,187	*	988	-199
Global Health Programs - State	500	*	-	-500
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,000	*	-	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	1,318	*	1,300	-18
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,740	*	1,466	-274
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,450	*	1,320	-130

Development Assistance

Peace and Security: After several decades of democratic progress, Thailand's democratic institutions and civil society remain vulnerable. Moreover, the conflict in the southern border provinces poses security and political risks both for Thailand and its neighbors. U.S. assistance promotes Thai and regional peace and security by supporting the non-governmental organizations and civil society that work to promote peace.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support agents of change in Thailand's three southern border provinces and advance a variety of reconciliation initiatives that address the causes and consequences of the conflict.

Anti-Trafficking Program: Anti-trafficking initiatives include raising greater public awareness at all levels of Thai society. Programs continue to educate vulnerable adolescents and other at-risk demographics (including migrants) about the dangers of trafficking in persons.

Key Intervention:

- The MTV End Exploitation and Trafficking (MTV-EXIT) campaign, a collaborative effort amongst MTV EXIT, the U.S. Government, the Royal Thai Government (RTG), and the Australian Agency for International Development, brings together youth, and nongovernmental organizations to raise awareness of and prevent human trafficking among at-risk groups.

Democracy Programs: U.S. assistance supports citizen engagement with the RTG to promote more accountable democratic governance and a peaceful resolution to the conflict in the country's south. Thai civil society organizations (CSOs) and media organizations are critical interlocutors. Momentum for change is growing, and CSOs and media leaders are playing a key role in promoting a political culture of checks and balances that addresses reform without violence. CSOs represent the legitimate interests of disenfranchised and marginalized groups, such as ethnic minorities, victims of trafficking, battered women, and migrant workers, and engage in important issue advocacy, for example on press freedoms and environmental preservation.

Key Interventions:

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will use \$0.7 million to support a peaceful resolution of the conflict in the south and diminish the potential for radicalization and escalation of violence.
- Funds totaling \$1.9 million will strengthen democratic processes; enhance the capacity of independent institutions; strengthen the independence of the media; and assist civic organizations and groups that promote respect for civil and political rights, the rule of law, and human rights.

Foreign Military Financing

Funding will support the professionalization and improvement of English language skills in the Royal Thai Armed Forces (RTARF).

Key Intervention:

- Foreign Military Financing will support English language skills in the RTARF resulting in more effective communication, cooperation, and inter-operability between our security forces.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET) 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. IMET funding will support long-term professional military education in the United States, as well as technical and management training. In building the capability and professionalism of the RTARF Officer Corps, U.S. assistance will help give the United States access to and influence in the Thai defense establishment.

Key Interventions:

- English language training will increase cooperation across a range of areas and give the United States greater influence in the Thai defense establishment.
- Technical training will assist the RTARF's transformation to a modern force capable of conducting effective joint and combined operations, including ongoing Thai contributions to peacekeeping and counterpiracy missions.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Law Enforcement Restructuring, Reform, and Operations: Thai law enforcement falls well below developed nation standards, presenting challenges both for Thailand's political and economic development, as well as for cooperation with the United States. With support from various U.S. Government law enforcement organizations, the Transnational Crime Affairs Section (TCAS) of the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok will continue to provide the Royal Thai Police and other Thai law enforcement agencies technical assistance, training, equipment, supplies, and other support to increase their capacity to combat transnational and other crimes that threaten Thai and regional security. In cooperation with other U.S. embassies in the region, TCAS will also continue to promote greater regional law enforcement

cooperation to produce more effective responses to transnational threats including drug-trafficking, trafficking in persons, wildlife trafficking, and similar crimes.

Key Interventions:

- International Narcotics and Law Enforcement programs will train and educate 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 be used to design and implement 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 “Association of Southeast Asian Nations 2015.”

Justice System:

Thai justice institutions, including the Office of the Attorney General, the Judiciary, the Anti-Money Laundering Office, the Department of Special Investigations, and the Anti-Corruption Commissions, as well as other governmental and nongovernmental entities involved in rule of law and related matters, have sought U.S. assistance and cooperation to continue to modernize. TCAS will provide technical assistance, training, equipment, supplies, and other support to increase the capacity of Thailand’s criminal justice institutions to help create a more effective and transparent criminal justice system.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will be used to train and educate Thai counterparts in topics and issues of priority concern to the United States, including money laundering; terrorism; cybercrime; trafficking in persons; court management; and prosecutor training curricula and methodology.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Counter-Terrorism: Funds provided through the Department of State’s Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) program will be used to build Royal Thai Police (RTP) and other law enforcement capacity to deter, detect, and respond to terrorist threats.

Key Intervention:

- Programs will strengthen border control and restrict movement of terrorists, improve and institutionalize the crisis management and leadership capabilities of the RTP and other RTG officials, and build investigative capacity to detect and respond to terrorist threats.

Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD): 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 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.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will create a maritime law enforcement train-the-trainer program and focus on maritime security and maritime domain awareness projects given their critical nature to prevent smuggling of weapons of mass destruction and related contraband in the Gulf of Thailand.
- Programs will increase customs and border security enforcement and subject matter expertise among relevant agencies.

- Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs programs will support development of a National (WMD) Commodity Identification Training program.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID completed a performance evaluation in FY 2012 to evaluate the HIV Rapid Test. USAID is implementing a participatory review and analysis of the legal and social environment for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) persons through a civil society assessment, “Being LGBT in Asia.” USAID is also planning a mid-term performance evaluation in FY 2013 for the democracy program. Both the evaluations and the assessment will inform budget and planning decisions for Thailand's portfolio.

Short- and medium-term performance of TCAS activities are measured through qualitative methods. Events generally include surveys related to the quality and usefulness of the content of a given course. TCAS receives direct responses from participants of training courses as well as indirect evaluations from their leaders regarding a given event or course and the course’s impact on the performance of the participants. Furthermore, TCAS monitors crime news reports carefully to link major successes in the disruption of criminal activity with entities or individuals trained by our programs. TCAS also continually confirms that U.S. training materials are being systematically incorporated into existing training curricula.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The program evaluation of the HIV rapid tests with same day results pilot demonstration project helped determine which of a number of different interventions have been most effective. The findings helped to determine the performance of Thailand’s USAID HIV program. USAID is using the findings to determine program priorities and provide evidence to RTG government counterparts on the viability and cost-effectiveness of HIV rapid testing with same day results for most-at-risk populations. The results will inform a strategy for potential replication and scale-up within the Thailand national program.

“Being LGBT in Asia” will be a ground-breaking joint analysis undertaken by USAID and the United Nations Development Program in collaboration with grassroots LGBT organizations and community leaders to understand the challenges faced by LGBT people in Asia. It will leverage value-added innovations to educate development stakeholders about LGBT-inclusive development. The findings of the sector assessment will allow USAID to understand the legal, social, political, and institutional environments in which LGBT rights advocates and organizations operate.

The results of the scheduled mid-term performance evaluation of the Thailand civil society project will help USAID determine whether the capacity of independent agencies, civil society, and media have been strengthened to provide more effective government oversight and peace-building efforts across Thailand, and whether improving constructive engagement between the RTG and Thai civil society has built consensus for democratic political processes and mitigating extremism. The evaluation will provide important feedback to USAID and its implementing partner, assisting them to understand the project’s strengths as well as areas where technical, administrative, and management efforts should be improved.

TCAS relies on survey results and discussions with participants and their leaders, as well as with trainers and the Embassy’s large law enforcement community, regarding the effectiveness and usefulness of particular activities. Based on these findings, TCAS has given significant focus to anti-money laundering (AML)-related activities. Going forward, TCAS will assist with implementation of new AML policies and laws.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: USAID will collaborate with other donors and the RTG (in particular the Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency) to share evaluation expertise and best practices in evaluation. Through this collaboration, USAID hopes to improve planning and decision making for its programs in Thailand.

TCAS activities have generally received high marks from participants and their organizational leaders. TCAS will continue to incorporate our training materials and teachings into activities, operations, and training courses of our counterpart Thai institutions. TCAS has increased its emphasis on training trainers and others who will be able to multiply effects within their organizations. Understanding the structural constraint on performance that results from corruption, TCAS will also try to emphasize the importance of ethics and integrity across the board in our training programs.

Timor-Leste

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Non-existent or under-developed infrastructure, high unemployment, severe problems with the education system, and a weak security environment pose major development challenges for Timor-Leste. However, Timor-Leste's successful presidential and parliamentary elections and the recent departure of United Nations and Australian-led peacekeepers have signaled a turning point in its transition from a newly independent, post-conflict state implementing short-term recovery projects to a country focused on longer-term economic and political development.

U.S. assistance focuses on building the human and institutional capacity of Timor-Leste to ensure peace and security; foster democratic, accountable and transparent governance; strengthen health systems; and establish the conditions for accelerated economic growth. This new democracy and friend of the United States leads the "New Deal" for Fragile States, an initiative for post-conflict states that the United States has formally endorsed. The United States will support efforts to advance the principles embodied in the New Deal through FY 2014 and beyond.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	14,460	*	16,560	2,100
Development Assistance	9,500	*	13,200	3,700
Economic Support Fund	1,000	*	-	-1,000
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	300	300
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,000	*	2,000	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	300	*	400	100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	660	*	660	-

Development Assistance

Democracy Programs: The highly centralized system of government that evolved after Timor-Leste's independence has struggled to deliver basic public services effectively, particularly in rural and marginalized areas. To address these challenges, the Government of Timor-Leste's *Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030* outlines a transition from the current district structure to a system of decentralized municipalities, with the rollout of a pilot program scheduled for 2015. Building the institutional and human capacity of local public institutions and the non-governmental organizations that support them will be critical to ensuring a smooth decentralization process. U.S. assistance will focus on strengthening the foundations of Timor-Leste's democratic system, including local governance and the rule of law, and will foster political competition, democratic representation, and transparency at the local level.

Key Intervention:

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will provide \$3.9 million for an integrated good governance and rule of law program to improve the management capacity of village councils; strengthen citizen participation and representation in local government; improve communication

between village councils and district administrations; and strengthen local justice institutions that increase access to justice for marginalized citizens and the poor.

Economic Growth: Agriculture serves as the primary source of livelihood for 80 percent of the population, but yields remain well below those of neighboring countries. A lack of non-farm employment opportunities contributes to high rates of extreme poverty, food insecurity, and chronic under-nutrition. Constraints to private sector development include heavy reliance on traditional agricultural practices, weak rural infrastructure, limited human capital, and inefficient or non-existent value chain linkages. Overlapping and contested property rights have contributed to conflict and insecurity and have deterred investment. USAID will support inclusive economic growth in selected sectors by increasing private sector competitiveness, strengthening agricultural value chains, improving the productivity of agricultural enterprises, and increasing the ability to adapt to global climate change. USAID is currently developing its Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) and designing a number of activities which will set the direction for new programming in the economic growth sector for FY 2014 and beyond.

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President’s Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide \$1.5 million to work with the Government of Timor-Leste 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 provide \$2.0 million to bolster local communities’ capacity to adapt to the effects of global climate change by improving environmental management of forests, soils, water systems, and fisheries.
- USAID will provide \$1.4 million to strengthen the capacity of the National Directorate for Land, Property and Cadastral Services, a division of the Ministry of Justice. The project will help the Directorate independently manage property claims by improving its organizational management; human and material resources; budgeting capabilities; existing business processes; and its relationships with other government entities.

Foreign Military Financing

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) will be used to create an English Language training program for the Timorese Defense Force (F-FDTL). With improved English language ability, the F-FDTL will be able to increase its engagement with international partners, including the U.S. military.

Key Intervention:

- FMF will be used for one English language instructor to teach the F-FDTL program in Timor-Leste.

Global Health Programs

Timor-Leste continues to face serious child and maternal health and malnutrition challenges. In 2010, the country had the highest fertility rate in Asia, at approximately six births per mother. With only 30 percent of deliveries attended by skilled birth attendants, most maternal and newborn deaths are due to delivery-related complications. A high rate of malnutrition compounds the lethal risk posed by pneumonia, diarrhea, and malaria.

To address these challenges, USAID will provide technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Health (MOH). The assistance will help address human resource and organizational capacity constraints including planning, use of strategic information, personnel placement, training, and supervision. U.S. assistance will support the Global Health Initiative’s goals, which include:

strengthening health systems; leveraging key partnerships with private and multilateral organizations; improving monitoring and evaluation; and promoting research and innovation. Strengthening the MOH's capacity will lead to improvements in maternal, neonatal and child health, and nutrition behaviors and outcomes as well as improvements in health service delivery and increased community engagement.

Key Interventions:

- Maternal and Child Health: USAID will provide \$1.0 million to provide technical assistance to the MOH at the community, district, and national levels. This will strengthen the health system's ability to improve service quality and to manage data, as well as increase access to maternal, neonatal and child health services.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health: USAID will provide \$1.0 million to increase access to high-quality voluntary family planning services. The funding will support the MOH and National Health Institute in the delivery of in-service training for doctors, midwives and nurses; improve the logistic supply management system for contraceptives; provide technical support to community health centers to engage in family planning counseling; and improve implementation of the Community Health Integrated Service, which provides mobile outreach services to remote areas.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET) 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 F-FDTL has significant institutional weaknesses and is led by former guerrilla fighters and civilians who have only limited understanding of the appropriate roles for the military. The professional development of junior and mid-level officers will be crucial to help turn the F-FDTL into a modern military force capable of training and operating effectively with international partners.

Key Interventions:

- Professional Military Education programs will cultivate the next generation of leaders, provide them with critical skills, and establish links with U.S. counterparts, focusing on basic and mid-level career officer development.
- In-country English language training for F-FDTL members will help develop a cadre of officers capable of interacting with regional and international partners, opening up opportunities for increased engagement with the U.S. military.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

The 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, due in-part to poorly drafted laws, reduce law enforcement effectiveness.

Key Intervention:

- International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) funding of approximately \$0.7 million will strengthen rule of law and the development of justice institutions in Timor-Leste. INCLE-funded activities will be used to advise the Timorese government on the development of appropriate laws and regulations and offer targeted training and support for prosecutors, judges, law enforcement personnel, and other justice sector actors.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The Millennium Challenge Corporation's (MCC) three-year Threshold Program began in FY 2011 and is scheduled to end in FY 2014. The Threshold Program focuses on strengthening the Government of

Timor-Leste's institutional capacity to manage internal financial controls and anti-corruption measures, while improving accountability in public spending and strengthening health systems. U.S. assistance in democracy, governance, and health will complement, reinforce, and sustain MCC-funded activities, while avoiding duplication of efforts

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID Timor-Leste conducted three program evaluations and assessments of its programs in FY 2012 to evaluate programmatic and financial performance. These included a mid-term evaluation of a horticulture project, a final evaluation of its access to justice project, and a final evaluation of its land tenure project. All of the evaluations informed budget and planning decisions. During FY 2013, USAID is conducting one mid-term evaluation of a cooperative agribusiness project, as well as an integrated assessment of opportunities to support economic growth through agriculture, private sector development, and global climate change adaptation-related activities. While INCLE-funded programs have not been formally evaluated, the Resident Legal Advisor sends weekly and quarterly activity reports to the U.S. Department of Justice.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The mid-term evaluation of the horticulture project positioned USAID to effectively use additional funds provided for the project through a public-private partnership. The final evaluation of the access to justice project was instrumental in designing the rule of law component of USAID's new integrated good governance and rule of law project, highlighting areas in which there is a continued need for USAID support. The final evaluation of USAID's land tenure project, combined with a land tenure needs assessment, has allowed USAID to analyze options for continued support of the Government of Timor-Leste's land tenure management and land conflict adjudication processes.

The mid-term evaluation of the cooperative agribusiness project, combined with results from the mid-term evaluation of the horticulture project, will help shape the design of a new, integrated project aimed at fostering inclusive economic growth in selected sectors. The new project, expected to start during FY 2014, will integrate global climate change, agriculture, and private sector development.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Program reviews of USAID's past water and sanitation activities led to the conclusion that USAID will not seek additional funding in water and sanitation at this time given current funding, staffing and priorities. Continued needs in this area are being met by other international development partners working in Timor-Leste.

USAID has a comparative advantage in supporting private sector enterprise development by emphasizing the business and management aspects of agricultural production. USAID has been successful in establishing linkages between large markets and small, rural suppliers, connecting farmers with high-end consumers who are willing to pay a premium price for quality produce. Through this partnership, farmers receive a reliable supply of inputs that would otherwise be difficult for them to obtain, and they have a direct link to the country's high-value produce market. USAID's new inclusive economic growth project will continue to strengthen this approach.

Tonga

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Tonga Defense Services (TDS) are comprised of the Land Force (Royal Guard) and Maritime Force (which includes the Royal Marines and the Air Wing) totaling a force of 600, of which 55 soldiers recently rotated in Afghanistan as part of the coalition forces. Their commitment to Afghanistan is scheduled to end December 2014. Small but targeted assistance will help the TDS provide maritime policing, coastal defense, and emergency response.

In FY 2009 the United States and Tonga entered into a bilateral law enforcement (“shiprider”) agreement allowing Tongan law enforcement officers to ride aboard U.S. Coast Guard vessels to detect and deter illegal activity in Tongan waters. The first exercise under this agreement occurred in April 2011 and helped increase Tonga’s law enforcement capacity to secure its waters neighboring the U.S. territory of Samoa.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	-	*	550	550
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	300	300
International Military Education and Training	-	*	250	250

Foreign Military Financing

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) for Tonga will be used to improve the TDS’s maritime security and peacekeeping capabilities. The security assistance strategy is focused in three major areas: building military and security forces capability; promoting multilateral and interagency cooperation; and mitigating the underlying causes of conflict. Security Assistance to Tonga continues to focus on recommendations from the 2006 Joint Defense Assessment.

Key Intervention:

- Programs will improve border and maritime security and peacekeeping operations as the TDS’ interoperability with U.S. and coalition forces is strengthened.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET) 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. Tonga’s IMET programs will focus on development of skill sets necessary for successful peacekeeping and maritime security operations, particularly within the non-commissioned officer (NCO) and junior officer corps. IMET programs continue to improve U.S.-Tonga relations and increase cooperation in coalition, peacekeeping, and stability operations.

Key Intervention:

- IMET-funded programs will increase the professionalism of Tonga’s armed forces and build national capacity to respond to natural and man-made crises.

Vietnam

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Vietnam has experienced rapid economic growth over the past 15 years, rising to the level of a lower middle-income country. Such progress, however, is threatened by health and environment problems, a weak regulatory and investment climate that threatens business, a dysfunctional higher education system, limited transparency that contributes to poor governance, and a weak private sector. Accelerating Vietnam's transformation to a more open, responsible, better governed nation and a market-based economy is a priority for the United States, particularly as Vietnam's influence grows throughout Asia. U.S. assistance supports economic reforms, particularly relating to: improving the quality of laws and regulations, increasing government accountability and transparency, and addressing environment challenges, including resilience to climate change and remediation of contamination near former dioxin storage sites. U.S. assistance will continue to strengthen health systems to address HIV/AIDS and other health problems, increase access to social services for vulnerable populations, such as people with disabilities, and improve higher education. It will also advance bilateral cooperation in border security and counter-terrorism, and address unexploded ordnance, counter narcotics, and strengthen military-to-military cooperation. Expanding collaboration within the region through the Lower Mekong Initiative and other multi-country initiatives and programs will also be a priority.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	107,654	*	96,493	-11,161
Development Assistance	18,000	*	34,800	16,800
Economic Support Fund	15,000	*	-	-15,000
Foreign Military Financing	2,315	*	3,000	685
Global Health Programs - State	66,978	*	53,173	-13,805
International Military Education and Training	611	*	1,000	389
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	550	*	450	-100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,200	*	4,070	-130

Development Assistance

Democracy Programs: Vietnam has undertaken fundamental regulatory reforms to transition to a more open and rules-based economy. While much remains to be done to fully implement policies already in place, many of these have nonetheless started to produce results, particularly at the provincial level. Vietnam's single-party state is not monolithic. The National Assembly has demonstrated more independence in drafting legislation and greater oversight responsibilities. U.S. assistance will invest in strengthening the rule of law, promoting good governance, and enhancing government accountability to help Vietnam achieve sustainable, broad-based growth.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will strengthen Vietnam’s National Assembly and other actors to improve the law-making capacity and accountability of public institutions, focusing on reforming and implementing key policies that address land tenure, anti-corruption, and trade.
- USAID will conduct analyses and collect data for the Provincial Competitiveness Index (PCI) to improve the regulatory framework at the provincial level.

Economic Growth: Vietnam has made significant strides in economic growth, poverty reduction, and global economic integration over the last decade. However, ongoing global developments and domestic challenges, including weak legal and judicial systems, low competitiveness, limited inclusion of women and ethnic minorities, macroeconomic instability, and poor infrastructure, constrain Vietnam’s ability to sustain its current pace of economic growth. To ensure more equitable socio-economic development, U.S. assistance will create a clear legal and regulatory framework, improve accountability of public institutions, and strengthen the private sector. Programs will also support collaboration on common regional challenges through the Lower Mekong Initiative.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will strengthen the ability of Vietnam’s public institutions and other actors to improve law-making capacity and accountability, and reform key policies affecting land tenure, environment, anti-corruption, and trade.
- Programs will provide support to the Government of Vietnam (GVN)’s efforts to participate in and implement the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) agreement with the United States and other countries.

Agent Orange/Dioxin Remediation: Vietnam has serious concerns about environmental contamination near former dioxin storage and handling sites in central and southern Vietnam. Working in coordination with the GVN, USAID assistance will continue dioxin clean-up at the Da Nang Airport site.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will fund the design, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning of In-Pile Thermal Desorption (IPTD) remediation technology to treat contaminants in the soil and sediment at the Da Nang Airport site.

Climate Change: Vietnam is extremely vulnerable to climate change. Its large population centers and key agricultural sectors are exposed to rising sea levels, which together with increasing temperature and worsening droughts and floods, threaten food security and livelihoods. As Vietnam develops, its greenhouse gas emissions from industry, energy production, transportation, and agricultural production are increasing. Adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures will inform Vietnam’s strategy for industrializing. Consistent with the President’s Global Climate Change Initiative (GCC), U.S. climate change assistance focuses on adaptation, sustainable landscapes, and clean energy. These programs will help accelerate Vietnam’s transition to climate resilient, lower emission development in collaboration with other regional initiatives, including the Lower Mekong Initiative.

Key Interventions:

- GCC initiative funding will be used to implement the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategy (EC-LEDS) in Vietnam.
- U.S. assistance will invest in land use practices that slow, stop, and reverse emissions from deforestation and degradation of forests and other landscapes.
- Activities will increase the resilience of people living in the Mekong delta through investments in adaptation and disaster risk management.

Higher Education: To continue developing its economy, Vietnam must improve the quality of education and technical training. U.S. assistance will be instrumental in helping Vietnam reform its higher education system to strengthen the skilled labor force and compete successfully in the global economy. U.S. assistance will increase academic and private sector partnerships to support education reform, foster improved research capacity and institutional decision-making, and improve the quality and access to higher education, including through technical and vocational training.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will strengthen the administration of higher education, devise processes to increase opportunities for faculty development, and reform relevant curricula.
- Programs will provide training to help modernize strategic planning.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen Vietnam's higher education social work programs to prepare trained, job-ready, social workers.

Health/Disability: More than fifteen percent of Vietnamese (about 14 million) are identified as having some kind of disability. Less than thirty percent of children with disabilities in Vietnam attend school and a very small portion of public facilities in Vietnam are accessible to people with disabilities (PWDs). Average wages of PWDs are often lower than those of workers without disabilities. The United States began providing assistance to PWDs in Vietnam in 1989, and will continue to do so regardless of the cause of disability.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will improve the quality and effectiveness of the GVN's delivery system for services to PWDs to ensure that comprehensive and integrated services are provided to those that need them.
- Activities will continue to support the government-led disability case management/social work and referral system to enable PWDs to access specialized services that address individual needs.

Foreign Military Financing

With the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in 2011, the U.S. - Vietnam security cooperation relationship is set to expand over the coming years. Foreign Military Financing (FMF) training and equipment will further the Administration's regional security objectives by increasing Vietnam's maritime security capabilities, promoting professionalization of the Vietnamese military, and increasing collaboration with the United States in key areas.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will increase maritime security against traditional and non-traditional security threats.
- Programs will improve all-hazards response and support to civil authorities.
- Programs will improve English language training in the military.

Global Health Programs

While Vietnam's economy recently achieved lower-middle-income status, there is growing inequality in the distribution of wealth. Moreover, the national health care system remains significantly under-developed. The GVN does not allocate sufficient resources to the national HIV/AIDS response. The United States is Vietnam's leading partner in HIV/AIDS collaboration. The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) supports nearly eighty percent of the national response and continues to be a cornerstone of the U.S. Mission's effort to strengthen diplomatic relations with the GVN. Donor support for HIV/AIDS is waning in Vietnam and development partners, including the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), the World Bank, the UK Department of International Development (DfID), and the Clinton Foundation have announced plans to phase out their support over the next two years. In line with the PEPFAR Partnership Framework, U.S. assistance provided through

the Global Health Programs (GHP) will support the transition from a service delivery model to a technical assistance model.

Key Interventions:

- Vietnam will receive \$53.2 million to build partnerships that provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.
- U.S. agencies implementing PEPFAR activities will continue to work toward country ownership of national HIV/AIDS response, as well as strengthen the health system and build civil society's capacity to play a greater role in addressing HIV/AIDS.

International Military Education and Training

IMET courses expose Vietnam's military personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and standards to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the armed forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide broad based professional military education to strengthen the next generation of Vietnamese military leaders' respect for the rule of law and human rights.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

U.S. and Vietnamese cooperation in criminal justice has progressed at both the local and federal levels. Ministry of Public Security officials have travelled to the United States to study U.S. law enforcement techniques, and coordination within Vietnam has increased steadily, extending to wildlife trafficking. Funding will focus on law enforcement operational capabilities and justice sector reforms to support human rights and rule of law.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide training and technical assistance to Vietnam's law enforcement organizations to combat narcotics trafficking, trafficking in persons, and other transnational crimes.
- Programs will assist in strengthening professionalism and accountability among law enforcement agencies and increase bilateral cooperation. These efforts will be closely tied to good governance and rule-of-law programs.
- Activities will promote the rule of law and continue critical justice reforms that improve coordination between justice sector institutions and relevant law enforcement organizations.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Explosive remnants of war contaminate an estimated twenty percent of Vietnam's territory, endanger the safety of a large portion of the population, and hinder economic growth. U.S.-supported clearance activities, education and outreach efforts, and victim-assistance programs will reduce the risk of accidents and assist victims when accidents do occur. U.S. programs make valuable contributions to Vietnam's public health and environment, while fostering economic development in affected areas and building military-to-military ties. U.S. assistance also supports Vietnam's efforts to abide by its international commitments to nuclear nonproliferation regimes and work cooperatively to develop adequate strategic trade-control systems, including export and border control capabilities.

Key Interventions:

- The United States will provide humanitarian demining assistance through non-governmental partners and engage in dialogue with the GVN over future assistance.
- The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program will support Vietnam's legal and regulatory development of strategic trade controls, and border and maritime security.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID conducted two portfolio reviews in FY 2012. These reviews examined program achievements and challenges, and proposed corrective actions. The reviews also assessed programs' compliance with USAID policies and guidance. Implementing mechanism burn rates and quarterly reviews of pipelines are used to assess financial performance. USAID conducted data quality assessments for all indicators reported to Washington.

An end-of-project performance evaluation of the Central Highlands Education Improvement program started in FY 2012 and is being finalized. Recommendations of this evaluation will inform budget and planning decisions in the Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) to improve the well-being of ethnic minority groups in the Central Highlands over the next five years. USAID also conducted a review of the Social Marketing Prevention and Support Services (SMPSS) in August 2012, one year prior to the end of this project. An external performance evaluation of the Higher Engineering Education Alliance and two other assessments in the areas of HIV/AIDS and avian and pandemic influenza are being undertaken. These evaluations will provide recommendations to increase program sustainability and to assist USAID in deciding future programming under the new CDCS. A gender analysis was conducted in FY 2012 to assess gender gaps in the mission program areas at the country level to inform the new CDCS.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The recommendations of the assessment of the SMPSS project informed the design of a new Healthy Market for Critical HIV/AIDS Prevention Commodities and Services, to be implemented upon completion of the project in September 2013. The new design emphasizes critical HIV/AIDS interventions, including targeted condom distribution and marketing of clean needles and syringes for injecting drug users.

The evaluation of disability programs in Da Nang led to the development of a follow-on project, launched at the end of FY 2012, that provides comprehensive and integrated support to people with disabilities in other areas that have a high disability burden and insufficient services, using lessons learned from Da Nang.

The findings and recommendations from the Support for Trade Acceleration (STAR) project evaluation provided programming guidance to STAR Plus and a new program in the area of economic governance.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Due to gains achieved by the Higher Engineering Education Alliance Program (HEEAP), USAID expects the largest programmatic impacts to occur where additional funding will help mobilize private sector resources and interest in partnerships in higher education. In economic governance, USAID will develop the Provincial Competitiveness Index (PCI) to sustain reforms generated by the index at the provincial level under the Vietnam Competitiveness Initiative (VNCI) while supporting the important partnership between USAID and the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry. A new program will be built on the successful STAR program to help Vietnam move toward international commercial standards.

State East Asia and Pacific Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

East Asia and Pacific (EAP) regional programs have facilitated Asia’s remarkable transformation to a major engine of global economic growth while advancing trade and investment opportunities for the United States. Further developing the multilateral architecture that solidifies linkages within Asia and with the rest of the world will help determine the next phase of regional development. EAP regional programs fulfill the President’s commitment to deepen the United States’ relationship with the region by strengthening the region’s political, economic, and security architecture and funding high priority regional initiatives that address key development challenges of transnational concern. It is critical that the United States remains involved in advancing these regional programs that shape key partnerships, including with the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the East Asia Summit (EAS), the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), and the Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	20,511	*	35,715	15,204
Economic Support Fund	13,015	*	26,000	12,985
International Military Education and Training	501	*	-	-501
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,895	*	5,990	95
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,100	*	3,725	2,625

Economic Support Fund

Peace and Security: As the Asia Pacific region continues to face a number of significant cross-border security challenges, the Department of State will seek greater intra-regional cooperation to address these transnational security issues through multi-country programs and multilateral organizations including ASEAN, EAS, and ARF. If left unaddressed, many of these security threats have the potential to significantly affect global commerce and transportation, including U.S. interests. U.S. assistance will increase ASEAN’s pace of integration and provide expert guidance to ASEAN through the Eminent Persons Group, so that it can better partner with the United States in addressing regional challenges. While security issues are not APEC’s main focus, the United States engages with this forum on issues such as counterterrorism and anti-corruption to prevent security threats to trade and investment in the region.

Key Interventions:

- The Department of State will support ARF in a series of cross-border projects that will tangibly advance U.S. security interests in the region in the areas of preventive diplomacy, disaster preparedness, nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs), and transnational crime. This will include the establishment of the ARF Transnational Threat Information-sharing Center (ATTIC).
- The Department of State will establish a regular meeting for civil maritime law enforcement agencies in conjunction with the ARF Inter-sessional Meeting on Maritime Security. This will open a new

line of communication for agencies that operate in close proximity to one another in areas of overlapping maritime claims.

- The Department of State will work within ARF to implement stronger security and management practices to minimize cybersecurity risks. ARF will focus on promoting capacity building in nonproliferation and disarmament as well as space and biosecurity.
- The Department of State will leverage APEC to secure trade; make travel in the region faster, easier, and safer; increase the resilience of supply chains; prevent and combat terrorist financing and money laundering; and increase security of infrastructure.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The Department of State engages host governments through multilateral partner institutions, including ASEAN, ARF, EAS, and the LMI, to improve human rights and encourage democratic trends in the Asia-Pacific region. U.S. assistance strengthens the rule of law by providing training in international standards and encouraging accountability for past and present human rights violations. In APEC, the United States is working with member economies to strengthen and harmonize domestic regulations to foster better business environments and to embed the concepts of non-discrimination, transparency, and accountability in the regulatory cultures of these economies.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights as well as the Human Rights Resource Center, an ASEAN-focused nongovernmental organization (NGO), through a series of conventions beginning in late 2013 or early 2014.
- In order to create a regulatory framework conducive to trade and investment, U.S.-led initiatives will support the development and implementation of anticorruption and transparency measures as well as sound regulatory reforms.
- Programs will support the development of good governance in the Lower Mekong sub-region through exposure to international standards via training and capacity building in technical fields.

Investing in People: The United States will support APEC and ASEAN programs aimed at strengthening basic and higher education in the region by developing 21st century skills and increasing cooperation and collaboration among education providers, researchers, and other stakeholders.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will help launch the ASEAN Volunteers Program, modeled after the US. Peace Corps, to provide people-to-people self-help assistance.
- Support for APEC will develop human resources required to ensure that all APEC citizens are able to contribute to, and take advantage of, the benefits of global trade. U.S.-led initiatives will promote greater opportunities for women to participate in all aspects of the economy and will strive to foster entrepreneurship and enable small- and medium-sized businesses to have greater access to regional markets and supply chains.

Economic Growth: In November 2012, President Obama announced an Expanded Economic Engagement (E3) initiative with ASEAN, which will help countries unable to meet the high standards envisioned in agreements like the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) build their own capacity to fully participate in these agreements. The United States will support APEC and ASEAN programs that address trade and investment, including standards and elimination or reduction in non-tariff barriers to trade; food security; innovation and entrepreneurship; and energy security, including deployment of clean energy technology and low-carbon development strategies. The United States will support LMI programs that address connectivity, trade and investment, innovation and entrepreneurship, and the development of regional infrastructure.

Key Interventions:

- Through the ASEAN Single Window project, U.S. assistance supports ASEAN's goal of a single, harmonized customs clearance that would operate in all ASEAN states. Cooperative programs with ASEAN will support the joint statements from the 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 U.S.-ASEAN Leaders Meetings, which called for increased trade and investment in order to expand economic opportunities in the United States and ASEAN through E3.
- Cooperative programs with APEC will support regional economic integration. Key areas of support include trade and investment liberalization; green growth; customs facilitation; and transparency and regulatory reform.
- Cooperative programs under LMI will support infrastructure, information and communications technology, and people-to-people exchanges through the Connect Mekong plan in order to fast-track projects that advance ASEAN connectivity goals and support the integration of the ASEAN Economic Community by 2015. The LMI Energy Security Pillar will help improve a regional power grids.
- U.S. assistance will support regional initiatives like the U.S.-Asia Pacific Comprehensive Energy Partnership. These efforts will focus on market development; natural gas; renewables and clean energy; and sustainable development.
- Programs will protect areas of environmental significance, such as the island of Borneo and the Mekong Delta, through sustained engagement in the multilateral Heart of Borneo and LMI programs and combat land-based sources of marine pollution through the South Pacific Regional Environment Program.

Humanitarian Assistance: U.S. humanitarian assistance will help APEC and ARF programs increase cooperation, coordination, and awareness among emergency management agencies; promote the use of public-private partnerships; facilitate the movement of people and equipment after disasters; and strengthen the resilience of transportation systems and build capacity for hazard and risk mapping.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support the ASEAN-regional Incident Command System aimed at addressing the region's vulnerability to disasters and enhancing disaster management capabilities.
- Activities will support the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Centre and the implementation of an ASEAN Multi-Hazard Early Warning System.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs of South Pacific island nations, including Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu, are consolidated into one regional portfolio to increase flexibility in allocating funds among these small nations.

Key Intervention:

- The South Pacific IMET program focuses on developing maritime security while increasing the number of participants from key government positions to maintain access and influence. IMET programs will continue to help Tonga and Papua New Guinea participate in international peacekeeping and coalition operations.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) funds will continue to build the capabilities of law enforcement officials in the EAP region to fight transnational crime through the Department of State's EAP Regional Law Enforcement Development Program. This program will support law enforcement capacity-building activities and promote regional cooperation.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will focus on strengthening cooperation between police in neighboring Southeast Asian countries, and in the region as a whole, to address cross-border crimes and strengthen the security and stability of the region. Assistance may include, but is not limited to, training and technical assistance; limited equipment donations; infrastructure support; study tours; seminars; and support for multilateral training missions and exercises.
- Assistance projects will complement ongoing bilateral efforts in the region and may incorporate bilateral assistance activities in regionally funded programs.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Regional Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs /Antiterrorism Assistance (NADR/ATA) support a comprehensive approach to U.S. national security by addressing the wide array of existing threats posed by terrorist organizations and criminal networks world-wide.

Key Intervention:

- Programs will continue to focus on the tri-border countries (the Philippines, Indonesia, and Malaysia), as well as other ASEAN member countries, to build capacities that address counterterrorism, border security, nonproliferation of WMDs, transnational crime, narcotics trafficking, and corruption.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

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. Each USAID activity is guided by a performance management plan, a Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS), or a Regional Development Cooperation Strategy in the case of USAID's Regional Development Mission to Asia (RDMA), to prioritize programmatic choices and decisions. All performance indicators are subject to data quality assessments. RDMA implements the majority of the Department of State's regional programs, including ASEAN and APEC activities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Department of State routinely monitors performance to inform budget and programmatic decisions. In terms of monitoring, the Department of State regularly conducts analyses of Performance Plans and Reports submitted by posts that compare program-level performance with long-term development indicators in order to determine where funding can have the most significant impact.

USAID is currently conducting an evaluation of the ASEAN Development Vision to Advance National Cooperation and Economic Integration (ADVANCE) program and has recently completed a separate mid-term evaluation of the APEC Technical Assistance and Training Facility (TATF). Coordinated by RDMA, ADVANCE and the APEC TATF support ASEAN and APEC programming in a range of areas including good governance, higher education, trade facilitation, economic growth, and environment. The Department of State and USAID will use findings from these evaluations to update and modify their development strategy for ASEAN and APEC.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Department of State funding for the EAP region is allocated to the United States' highest foreign policy priorities through programs that are proven performers. Given the austere budget environment we face, it is critical to support only those programs that perform

well and reduce or eliminate projects and programs that do not demonstrate optimal use of our foreign assistance.

In the development of this FY 2014 Request, The Department of State's Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs reviewed past performance for all regional programs through the PPRs and participation in performance portfolio reviews and roundtables. Findings from these reviews informed programmatic and budget decisions in FY 2014.

USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Despite East Asia's significant economic growth, major challenges remain. Increased greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from industrializing economies are rapidly contributing to climate change, and more than a billion Asians are projected to suffer from its adverse effects. The region's sustainable economic growth, food security, and biodiversity are threatened by rapid and systematic destruction of Asia's terrestrial and marine ecosystems. Southeast Asia is an incubator for new diseases and drug resistant strains of tuberculosis and malaria. Hunger and vulnerability to hunger also persist. Programs of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA) focus on transnational development priorities that cannot be addressed solely through separate bilateral programs. RDMA programs address key regional and global challenges including strengthening regional institutions such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN); mitigating wildlife trafficking; working to end human trafficking; and supporting Presidential initiatives on global climate change, food security, and global health.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	65,740	*	47,683	-18,057
Development Assistance	33,700	*	29,500	-4,200
Economic Support Fund	7,000	*	7,000	-
Global Health Programs - State	1,740	*	2,183	443
Global Health Programs - USAID	23,300	*	9,000	-14,300

Development Assistance

Trafficking in Persons: The United Nations (UN) Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking reports that 56 percent of all human trafficking occurs within the Asia Pacific Region, with Southeast Asia representing a key locus for the supply of people into illegal, unpaid, and exploitative situations. USAID, in partnership with the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), will build on its regional approach to combat trafficking in persons (TIP) by raising awareness about human trafficking, improving attitudes toward victims/survivors of TIP and other target audiences, and increasing communication and the leadership of targeted youth groups and networks to implement anti-TIP work.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$0.8 million will increase awareness and influence attitudes and behavior regarding TIP through on-the-ground events, documentary films, media campaigns, and digital platforms designed to raise TIP awareness and increase youth engagement and community involvement.

Environment: RDMA is uniquely positioned to help develop innovative strategies to reduce GHG emissions, disseminate best practices across the region, catalyze the public and private sectors to execute them, and sustain them through improved regulations and strengthened institutions. Economic growth, food security, and the stability of Asian societies are based on natural resources which are being decimated at an alarming rate. This unabated destruction of terrestrial habitats, fisheries, and

biodiversity will have significant local, regional and global consequences. RDMA will build on its short but effective history of increasing multi-national, cooperation-intensive, regional institutions-based initiatives to mitigate these critical problems. Programs will address Presidential initiatives, work with nascent democracies like Burma, curb destructive market forces from large economies like China, and partner with key allies like ASEAN.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will increase private sector investment in clean energy to promote low carbon economic development. U.S.-funded programs will build capacity for low emission development strategies (LEDS) and complement the U.S. Government's global initiative for Enhancing Capacity for LEDS in Malaysia and Thailand through activities such as developing economic and energy modeling and planning systems; building capacity on national greenhouse gas inventories; supporting carbon market development; and increasing regional learning and knowledge-sharing.
- Activities will help establish market incentives for GHG reductions; build capacity for carbon monitoring; and demonstrate and scale up innovations through regional platforms such as ASEAN, the Greater Mekong Sub-region program, UN agencies, and the Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI), enabling countries to increase carbon stocks and participate in emerging carbon markets.
- U.S. assistance will reduce threats to the region's critical fisheries which are an important base for jobs, foreign exchange, economic growth, and food security. This will be accomplished by reducing illegal fishing and the destruction of coral reef ecosystems.
- Programs will address the main drivers of the illegal wildlife trade in Asia by bolstering law enforcement and reducing consumer demand.
- U.S. assistance will support LMI efforts to sustainably manage important freshwater fisheries and provide critical analyses to decision-makers to avoid potentially catastrophic impacts of major infrastructure development along the Mekong River, principally hydropower dams and reservoirs.

Trade and Investment: The Asia Pacific region's economic integration is gaining ground as evidenced by recent Free Trade Agreements among ASEAN members, as well as with and among China, Korea, Australia and New Zealand. To retain its standing as a strong partner in the Asia Pacific region, the United States must exert leadership on issues of regional concern. Regional integration is a proven approach to lifting least developed states to a higher level of development. U.S. assistance will strengthen regional and ASEAN member states' institutions and improve their capacities to implement the ASEAN Community Blueprints.

Key Interventions:

- RDMA will work with ASEAN to build a more integrated and competitive regional economy by bolstering its weaker members and addressing governance and human rights concerns.
- Funding will provide technical expertise and training to ASEAN's working bodies in trade, disaster management, environment, and education.

Feed the Future: Food security in any single Southeast Asian country is affected by the cumulative effect of each country's practices in the region. Thus, regional and sub-regional institutions can play a critical role in addressing food security related to agricultural commodity trade, regulatory harmonization, food safety standards, technology, and information dissemination. USAID will deepen its engagement and partnerships with the donor community, nongovernmental organizations, host-country governments, and the private sector to help achieve the objectives of the Feed the Future Initiative (FTF).

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, FTF, USAID will provide \$2.7 million to promote expanded access to regional markets, mitigate risks associated with drought,

disaster, and disease, and build long-term capacity of regional organizations to address regional challenges. USAID will support ASEAN's own Strategic Plan of Action for Food Security (SPA-FS) in: 1) public-private dialogue to encourage greater participation and input in regional trade policies; 2) regulatory and administrative reform to improve trade efficiency; and 3) management capacity of the ASEAN Secretariat to coordinate the SPA-FS.

- RDMA will leverage Asia's strong private agriculture and food trade sectors to encourage partnerships and greater private sector involvement in regional agriculture, including fostering South-South cooperation, information sharing, and best practices involving the use of new technologies.

Economic Support Fund

Environment: Funding will bolster the LMI by promoting more dialogue and cooperation among LMI countries to address trans-boundary environmental challenges more effectively.

Key Interventions:

- New programs will help improve institutional and human resources to address transnational issues, strengthen existing institutions, and foster cooperation among national institutions in LMI countries.
- Activities will also encourage green growth by developing good governance practices that encourage sustainable natural resource management in the Lower Mekong Basin as well as improve disaster risk management and climate change adaptation strategies.

Global Health Programs

There are many factors that make Asia an “incubator” for new and multi-drug resistant strains of infectious diseases: climate; low income; dense and mobile populations; lack of access to adequate medical care; close proximity to livestock; close living quarters in urban areas; and environmental degradation. USAID combats major infectious diseases by developing programs for mobile and most-at-risk, populations; providing better regional data for decision making; and developing coherent regional and country-specific health policies, including those related to drug quality and management. Regional efforts are coordinated with bilateral programs to ensure policy coherence and to maximize their impact across Asia and the Pacific.

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), RDMA will allocate approximately \$7.2 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the region, including support to orphans and vulnerable children. USAID will support host-country leadership and investments in high-impact, cost-efficient, and sustainable responses to HIV/AIDS. With USAID support, Asian countries will realize tangible improvements in their own HIV responses, while also engaging in regional and global collaboration that advances broader implementation. USAID's targeted investments will: 1) develop and disseminate new innovations; 2) encourage rigorous evaluation; 3) improve the use of data for decision making; and 4) build the capacity of people, institutions, and systems.
- **Tuberculosis (TB):** U.S. assistance of \$1.0 million will help improve in-country diagnostic capacity, develop models to strengthen prevention and control of multiple-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB); improve TB drug management; enhance collaboration between HIV and TB programs for effective management of TB/HIV co-infection; and strengthen laboratory capacity for TB diagnosis.
- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance of \$3.0 million will be used to scale-up proven control, prevention, and treatment interventions to eliminate emerging artemisinin-resistant malaria in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS). Prevention activities in the GMS will include distribution of insecticide-treated bed nets; testing and development of repellents and personal protection for forest workers and others at risk; and surveillance for drug quality and therapeutic efficacy.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID conducted several program performance evaluations in FY 2012. Some of these included the U.S. Government-ASEAN mid-term performance evaluation, the evaluation of the Malaria Control in Cambodia Project, the Voluntary Counseling and Testing Pilot Project final evaluation, and three HIV/AIDS end-of-project evaluations. All of the evaluations informed budget and planning decisions.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation of the anti-trafficking campaign was conducted through pre- and post-activity surveys of interventions in specific locations. This data was used to identify target populations who are uninformed about the issue or have negative attitudes and behavior. Moreover, the findings are being used to design a new TIP program that reflects an innovative co-donor partnership between USAID and AusAID that will contribute to a reduction in human trafficking as well as strengthening the anti-TIP sector within the region.

The U.S. Government-ASEAN mid-term performance evaluation informed the design of the new ASEAN program that will focus on strengthening selected regional and ASEAN member states' institutions to improve their capacity to implement three ASEAN Community Blueprints, as well as the work plan for the Initiative for ASEAN Integration.

USAID funded two studies regarding the impact of two new rapid diagnostic tests, the Hain Rapid MDR-TB test and the GeneXpert test. The Mission also supported the study of the cost-effectiveness of a new TB screening/diagnosis algorithm for people living with HIV/AIDS. Assessments were conducted in Cambodia, Laos, and Mongolia to obtain information on management of drug-resistant tuberculosis, laboratory capacity, and infection control practices. All of these findings will be used to develop regional training modules.

USAID also supported an extensive analysis focused on documenting the current status of drug resistant TB in the nine high-burden TB countries in the region. This analysis will assist countries, technical partners, donors, and other stakeholders in the development of technical assistance and training.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Program reviews determined that U.S. support for ASEAN activities reinforced and encouraged regional collaboration and has helped to create an environment favorable for innovative ideas to develop into successful initiatives. The new ASEAN-U.S. Partnership Project, launched in FY 2013, includes activities that help build local and institutional capacity both within the member states and at the regional level.

The Music Television End Exploitation and Trafficking program, a U.S.-supported project that capitalizes on the power and influence of media to raise awareness and increase prevention of TIP across Asia, has leveraged over \$95.0 million (cash and in-kind) from the \$8.6 million in funding from USAID, a more than eleven-to-one match. Building on this success, FY 2014 activities will seek to continue a regional approach to the prevention of trafficking while scaling-up activities in selected countries to raise awareness of human trafficking and to promote behavior change and drive social action.

USAID's Mekong Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change (ARCC) project launched its scientific research phase at the end of FY 2011, which yielded a first-of-its-kind climate model. The project released the Mekong ARCC Climate Change Impact and Adaptation Study, which identifies high priority

hotspots that are most sensitive and exposed to projected shifts in climate. The identified hotspots will serve as geographic focal areas for future project support. This unique model links cutting-edge, climate science information to community-based adaptation planning and decision making.

USAID's Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forests (LEAF) project, in coordination with the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), identified common regional drivers of forest degradation and options for monitoring carbon emissions. This effort has showcased best practices for monitoring forest degradation. In FY 2013 and FY 2014, LEAF and the USFS will expand on this effort to host an experts' workshop which will focus on how to operationalize and share the most successful approaches to combat forest degradation.

Europe and Eurasia Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Foreign assistance is an indispensable tool in the effort to reach the long-term U.S. foreign policy goal of a Europe whole, free, and at peace. Consistent with the Department of State-U.S. Agency for International Development Joint Regional Strategy, the majority of assistance funding requested for the European and Eurasian region will be targeted to support the democratic and economic transitions of countries in the Western Balkans and former Soviet Union, while also contributing to their security and stability. Meaningful progress has been made toward these goals in a number of areas, but the task is far from complete. Serious threats remain, including from democratic backsliding, fragile financial sectors and high unemployment, infectious disease, ethnic violence, volatile conflicts, organized crime networks, and weapons of mass destruction proliferation. Recognizing resource constraints, requested funds will be targeted to support those interventions where U.S. assistance can make the greatest impact, with an eye to creating sustainable institutions in recipient countries as assistance levels decline. In line with the regional strategy, foreign assistance funding will also be used to engage North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies on global security challenges such as counterterrorism, nonproliferation, operations in Afghanistan, and peacekeeping operations.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	709,274	*	563,108	-146,166
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	513,907	*	-	-513,907
Economic Support Fund	8,500	*	352,941	344,441
Foreign Military Financing	107,010	*	86,600	-20,410
Global Health Programs - State	10,503	*	21,204	10,701
Global Health Programs - USAID	15,150	*	9,800	-5,350
International Military Education and Training	29,994	*	29,550	-444
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	43,798	43,798
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	24,210	*	19,215	-4,995

Detailed Overview

Balkans Fully Integrated into Euro-Atlantic Institutions: In the Western Balkans, U.S. assistance will continue to focus on supporting the steps necessary for the countries in this region to integrate into Euro-Atlantic institutions. Efforts to fight corruption and transnational crime, strengthen the judiciary and governance institutions, improve economic governance to generate greater employment opportunities, and meet European Union (EU) energy-reform requirements are all encouraged by the prospect of EU and NATO membership. Reports from Brussels indicate that new EU aspirants need to improve their capacity particularly in the rule of law arena, demonstrating that state institutions can perform their core duties in law enforcement and judicial services as well as carry out essential economic reforms. Countries in the Western Balkans, all of which seek EU accession, continue to face formidable obstacles in these sectors. Therefore, U.S. assistance will continue to be measured against the standard of how much it contributes directly to Euro-Atlantic integration, and in particular, EU accession. Facing crucial

elections in 2013, Albania's experience demonstrates that a country can join NATO and still face significant challenges on the road to EU accession. Kosovo will require targeted energy-sector development and rule of law assistance as it builds functioning state institutions and finds ways to secure its borders. In Kosovo, and significantly in Bosnia, U.S. assistance continues to play a leading role in resolving lingering and divisive war crimes disputes. Across a range of related issues in these countries, U.S. assistance is at the forefront – building state institutions, civil society, independent media, and an informed and more tolerant citizenry. All U.S. assistance funding will continue to be well coordinated with the EU to avoid redundancy and maximize effectiveness.

Countries in Europe's East Consolidate Peace and Stability: The request for Eurasia supports efforts to address backsliding in several states, while at the same time consolidating gains in countries that have demonstrated a clear commitment to democratic and economic reform. The governments in Georgia and Moldova have committed to making wide ranging reforms, and U.S. assistance in these countries will continue to support their Euro-Atlantic orientation and capitalize on their efforts to make positive changes in their countries' governance structures and practices. In countries where democratic and economic reforms have been limited or where the environment is becoming more restrictive, such as Azerbaijan, Belarus, and Ukraine, U.S. Government funding will prioritize assistance to civil society, political parties, independent media, and the private sector to help them better represent citizen interests, promote competition and open markets, increase informed civic participation, improve energy security and make progress towards integration with the European energy market, improve delivery of public services, and increase government accountability. The U.S. Government will continue to leverage its efforts with those of other bilateral and multilateral donors to harmonize health policies and systems with international standards so that improved health outcomes are achieved, and to improve the delivery of social services to vulnerable populations.

European Partners Actively Engage on Global Challenges: The United States highly values its European allies' commitment of material and manpower to mutual security priorities, both regionally and globally. In particular, U.S. collaboration and assistance through NATO and bilaterally with countries such as Albania, Bulgaria, Georgia, Macedonia, Poland, and Romania has enabled continued deployments to Afghanistan, Kosovo, and elsewhere, more than justifying U.S. financial outlays by lessening the burden on U.S. forces, while also helping to maintain security and counter threats in Europe itself. Though request levels have declined, the United States will continue to partner with these allied governments, who bring an equal engagement through their own resources, in joint security efforts.

As in FY 2013, the Administration's FY 2014 budget normalizes foreign assistance resources for this region by requesting funding for programs formerly supported through the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia account through three worldwide accounts – the Economic Support Fund, Global Health Programs, and International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement accounts.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) programs have also been a significant factor in this region. Moldova's Compact entered into force in September 2010 and is focused on improving the country's road network and supporting high-value agricultural production by improving irrigation infrastructure. Georgia concluded its first Compact, which was focused on rehabilitating regional infrastructure and promoting private sector development, in April 2011 and is currently working with MCC to develop a second Compact proposal focused on the education sector. U.S. assistance efforts leverage the investments of MCC programs to maximize their impact on their areas of focus, while ensuring that there is no duplication of effort.

Albania

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary goal of U.S. assistance to Albania is to support the country's development as an accountable, capable, and prosperous democratic state. Strengthened democratic institutions and sustainable economic growth will better position Albania to achieve its European integration aspirations while advancing U.S. foreign policy objectives. To achieve this goal, U.S. assistance promotes the rule of law by strengthening of the justice sector, supporting good governance and the establishment of democratic institutions, and building the capacity of Albania's security forces and law enforcement agencies to contribute to international security and domestic stability. While no funding for economic development is being requested on a bilateral basis for Albania, funding requested through the Europe and Eurasia Regional budget will seek to improve the conditions needed for broad-based and sustainable economic growth throughout the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	22,717	*	17,000	-5,717
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	16,000	*	-	-16,000
Economic Support Fund	-	*	6,580	6,580
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	*	2,600	-400
International Military Education and Training	1,067	*	1,000	-67
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	4,450	4,450
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,650	*	2,370	-280

Economic Support Fund

Economic Support Fund (ESF) assistance to Albania is focused on promoting transparency through improved democratic institutions and processes that are firmly grounded in the rule of law, and by empowering civil society to become more actively involved in public-policy dialogue.

State-Managed Programs

A total of approximately \$0.7 million in Department of State-managed ESF assistance will strengthen the ability of individual citizens and civil society organizations to engage productively with the Government of Albania (GOA).

Key Interventions:

- Department of State-managed democracy programs will help strengthen non-governmental organizations engaged in projects supporting civil society and association building; the free flow of information; transparency in government; rule of law and legal reform; environmental activities; human, minority, and women's rights; and anti-corruption efforts.
- Public diplomacy programs will provide exposure to American democratic values through civic education, book translation, and speakers programs.

USAID Programs

Strengthened Rule of Law and Improved Governance: Albania has made many notable improvements in rule of law and good governance in the last twenty years, but the country has not sustained the momentum required to introduce strong and sustainable democratic institutions that form the foundation for a stable, prosperous, and equitable society. Moreover, the last several years have seen a re-centralization of power in a few offices at the expense of nascent public institutions at all levels. Albania continues to be challenged by planning weaknesses in key areas, shortcomings in the judiciary system, ineffective administrative and service delivery institutions, and endemic corruption throughout the government and society.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$2.0 million in U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) rule of law programming will focus on the following key areas: information and communication technology solutions to increase transparency and accountability in the justice sector; legal education and mediation services; and an increased watchdog role for civil society and media organizations.
- Almost \$3.9 million in USAID governance programming will focus on both the central and local levels. At the central level, assistance will support decentralization legislation and policy and planning reforms. At the local level, programming will help strengthen the role of civil society and build expertise among municipal governments to help them increase public finances, enhance planning, and improve dialogue with the national government. Assistance will also help build institutional capacity to improve access to and quality of public services.

Global Climate Change (GCC): Proposed activities will seek to complement/integrate priorities identified by the GCC Initiative's Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, which is supporting the development and implementation of LEDS in Albania. These programs are funded under the Europe and Eurasia Regional budget request.

Foreign Military Financing

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) funding will support the development and modernization of the Albanian Armed Forces (AAF) to meet North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) commitments, helping to transform the AAF into a deployable, NATO-interoperable force so that it can continue to participate in coalition operations. FMF funding will thereby contribute to regional stability and border security.

Key Interventions:

- FMF-funded programs will provide battalion-level interoperability training and mobile training teams for defense reform follow-on efforts.
- U.S. assistance will provide battalion communications gear.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded courses and training events expose defense 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 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.

Key Intervention:

- IMET-funded programs will provide professional military education courses that promote respect for democratic values and human rights, strengthen civil-military relationships, and enhance senior leadership's strategic management skills.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Albanian organized crime and corruption are a threat to stability in the region and have direct links to organized crime organizations in the United States. U.S. assistance will support the implementation of justice sector reforms, including by assisting law enforcement, prosecutors, and judges with combating transnational and organized crime, trafficking in persons, terrorism, and terrorist financing.

Key Interventions:

- Almost \$0.9 million of U.S. assistance will continue support for the GOA's Joint Investigative Units (JIUs), which are specialized, integrated units that investigate and prosecute complex crimes, such as corruption-related and financial crimes. U.S. assistance provides advanced training, advice, and equipment to the JIUs.
- Approximately \$1.0 million will support the drafting of the new adversarial Criminal Procedure Code.
- Approximately \$2.5 million will build police capacity in management, academy operations, internal control, border and port security, procurement, and information management.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Albania's border on the Adriatic and porous land borders make Albania 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 almost \$0.6 million to continue to develop the capacity of Albania's border forces to secure its land, air, and water borders and will support Albania's development of an effective strategic trade control system that meets international requirements. The Conventional Weapons Destruction Program will use \$1.8 million to help Albania complete the remediation of unexploded ordnance (UXO) at its remaining polluted military training ranges and looted, blown-up military depots ("hot spots").

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will establish an effective strategic trade control system and functioning licensing system.
- U.S.-funded programs will strengthen the ability of Albania's law enforcement agencies to interdict trafficking in items of proliferation concern.
- FY 2014 funds will enhance Albania's radiation detection/response capacity.
- U.S. assistance will clear UXO from "hot spots," prioritizing efforts in those locations that pose the highest humanitarian and security risks to populations living in proximity to them.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In 2012, the U.S. Embassy in Tirana completed its Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) in consultation with all U.S. Government implementing agencies. The ICS builds on USAID's five-year Country Development and Country Strategy (CDCS) and a Department of State Interagency Country Assistance Review, both completed in FY 2011. USAID conducted one assessment, a case study, and three evaluations in FY 2012 to assess programmatic performance. These included an electoral security assessment, a study on the Greek financial crisis and its effect on Albania, performance evaluations of two key economic growth programs, and a final evaluation of the Millennium

Challenge Corporation (MCC) Threshold Program. In the framework of assistance programming managed by the Department of State, the Department of Justice (DOJ) carried out a number of evaluations over the course of the fiscal year. These evaluations were used to support project direction in three areas: joint border agreements; State/Civil Society Partnership Agreement implementation; and training for the Albanian State Police.

In Washington, the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia holds annual budget reviews with U.S. Government implementing agencies and with selected grantees. These reviews look at results achieved in the past year, and include a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The U.S. Embassy to Albania was able to draw important conclusions and take targeted actions based on the evaluation efforts noted above. As a result of the electoral security assessment in late FY 2012, USAID accessed additional funding mechanisms to help mitigate political risks associated with upcoming elections. USAID conducted performance evaluations of the Competitiveness Enterprise Development Project in October 2011 and the Albanian Agriculture Competitiveness Project in July 2012, which led USAID to decide to engage local organizations in future economic growth interventions, after the closure of the Albania Agriculture Competitiveness project in February 2013. For this reason, USAID issued an Annual Program Statement that will solicit ideas from local organizations in providing assistance in these key sectors starting in FY 2013. The study on the current Eurozone crisis revealed that Albania's economy had been affected to a much greater extent than had been previously expected and, in fact, the situation threatens to reverse the economic and political advances of the last decade and undermine the fundamental stability of the country. USAID monitored the situation closely and adjusted its programs accordingly, signing a Development Credit Authority agreement that will allow lending to small- and medium-sized enterprises, including in the agricultural sector, at a time when lending overall is contracting severely.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The final evaluation of the MCC Threshold program is serving as a useful tool to identify gaps and develop detailed sustainability plans, particularly when implementing programs that focus on national or sub-national governance. In the rule of law sector, DOJ utilized reports from NATO commanders supervising Albanian police advisors in Afghanistan to identify which skills the police had internalized and where progress is still needed. DOJ will work with the Albanian State Police to ensure that they continue to expand their implementation of international best practices.

CDCS Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Request
TOTAL	5,918
Strengthened rule of law and improved governance	5,918
Economic Support Fund	5,918
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	3,858
2.4 Civil Society	60
of which Objective 6:	800

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2014 Request
6.1 Program Design and Learning		100
6.2 Administration and Oversight		700

Armenia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Armenia supports democratic, economic, and social reforms designed to promote regional stability, and complements U.S. diplomatic efforts to peacefully resolve the long-running conflict with Azerbaijan over Nagorno-Karabakh and normalize relations with Azerbaijan and Turkey. U.S. assistance is helping Armenia sustain its development into a stable partner, at peace with its neighbors, where democracy, human rights, and the rule of law are respected, where citizens have access to effective social services, and where the benefits of sustained economic growth are widely shared.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	44,225	*	31,583	-12,642
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	40,000	*	-	-40,000
Economic Support Fund	-	*	24,719	24,719
Foreign Military Financing	2,700	*	2,700	-
International Military Education and Training	675	*	600	-75
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	2,824	2,824
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	850	*	740	-110

Economic Support Fund

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance to Armenia will work to enhance regional security by supporting safety enhancements and capacity building at Armenia's aging nuclear power plant. U.S. assistance will also continue to support confidence-building measures designed to build business and civil society linkages with Turkey and Azerbaijan.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$3.0 million will support safety enhancements at Armenia's nuclear power plant, including the development and implementation of severe accident mitigation guidelines and emergency shutdown operating procedures.
- U.S. assistance will support: 1) research and grants, including to nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), for conflict mitigation projects; 2) international visitor exchanges to promote mutual understanding between neighboring countries; and 3) the prevention of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Democracy Programs: The United States will promote democratic principles, institutions, and processes by strengthening Armenian civil society and government entities, increasing access to objective information, reducing corruption, and promoting political pluralism. Assistance will be used to increase civic advocacy; improve local governments' strategic planning capabilities; promote interaction and discussion between civil society and government entities; enhance analysis and debate of public policy; expand citizens' access to objective information by developing regional and alternative media; improve government transparency, accountability, and responsiveness; and support major reforms in

decentralization, anti-corruption, and the efficient provision of government services at the national and sub-national level.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support decentralization reforms and improve local government operations and transparency.
- Approximately \$2.0 million will help strengthen the ability of civil society consortiums to advocate on behalf of citizens' interests, meaningfully contribute to public policymaking, and monitor the implementation of reforms.
- FY 2014 funds will provide technical assistance to Armenia's National Assembly to strengthen its capacity for outreach, policy analysis, legislative drafting, and government oversight.
- U.S.-funded programs will implement a new transparency and anti-corruption program to strengthen the capacity of selected public sector entities to serve as independent, transparent, and democratic institutions.
- The FY 2014 request will build the capacity of a network of advocacy and assistance centers to give voice to citizen complaints and serve as a mechanism for citizen and civil society engagement on corruption issues.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen NGOs and independent media, increase access to information, and improve the professionalism and quality of journalism.

Social Services: The Government of Armenia (GOAM) is undertaking a major overhaul of the country's pension system. With assistance from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the GOAM adopted new pension legislation to introduce a multi-pillar system, which will go into effect in 2014. Continued U.S. assistance will ensure smooth implementation of the new system and make it fully operational. USAID will build upon past accomplishments and focus its efforts on supporting pension reform implementation; strengthening Armenia's social protection systems; and addressing key constraints in provision of integrated social services. U.S. assistance programs will also focus on integrating persons with disabilities into the labor market; providing services to victims of domestic and gender-based violence; and increasing the private sector's capacity to develop adequate and affordable social protection models and social safety nets.

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$2.0 million will support pension reform implementation and integrated social services system development in Armenia, thereby assisting individuals, households, and communities to better manage social risks and needs.

Economic Growth: Armenia continues to recover from the devastating after-effects of the global financial crisis, which caused Armenia's real Gross Domestic Product to contract by 14 percent in 2009. The GOAM reported approximately five percent growth in 2011, and growth in 2012 is projected to exceed six percent. U.S. assistance will sustain Armenia's efforts to accelerate the emergence of a more competitive and diversified private sector; strengthen the country's financial sector to ensure the availability of private financing for small- and medium-sized enterprise (SME) development; and improve the business enabling environment through enhanced tax policies and tax administration. U.S. assistance will continue to support the development of value chains and improve access to affordable credit. Together, these efforts will broaden access to economic opportunity, thereby contributing to U.S. investments in political stability, democratic reform, and anti-corruption efforts.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide approximately \$3.4 million to develop a competitive and diversified private sector by increasing the competitiveness of enterprises in selected value chains. Focusing on

the role of SMEs, this assistance will facilitate innovation; enhance workforce skills; accelerate new enterprise formation; improve access to finance; and create a better environment for economic growth.

- Activities will support a program to enhance business competitiveness through improved tax policy formulation and administration and more efficient taxpayer services that reduce the tax compliance burden for individuals and businesses.
- U.S.-funded programs will provide assistance to foster university linkages in selected areas to develop a workforce better equipped to meet market demands.
- U.S. assistance will promote rural prosperity through partnerships that focus on local economic development and job creation.
- The United States will initiate a new program to promote cross-border trade and investment.
- U.S. assistance will provide technical assistance and training on customs valuation and classification, and on developing a regulatory public procurement framework in compliance with international standards in order to promote economic growth and investment.
- The United States will continue programs to strengthen Armenia's agricultural trade capacity. Training programs will work to strengthen the development and implementation of policies and practices in animal health and food safety that are science-based and in accordance with international standards.

Humanitarian Assistance: Armenian health and social welfare agencies struggle to meet the needs of the country's most vulnerable populations. U.S. humanitarian assistance is designed to alleviate the suffering of these groups in remote areas of the country and build relationships between Armenian citizens and citizens in the United States through the U.S. private voluntary organizations that deliver the assistance. FY 2014 will mark the final year of funding for this program.

Key Intervention:

- FY 2014 funds of \$0.8 million will transport donated humanitarian commodities (e.g., medicines, medical supplies and equipment, food, clothing, and emergency shelter items) and support disaster relief and small-scale reconstruction projects to assist the neediest people in Armenia.

Foreign Military Financing

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) funding will provide support to Armenia's ongoing efforts to advance defense reform and to increase its capabilities to contribute to regional and global security.

Key Interventions:

- FMF funds will support development of the Armenian military's capabilities to participate in international peacekeeping operations and exercises, including the capacity to operate in conjunction with North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces.
- FY 2014 funds will support strategic defense reform, thereby promoting professionalization of the Armenian military.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET) funding supports professionalization and improvement of NATO-interoperability within the Armenian security forces. IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense 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 forge lasting relationships between Armenia'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.

Key Intervention:

- IMET funding will support professional military education courses that promote democratic values and human rights, civil-military relationships, and senior leadership strategic management skills.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

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 sector limit the systematic and transparent application of the rule of law. Requested International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE) funding will support the GOAM's efforts to modernize its security sector, curb corruption, and improve respect for human rights and the rule of law. This assistance will support law enforcement restructuring and reform designed to assist the police and other law enforcement bodies to continue adopting more modern, reliable, and professional practices. Requested INCLE funds will also support programs to combat transnational crime, such as trafficking in persons and money laundering, and ongoing rule of law programs and other technical assistance. Examples include training and material support to strengthen the justice system, including in the areas of criminal procedure, improving respect for the rule of law among youth, and expanding access to justice.

Key Interventions:

- INCLE funding will support activities that strengthen, reform, and promote transparency in Armenia's law enforcement sector.
- U.S. assistance will provide training and equipment to law enforcement agencies, such as the police, specialized units, and institutions that deal with transnational crime, corruption, and narcotics trafficking.
- The FY 2014 request will provide training and technical assistance for law enforcement agencies; modernize police procedures; address domestic violence; and encourage harmonious relationships between police officers, juveniles, and the community.
- U.S.-funded programs will provide technical training and equipment to improve the management of prisons and develop a probation service.
- Activities will provide training for judges, prosecutors, police, border guards, and others to increase trafficking in persons awareness, better identify and assist victims, and detect and prosecute traffickers in order to strengthen the GOAM's response to trafficking in persons.
- FY 2014 programs will provide training and material support to strengthen the justice system, including implementation of the new Criminal Procedure Code, which is expected to be adopted in 2013; improve legal education; promote judicial independence; improve respect for the rule of law and human rights; ensure compliance with the GOAM's obligations under the European Convention on Human Rights; and expand access to capable and professional legal representation.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Given its shared borders with Iran and Georgia, Armenia is at 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 Program will provide assistance to Armenia to counter the proliferation of WMD-related commodities and technology. Activities will enhance Armenia's nonproliferation and export control capabilities.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide field-based enforcement training to border officials, help improve the transparency of Armenia's strategic trade control laws and regulations, and help the GOAM improve its outreach efforts in relation to strategic trade controls.

- U.S.-funded programs will provide training and equipment, legal reform assistance, and support for strengthened institutional capabilities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2012, the U.S. Government completed two sector assessments and five program evaluations in Armenia. These included democracy and governance and economic growth sector assessments to inform USAID's Country Development Cooperation Strategy, which is currently in process; and midterm and final evaluations of USAID's Rule of Law, Election Process Support, Political Process Development, Support for Armenia-Turkey Rapprochement (SATR), and Small-Scale Infrastructure (SSIP) projects. USAID also initiated midterm and final evaluations of the Pension Reform and Labor Market, Energy Security and Regional Integration, Health Systems Strengthening (HS-STAR), Alternative Resources in Media, and Civil Society and Local Government Support programs.

The Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) regularly conducts pipeline analyses to inform budget plans and procurements. In FY 2013, INL will conduct a program evaluation and strategy assessment to identify impacts of long-term programs and shape INL's strategy for new and existing programs to ensure alignment with broader U.S. priorities.

The Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia holds annual budget reviews in Washington with U.S. Government implementing agencies and with select grantees. These reviews look at results achieved in the past year, and include a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The above-mentioned sector assessments guided USAID's strategic decisions and prompted it to focus on fewer programmatic areas to reach the highest impact with limited resources. For example, based on the above assessments, USAID decided to prioritize good governance and civil society initiatives where USAID believes it has the highest potential for bringing tangible and measurable results. The midterm evaluation of SATR helped USAID refine its approach to cross-border activities and concentrate on fostering commercial and economic ties between Armenia and Turkey. The final evaluation of SSIP informed USAID's design process for a new Partnerships for Rural Prosperity program. The evaluation helped assess community needs and identify the most promising approaches to community mobilization and development in rural Armenia. Based on the results of an impact evaluation, the U.S. Department of Agriculture will continue its transition away from its rural development activities and focus its efforts on animal health and food safety in support of agricultural trade. Finally, the findings of the midterm evaluation of HS-STAR prompted USAID to terminate the project one year earlier than planned and redesign its health portfolio to focus on targeted key initiatives where USAID can build legacies and achieve tangible results, thus yielding cost savings.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Based on assessments noted above, USAID will use FY 2014 funds to provide direct assistance to civil society organizations, engaging 10,000 citizens at the community level and 0.7 million citizens at the national level on key reforms. This assistance is targeted to improve Armenia's score in USAID's NGO Sustainability Index. Additionally, based on needs identified in the assessments noted above, USAID local governance assistance will be targeted to improve Armenia's score for Local Democratic Governance on Freedom House's *Nations in Transit* index. In the area of economic growth, programs to improve the business environment are expected to result in increased trade and investment, including expanded opportunities for U.S. businesses, as well as helping

to advance Armenia's ranking in the World Bank's Doing Business Report. USAID tax-related assistance is expected to lead to a seven percent annual reduction in the "Time Spent on Paying Taxes" index for Armenia and improved "Doing Business" scores. Finally, USAID financial and private sector competitiveness programs will target over 300 private sector companies, professional associations, financial institutions, and private sector support organizations to build their capacity and contribute to improvements in Armenia's scores on the Global Competitiveness and World Economic Forum Affordability of Financial Service indices.

Azerbaijan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Azerbaijan is targeted to encourage reforms that promote regional security, the development of democratic institutions and processes, and sustainable broad-based economic growth. Peace and Security assistance aims to increase Azerbaijan's ability to contribute more effectively to international efforts on peacekeeping, counterterrorism, counternarcotics, and combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). It also seeks to bolster Azerbaijan's border security, increase its capacity to combat domestic and transnational crime, and enhance its ability to protect the maritime energy facilities on which its economy depends. U.S. programs work to advance democracy by increasing civic participation in public policymaking and oversight, promoting good governance, and encouraging democratic reforms. U.S. assistance helps broaden and diversify economic growth by addressing critical economic policy and institutional constraints, and promoting stability and sustainable growth in the non-oil sectors of the economy. The United States continues to partner with the Government of Azerbaijan (GOAJ), which is co-financing some assistance programs, particularly in the area of economic growth.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	20,865	*	16,310	-4,555
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	16,600	*	-	-16,600
Economic Support Fund	-	*	11,029	11,029
Foreign Military Financing	2,700	*	2,700	-
International Military Education and Training	700	*	600	-100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	1,226	1,226
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	865	*	755	-110

Economic Support Fund

Strengthening meaningful competition is critical to Azerbaijan's democratic development. To address the restrictive environment for democratic activists, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and other independent voices, the United States will continue to focus assistance on increasing access to objective information, developing independent media, and expanding the role of civil society in governance. U.S. assistance will also continue to promote government transparency and accountability, citizen participation in political processes, the rule of law, and protection of human rights. Additionally, U.S. assistance aims to develop a business-enabling environment that will strengthen investor confidence and lead to widespread growth, particularly in the non-energy related sectors of the economy. This will include technical support to promote Azerbaijan's accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) and key reforms designed to reduce monopolies and enhance investor protections. The agriculture sector will continue to be a focus of U.S. efforts to increase private sector competitiveness and trade. U.S. assistance will support legislative and regulatory reforms that encourage competitive practices in Azerbaijan while supporting a more robust trade environment.

State-Managed Programs

Department of State-managed ESF assistance will increase access to objective information by improving the professional capacity of journalists and by expanding access to new media platforms. Assistance will support civil society development and capacity building through small grants aimed at developing the social and intellectual foundations of democracy and the institutionalization of open, pluralistic political processes. It will also support cultural and people to people exchanges between Azerbaijan and Armenia in support of broader efforts to reach a peaceful and durable settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. The Department of State will continue to provide technical assistance to Azerbaijan to advance its continuing transition to a market-based economy and improve the country's bid for WTO accession.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$0.7 million will help strengthen NGOs and independent media, increase access to information, and improve professionalism among journalists and the quality of journalism.
- Approximately \$0.5 million in assistance will promote economic growth and investment by helping to develop a legislative and regulatory public procurement framework in compliance with international standards and providing comprehensive information on international public procurement agreements such as the WTO's Agreement on Government Procurement.

USAID Programs

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)-managed ESF assistance to Azerbaijan will focus on two major priorities: 1) fostering effective participation of diverse actors and institutions in the country's democratic development; and 2) promoting broad-based economic growth and an improved investment climate.

Effective Participation of Diverse Actors and Institutions in the Democratic Development of Azerbaijan Increased: Assistance will focus on reforms that support civil society and government agencies capable of institutionalizing more participatory and transparent mechanisms and procedures. USAID will work with targeted government units in support of their efforts to increase transparency and accountability in the provision of public services. USAID programs will expand the space for democracy by strengthening the capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs) and encouraging civic dialogue that promotes liberalization and democratization, particularly among women and youth. Capacity building assistance will enable CSOs to engage with government entities and foster initiatives for widespread citizen access to high quality, unrestricted news and information.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will build the capacity of key CSOs focused on democracy and good governance, e.g., rule of law, respect for human rights, media independence, and transparent electoral and political processes.
- Activities will strengthen the organizational and technical capacity of CSOs so that they can increase their participation in open government, transparency and accountability initiatives, and the development of more transparent parliamentary processes.

Improved Investment Climate in Azerbaijan: Growth in the oil sector has been a great benefit to Azerbaijan's national economy; however, in order for Azerbaijan to achieve long-term economic stability, performance in other areas of the economy needs further development. The non-oil sector, though still weak relative to the industrial sector, is increasingly making up a larger portion of the country's economy. USAID programs aimed at improving the investment climate will enable economic growth that will expand the middle class, which typically supports increased reform and participation. USAID assistance will focus on improving economic governance in legislative and regulatory areas, supporting the

development of a more robust financial sector, and improving the competitiveness of private sector businesses.

Key Interventions:

- Activities will provide assistance on trade policy and the regulatory environment to help increase the benefits of economic growth. U.S.-funded programs will also support the development of more transparent regulatory regimes by removing administrative barriers that inhibit competition, distort investment, constrain trade, and limit progress in Azerbaijan's integration into the global economy. Activities will support the WTO accession process, passage of a competition code, and food safety regulations.
- U.S. assistance will provide technical assistance to medium- and large-sized farms and agro-processors, and strengthen business development and farm advisory services in the private sector to help increase the competitiveness and market orientation of the agriculture sector.

Foreign Military Financing

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) is a critical element in the U.S. bilateral security relationship with Azerbaijan, as the United States fosters greater participation from its partners in coalition operations, seeks to build Azerbaijan's capacity to combat transnational threats and secure its critical energy infrastructure, and seeks to secure support for retrograde operations out of Afghanistan. FMF funds will strengthen Azerbaijan's relationships with Euro-Atlantic institutions, primarily by supporting its efforts to achieve interoperability with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and coalition forces, a key goal in its NATO Individual Partnership Action Plan. FMF will help build Azerbaijan's capacity to conduct maritime counterterrorism operations and to monitor and control its section of the Caspian Sea. The goal is to increase Azerbaijan's ability to secure the critical offshore energy facilities that diversify Europe's energy supplies and provide a significant alternative to Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries sources of oil to world markets.

Key Interventions:

- Activities will improve Azerbaijan's capacity to detect, interdict, and deter transnational and terrorist threats in its maritime areas, particularly threats to offshore energy facilities. FMF will help build the capacity of Azerbaijan's Naval Special Operations Forces and improve these forces' maritime command, control, and surveillance capabilities.
- FMF funding will train and equip the units that Azerbaijan has identified for NATO interoperability and participation in peacekeeping operations. These efforts will focus on providing support to Azerbaijan's Operational Capabilities Concept Unit, which is currently undergoing a NATO evaluation process.

International Military Education and Training

The International Military Education and Training (IMET) program will advance the overall professionalism of Azerbaijan's armed forces. Azerbaijan's IMET activities are intended to foster defense reform, promote democratic values, build capacity in maritime security, and develop interoperability with NATO and the United States for potential alliance and coalition contributions. Participation in IMET courses strengthens the growing military-to-military relationship between Azerbaijan and the United States. As most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, Azerbaijan will benefit from the valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while its students are attending courses.

Key Interventions:

- IMET funding will provide entry- and mid-level officer education courses to improve the professionalism of Azerbaijan's military forces, increase its interoperability with the United States

and NATO, and build its capacity to combat terrorism and secure its maritime critical energy infrastructure.

- U.S. assistance will provide senior-level professional military education courses that enhance Azerbaijan's strategic management skills and support its defense reform efforts.
- IMET funding will support English language training.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) funds will support activities that improve access to justice and strengthen the justice sector by building judicial independence and training justice sector officials. Activities will also aim to enhance the justice sector's capability to combat corruption, money laundering, and other issues related to the rule of law and accountability. U.S. assistance will help the GOAJ and local communities to address sex- and labor-related trafficking in persons (TIP)—an issue that continues to challenge Azerbaijani law enforcement and social service providers.

Key Interventions:

- INCLE funds will assist Azerbaijan in appropriately applying its Criminal Code, Criminal Procedural Code, and administrative procedures, and help build the capacity of the defense bar.
- Activities will build Azerbaijan's capacity to prevent TIP and to protect TIP victims.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

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. Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)-funded activities will help Azerbaijan counter transnational threats and address stockpile security.

The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will use approximately \$0.4 million in requested NADR funding to support the GOAJ's efforts to counter transnational WMD proliferation. The EXBS Program will seek to further the GOAJ's commitment to achieving 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.

The Conventional Weapons Destruction Program will use approximately \$0.3 million in requested NADR funding to respond to security threats and risks to indigenous 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.

Key Interventions:

- NADR funds will support programs to improve cargo targeting and risk management, including the assessment and repair of four Vehicle and Cargo Inspection System units.
- U.S. assistance will provide specialized equipment to Azerbaijan's State Border Service for use at points of entry and on the country's land and water borders.
- Activities will familiarize high-level officials with best practices in strategic trade control systems and in industry outreach.
- NADR-funded programs will support the clearing of landmines and explosive remnants of war.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID monitors its programs through regular site visits, internal reviews, and consultations with implementing partners. In FY 2013, USAID will conduct

evaluations of its trade and competitiveness program, its program to strengthen health systems, and its new media program. The Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) regularly conducts pipeline analyses to inform budget plans and procurements. In FY 2013, INL will continue to monitor program activities to ensure results are captured, and that implementer activity reports and host government priorities feed into the strategy of existing programs, particularly relating to TIP. The Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia holds annual budget reviews in Washington with U.S. Government implementing agencies and with selected grantees. These reviews look at results achieved in the past year, and include a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Through its monitoring efforts and reviews, USAID identified continuing needs for support in certain specific areas, which will inform the design of new activities. Close monitoring and evaluation of results accomplished to date under USAID's trade and competitiveness program, along with the need to consolidate and sustain those results, led USAID to fund new trade regulation and competitiveness activities. Success of U.S.-funded efforts to build the capacity of the Central Bank of Azerbaijan (CBA) to manage anti-money laundering activities has opened new avenues of cooperation between the United States and the CBA, including efforts to strengthen the bank's risk-management efforts and to establish a research and development center that will conduct economic modeling and forecasting.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Restrictions on media freedom, human rights, and civil society participation in a range of democratic processes continue in Azerbaijan. The FY 2014 request is therefore targeted to encourage broad reforms that promote the development of key democratic institutions and processes. Programs will also aim to strengthen democratic institutions by providing professional training for justice sector officials on key rule of law issues.

Azerbaijan has made progress in recent years on WTO accession and improving its competitiveness in the non-oil sector. U.S. assistance programs will therefore continue to focus on improving trade policy and supporting regulatory reform for sustainable economic growth. In the financial sector, U.S. assistance will focus on increasing the non-oil sector's access to affordable financing and helping the CBA improve its supervision of the country's financial sector.

CDCS Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Request
TOTAL	9,926
Effective participation of diverse actors and institutions in the democratic development of Azerbaijan increased	6,126
Economic Support Fund	6,126
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	600
2.2 Good Governance	1,288
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,123
2.4 Civil Society	3,115
of which Objective 6:	1,000
6.1 Program Design and Learning	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	900

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Request
Improved investment climate in Azerbaijan	3,800
Economic Support Fund	3,800
4.2 Trade and Investment	760
4.3 Financial Sector	1,060
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,980
of which Objective 6:	800
6.2 Administration and Oversight	800

Belarus

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Belarus prioritizes efforts that support the Belarusian people in establishing a government that respects their democratic rights and fundamental freedoms. In the context of Belarus' restrictive environment, U.S. assistance will continue to promote the creation of space for the free expression of political views, human rights, the development of a civil society, and freedom of the media. By helping to expand the private sector in Belarus, U.S. assistance will support reducing the number of Belarusian citizens dependent on the state for employment (currently up to 80 percent of the workforce), thereby increasing their self-reliance and independence. U.S. assistance will also help integrate vulnerable populations (including people with disabilities, vulnerable children, and victims of trafficking) into society and will build the capacity of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) providing services to vulnerable populations.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	11,072	*	11,000	-72
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	11,072	*	-	-11,072
Economic Support Fund	-	*	11,000	11,000

Economic Support Fund

Democracy and Civil Society Promotion Programs: Having transitioned relatively quickly from Soviet to post-Soviet authoritarian rule, Belarusians have little experience with democracy. U.S. assistance will expand awareness of democratic models, institutions, and public discourse in Belarus, with the aim of promoting human rights and increasing informed participation in civic and political processes.

U.S. assistance will support NGOs that seek to play a constructive role in addressing civic challenges and will empower Belarusians to contribute to systemic reforms and the advancement of human rights.

U.S. support for think tanks and independent media will help them provide objective information and promote public policy debate. U.S.-funded professional exchange programs will strengthen people-to-people relations between Belarus and the United States, and will seek to bring international best practices and standards to Belarus. The United States will continue to closely collaborate with other European countries, especially emerging regional donors, interested in promoting democracy in Belarus and exposing Belarusians to open societies.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will promote engagement between civil society, communities, and the Belarusian Government. Programs will reach a broad number of beneficiaries and involve citizens in advocacy and community development activities in cooperation with local governments and private sector entities.
- FY 2014 funding will provide small grants in support of citizen efforts to inform public debate, improve local living conditions, and increase citizen interaction with local government institutions.
- U.S.-funded programs will support the training of political parties in transparent electoral processes and promote fair political competition in advance of the 2015 presidential election in Belarus.

Private Sector Development: The private sector accounts for no more than 30 percent of Belarus' gross domestic product—the lowest proportion in the region. The share of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) is even lower: around 10 percent. As Belarus set targets for increasing private business and improving its business operating environment, U.S. assistance will strengthen independent business associations and entrepreneurs, expand the SME sector, and help organize and advocate for legislative and procedural change. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)-funded programs will also improve private sector productivity, competitiveness, and trade potential with European Union member countries.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will promote local entrepreneurship in rural areas, beginning in western Belarus. Lithuania, Poland, and Latvia have all expressed interest in supporting these activities financially or with technical expertise, and programs will work to identify opportunities for partnership as the program expands to other parts of Belarus.
- Activities will support a web-based business training program, entrepreneurship training for youth, business incubators, and centers for entrepreneurship support.

Improving the Lives of the Belarusian People: Belarusian citizens have limited opportunities to interact with the Western world, and most are dependent on the Belarusian state for social services and their livelihoods. U.S. assistance to vulnerable children and people with disabilities will promote greater economic independence, teach life skills, and foster integration into Belarusian social and economic life. U.S.-funded activities to combat trafficking in persons (TIP) will address poverty and unemployment, especially in border areas and economically depressed regions, and will provide direct assistance to TIP victims. Educational programs will provide access to an educational environment that supports critical thinking, objective information, and academic freedom.

Key Interventions:

- Programs will support anti-TIP activities, including strengthening links among anti-TIP NGOs and building their capacity to provide job training and internships for TIP victims and persons at risk of being trafficked.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen local institutions that help vulnerable groups, such as orphans and people with disabilities, better integrate into the general population. Programs will focus on institutional capacity building and advocacy skills, as well as greater inclusion of people with disabilities in decision-making processes.
- Activities will expand independent, higher education opportunities for Belarusian students at the European Humanities University in Vilnius.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2012, USAID/Belarus evaluated the programmatic and financial performance of civil society and community development activities, and the local business advocacy and infrastructure program. In FY 2013, USAID plans to conduct a mid-term evaluation of the Belarus Entrepreneurship Support and Training Program. In Washington, the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia holds annual budget reviews with U.S. Government implementing agencies and with selected grantees. These reviews look at results achieved in the past year, and include a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The evaluations conducted in FY 2012 informed FY 2013 and FY 2014 budget and planning decisions. The evaluation

of USAID activities supporting civil society and community development examined their alignment with U.S. strategic objectives and local needs and priorities, informing USAID's design of a follow-on program. The mid-term evaluation of USAID's business advocacy and infrastructure support program revealed that improving the capacity of local business associations is having a significant positive impact on improvement of the business environment in Belarus, but requires long-term support if it is to be sustainable. Due to several years of consistent U.S.-funded capacity building efforts, business associations are playing an increasing role in drafting legislation and providing expertise. This finding confirmed the importance of continuing to provide capacity building support to local entities and identified further development needs of local business support organizations.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Program reviews and portfolio assessments have identified some areas that have demonstrated increased program effectiveness and efficiency, as well as support from local stakeholders, thus providing more opportunities for constructive engagement with Belarusian society. The United States stopped providing substantial amounts of private sector development assistance to Belarus in the mid-1990s due to the limited opportunities to have an impact, given the state's dominance of the economy. However, since the resumption of U.S.-funded private sector development activities over the past several years, there has been a high demand for them. For instance, the internationally known Business Edge training toolkit developed by the International Finance Corporation and adapted to the Belarusian context by a local NGO has proven very popular among would-be Belarusian entrepreneurs. This program provides an efficient way for the United States to promote private sector growth and greater integration of Belarus into international markets. The U.S. Government's programs to support vulnerable groups have been effective in part because of the cost-effective and efficient implementation strategy pursued by program managers. For example, local training institutes have shared the costs of training activities. As a result, the number of vulnerable people benefitting from U.S. programs and the number of service providers trained to serve vulnerable groups significantly exceeded the target for the third consecutive year, and the programs will continue to emphasize local buy-in and matching resources. Given these results, continued funding is being requested for these types of programs.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Bosnia and Herzegovina’s (BiH) progress toward Euro-Atlantic integration—and the democratic, economic, and security commitments such integration entails—is essential to the broader stability of the Western Balkans. However, well after the end of fighting in the country, BiH remains ethnically fractured and politically unstable, with a limited capacity to administer itself efficiently. It continues to lag behind most of its neighbors on progress toward North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and European Union (EU) integration and on implementing economic and political reforms. U.S. assistance will help BiH pursue its Euro-Atlantic future by assisting the country in making the necessary reforms and addressing some of the challenges that have hindered its NATO and EU accession. U.S. programs seek to bolster and irreversibly entrench a multi-ethnic democracy that safeguards the rights of all citizens, values tolerance and diversity, and enables women, youth and minorities to flourish. U.S. assistance also continues to support effective government institutions and civil society, which enable active citizen involvement and combat corruption; effective and accountable law enforcement, judicial, and prosecutorial systems that uphold the rule of law; an integrated military that meets security needs and NATO membership goals; and an economic space that fosters private sector development and provides opportunity for all citizens. Continued U.S. assistance and active engagement will be crucial in order for BiH to make progress on its integration goals and to ensure stability.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	49,749	*	44,115	-5,634
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	39,000	*	-	-39,000
Economic Support Fund	-	*	27,660	27,660
Foreign Military Financing	4,500	*	4,500	-
International Military Education and Training	999	*	1,000	1
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	6,735	6,735
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,250	*	4,220	-1,030

Economic Support Fund

Economic Support Fund (ESF) assistance will fund programs designed to promote democratic and economic reforms, support Euro-Atlantic integration, and bridge persistent ethnic and religious divides, reducing the risk of future conflict.

State-Managed Programs

U.S. Department of State-managed ESF funds, totaling approximately \$7.9 million, will support democracy, public diplomacy, justice sector, and conflict mitigation programs that emphasize the role of civil society, promote institutional capacity building, and foster interethnic reconciliation.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$3.7 million in State-managed ESF funds will support small grants, exchanges, and other programs designed to strengthen the capacity and sustainability of civil society, with a particular

focus on women's empowerment, youth, advocacy, education, democratic values and norms, and the promotion of human rights. Funds will also support interethnic reconciliation programs that will work across generations to address the root causes of conflict and increase communication and mutual trust among citizens of all ethnic groups.

- ESF funding will continue U.S. support for the Office of the High Representative as the guarantor of the civilian aspects of the Dayton Peace Accords.
- Rule of law programs will support the development of justice sector institutions and personnel with a particular focus on complex criminal cases such as war crimes, terrorism, and corruption.
- U.S. assistance will also help build judicial capacity in the adjudication of commercial cases.

USAID Programs

More Functional and Accountable Institutions and Actors That Meet Citizens' Needs: the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will use FY 2014 ESF funds to improve the functionality of government at all levels and promote an engaged, representative civil society that demands improved governance and services. U.S. programs will advance justice sector reform; strengthen the capacities of legislative assemblies; improve the effectiveness of local governance; help civil society and the media to hold the government accountable; increase citizens' engagement; promote anti-corruption efforts by government and civil society actors; and promote interethnic reconciliation. These ESF-funded activities will help anchor BiH in the Euro-Atlantic community and ensure a tolerant, multi-ethnic democracy.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$2.0 million will strengthen the rule of law by helping the Government of BiH (GOBiH) implement its strategy to reform the justice sector, thereby helping BiH to meet EU integration requirements. U.S. activities will support judicial institutions, actors, and civil society, with a focus on improving procedures.
- Approximately \$3.6 million will support political processes and good governance at both the state and entity levels. ESF funds will be used to continue USAID's Strengthening Governing Institutions, Systems and Processes program, which is strengthening the capacity of the state and Federation governments to adopt and implement more effective policies, laws, and budgets that address critical issues related to EU accession. Funds will also be used to improve local governments' ability to deliver public services and influence policy development. USAID will also support political party development in the lead-up to BiH's October 2014 general elections.
- Approximately \$4.6 million will support civil society, media, and peace building efforts with the goal of empowering local organizations to influence decision making on public policy. USAID's Civil Society Sustainability Project will focus on building the sustainability and financial viability of civil society organizations, supporting citizen engagement in advocacy and government oversight. U.S. media assistance will increase citizens' access to reliable and unbiased information. In addition, the United States will continue efforts to foster interethnic trust by building on ongoing initiatives aimed at facing the past, increasing interethnic dialogue, building trust, and implementing structural reforms that promote reconciliation.

A Competitive, Market-Oriented Economy Providing Better Economic Opportunities for All Its Citizens: The lack of jobs is a leading concern of all citizens in BiH, across ethnic and other divides. The country's unemployment rate is high – over 43 percent – and rising, especially for women and youth. BiH is lagging behind its neighbors' political and economic progress—Croatia is anticipating EU accession in 2013, and Serbia and Montenegro are making clear progress in that direction. The level of per capita foreign direct investment in BiH is the lowest in the region and has dramatically contracted recently, as foreign investors tend to choose neighboring countries. The World Bank's 2013 Doing Business Report, which assesses regulations affecting firms across 185 countries, ranked BiH 126th out of 185 countries for ease of doing business—the lowest in Southeast Europe. Throughout the region and

globally, countries and localities compete to attract investors with investor-friendly environment and incentives. BiH must substantially improve its business environment to attract investment and unlock its potential sources of economic growth.

To achieve higher, more broad-based economic growth, USAID will invest in a focused and highly selective set of activities, which will result in increased economic opportunities for BiH citizens. The GOBiH's commitment to reforms and EU accession priorities will be a key consideration for selection of policy priorities for U.S. assistance. USAID will use approximately \$2.7 million to promote increased trade and investment and \$6.9 million to encourage the development of the private sector competitiveness in BiH.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will continue to provide assistance to small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in key industries, such as wood processing, metal processing, tourism, and agriculture/food processing, to improve competitiveness, increase sales, and generate jobs. USAID will help selected public sector institutions to adopt EU compliant policies and regulations, which will help foster a single economic space in BiH, facilitate trade, and enable growth of private enterprises.
- USAID programs will help build the capacities of local communities in strategic planning; local economic development; attracting investment; supporting entrepreneurship; and promoting the growth of SMEs. This will lead to new investment and the creation and sustainment of new jobs—a critical priority for BiH.
- USAID will help BiH advance toward meeting the EU Stabilization and Association Agreement by helping SMEs utilize innovative technologies and improve productivity and quality of their products to meet standards required by international markets. These programs will be focused on key industries and value chains, including selected agricultural sub-sectors. USAID will also provide workforce development and entrepreneurship activities focused on youth, to address very high unemployment rates among youth and the private sector's need for a qualified and skilled workforce.
- USAID will help public sector institutions, including regulatory authorities, introduce and implement policies and regulations that facilitate trade, investment, access to finance, and private sector growth. This assistance will focus on the financial and energy sectors, supporting public financial management and anti-corruption efforts.
- In support of USAID Forward, U.S. assistance will implement government-to-government partnerships with GOBiH institutions and agencies at the national/entity and local levels to advance economic growth priorities. USAID will support innovative partnerships by facilitating the sharing of best practices, the introduction of new technologies, and public-private partnerships that foster private sector growth.

Foreign Military Financing

Through Foreign Military Financing (FMF) assistance, the United States seeks to promote defense reform and interoperability with U.S. and NATO allies, and to foster professionalism to enhance stability throughout BiH and 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.

Key Interventions:

- FMF will enhance interoperability with U.S. and NATO forces by providing necessary equipment to enable EOD, military police, and infantry companies to participate effectively in coalition operations.
- By assisting with parts and maintenance, FMF programming will help BiH maintain a functioning rotary-wing Air Force capable of carrying out BiH's disaster response missions.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded courses and training events expose defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Key Interventions:

- IMET will provide professional military education courses for senior commissioned and noncommissioned officers, as well as for mid-level officers.
- IMET funds will provide critically needed specialized basic branch courses in areas such as infantry, military police, signal corps, and military intelligence.
- IMET will also be used for shorter courses on topics such as hazardous materials and logistics planning for deployment.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

BiH is a strategic partner in fighting transnational criminal organizations and terrorism. International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)-funded programs will continue efforts to strengthen BiH's state- and entity-level institutions to enable them to successfully deal with complex crimes, such as organized crime, terrorism, corruption, and war crimes cases.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$5.1 million will support efforts to streamline and build the capacity of BiH's law enforcement agencies, including border and immigration control agencies. INCLE-funded activities will emphasize police-prosecutor cooperation; cooperation and collaboration between law enforcement agencies; pursuit of organized crime, corruption, and other complex cases; and increased security for courts, judges, prosecutors, and witnesses. Assistance will be provided through a law enforcement advisor and technical experts embedded in state- and entity-level law enforcement agencies. The advisors will provide case-based mentoring and organize practical training activities that will increase the skills of BiH police to conduct complex investigations in areas such as financial crimes, corruption, asset forfeiture, war crimes, organized crime, and terrorism.
- Approximately \$1.6 million will support efforts to increase the capacity of BiH's state- and entity-level justice sector institutions to make improvements in victim-witness support and to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate complex crimes, including transnational organized crime, war crimes, corruption, financial crimes, and terrorism cases. The program will support the rule of law in BiH through mentoring and technical assistance for legal professionals.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs-funded activities will continue to reduce BiH's vulnerability to terrorism, help the country secure its borders; help secure or dispose of conventional weapons stockpiles; and bolster the government's ability to identify, interdict, and control weapons of mass destruction-related materials before these threats reach U.S. borders. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will use approximately \$0.6 million to continue to help BiH develop an effective export control licensing system in compliance with international standards and will help institutionalize the capability of border control agencies to interdict trafficking in items of proliferation concern and other contraband. The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) Program will use approximately \$3.6 million to help BiH continue to consolidate its arms and munitions depots and facilitate clearance of landmines and other explosive remnants of war. These efforts will also help

lessen the chance that small arms/light weapons (SA/LW) and munitions can be proliferated illicitly or used to fuel new domestic or regional conflicts, and will reduce risks associated with stockpiles of unstable munitions.

Key Interventions:

- The EXBS Program will help BiH implement strategic trade controls, develop the capacity of licensing officers and reviewers, and enhance controls over brokers.
- The EXBS Program will enhance enforcement capabilities of BiH's Customs and Border Police by providing interdiction training and inspection, detection, and surveillance equipment.
- The CWD Program will help BiH demilitarize its excess SA/LW and munitions and to destroy those aging, unstable munitions that pose a threat to civilians who live in proximity to the depots.
- The CWD Program will continue to reduce the risk to the civilian population from landmines and explosive remnants of war that still remain from the 1992-1995 conflict.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2012, the U.S. Embassy in BiH conducted three program evaluations and assessments on programmatic and financial performance. These included an evaluation of the U.S. Embassy Office of Public Affairs (OPA) Democracy and Human Rights Education (DHRE) program on early childhood curriculum development, with special emphasis on empowering girls. In May 2012, the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs conducted a management assessment visit to evaluate the management controls, policies and procedures, staffing levels, and compliance with procurement regulations on the part of its Department of Justice (DOJ) implementing partners: the Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training and International Criminal Investigative Training Assessment Program. No significant DOJ management control weaknesses were identified. In FY 2012, USAID conducted a performance evaluation of its Justice Sector Development Project II (JSDP II). USAID is planning to conduct two evaluations and assessments in FY 2013, and is currently developing project appraisal documents that will refine the assessment of needs and resource priorities over the life of USAID's current strategy.

In Washington, the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) holds annual budget reviews with U.S. Government implementing agencies and with selected grantees. These reviews look at results achieved in the past year, and include a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results. In addition, EUR/ACE is currently conducting an evaluation of civil society's use of newer information communication technologies (ICT) to advance their agendas. BiH is one of the four case study countries included in the evaluation.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: All of the above-mentioned evaluations informed FY 2013 and FY 2014 budget and planning decisions. The results of the DHRE program evaluation showed significant differences regarding the understanding of key concepts of democracy and human rights between the group exposed to the program and the control group. Based on the results of the program evaluation, OPA plans to extend its mobile kindergarten democracy project to more vulnerable children around the country and to include a component of parent education, given that many parents expressed a desire to attend the program themselves.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Based on its evaluation of JSDP II, USAID decided to continue the program, but scale back on work with some justice ministry bureaucracies and accelerate work with the State Prosecutor's Office. EUR/ACE's evaluation of civil society's use of ICTs will be used to inform future programs that include ICT.

CDCS Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Request
TOTAL	19,733
A competitive, market-oriented economy providing better economic opportunities for all its citizens	9,600
Economic Support Fund	9,600
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,700
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,900
of which Objective 6:	862
6.1 Program Design and Learning	97
6.2 Administration and Oversight	765
More functional and accountable institutions and actors that meet citizens' needs	10,133
Economic Support Fund	10,133
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,933
2.2 Good Governance	3,400
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	200
2.4 Civil Society	4,600
of which Objective 6:	912
6.1 Program Design and Learning	101
6.2 Administration and Oversight	811

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 (MOD) has continued to implement its strategic plan and undertake force structure and defense reforms—a sign of its commitment to the transformation of its military from a large static force focused on territorial defense to a more expeditionary military capable of deploying with its NATO partners to face the security challenges of the 21st century. Further U.S. investment in training and modernizing Bulgaria's military will continue to pay dividends by creating a more efficient, expeditionary, NATO-interoperable force within Bulgaria, with units capable of deploying alongside U.S. forces. U.S. assistance will also continue to support the destruction and enhanced security of Bulgaria's surplus conventional weapons.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	10,393	*	9,250	-1,143
Foreign Military Financing	8,647	*	7,000	-1,647
International Military Education and Training	1,746	*	2,000	254
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	250	250

Foreign Military Financing

U.S. assistance will help advance the modernization and professionalization of the Bulgarian Armed Forces (BAF), in order to improve interoperability with NATO forces and help Bulgaria fulfill its NATO requirements. Foreign Military Financing (FMF) funding will be used to enhance the BAF's ability to support coalition operations and to develop Bulgaria's declared NATO Capability Targets.

Key Interventions:

- FMF funds will help Bulgaria develop the capabilities of its expeditionary force, including on deployments to the International Security Assistance Force, Kosovo Force, and other international coalitions.
- U.S. assistance will support interoperability with the United States and other NATO Allies by providing training; company-level Command, Control, Communications, Computer and Intelligence; and providing other tactical equipment and support for Special Operations Forces and Joint Tactical Forward Air Controllers.
- FMF-funded programs will enhance Bulgaria's flight safety by improving military airfields and supporting systems, including crash, fire and rescue, and emergency medical assistance for coalition flights and air policing missions.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded courses and training events expose defense 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 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.

Key Interventions:

- IMET will provide professional military education courses for senior commissioned and noncommissioned officers (NCOs), as well as for mid-level officers.
- U.S. assistance will support the professional education of key Bulgarian Government officials involved in the development of the country's defense establishment through the Expanded IMET program.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

FY 2014 Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) funding will continue to support the Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) Program, which helps Bulgaria destroy its excess, deteriorating munitions and support better physical security and stockpile management. CWD assistance will help lessen the danger to civilians who live in proximity to Bulgarian military depots that are filled with old, unstable munitions, and reduce the risk of illicit proliferation of small arms/light weapons (SA/LW) and munitions.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support the demilitarization of excess SA/LW and munitions, and the destruction of aging and unstable munitions.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The Office of Defense Cooperation at the U.S. Embassy in Sofia hosts periodic reviews of military assistance programs that help it gauge each project's progress and performance. In addition, during FY 2012, a Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) program management review assessed the status of existing FMF cases, affirming that all cases remained on-track and were being executed within DSCA guidelines and applicable legal requirements.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Bulgarian MOD is reform-oriented, but continues to be hampered by a lack of resources, as well as by legacy infrastructure and systems that are not fully compatible with NATO. U.S. security assistance programs are harmonized with strategic planning, force development, and defense investment documents of the Bulgarian military. For example, the top objective of the Bulgarian White Paper is to modernize the Bulgarian Land Forces by creating an expeditionary army of six battalion battle groups (BBGs). As a reflection of this priority, in FY 2012, the United States continued to focus its FMF and IMET resources (as well as other U.S. military assistance funding) on helping the MOD develop these BBGs. In November 2012, Bulgaria certified its first BBG's competence to conduct a wide-area security mission. The IMET program continues to enable mid- and high-ranking Bulgarian officers, civilians, and NCOs to receive training in U.S. doctrine, strategy, and logistics to enhance interoperability. Roughly 110 students were sent to training in the United States under the FY 2012 IMET program and Counterterrorism Fellowship Program, up from 88 students in FY 2011.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Based on evidence of improved interoperability and strategic capabilities of Bulgarian troops serving overseas alongside U.S. forces in Afghanistan and elsewhere, maintaining FMF and IMET levels will ensure the continued high level of military cooperation between Bulgaria and the United States. FMF equipment has supported Bulgarian deployments to Iraq

and Afghanistan, which will continue to be an integral part of Bulgarian deployments through the end of 2014. FMF funding has also improved port and naval base security, including by supporting a coastal surveillance radar system. Continued funding of FMF and IMET in Bulgaria will help to make these achievements sustainable for the long term.

Croatia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Croatia has made great strides on Euro-Atlantic integration, having joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 2009 and anticipating formal accession to the European Union in July 2013. U.S. assistance has played an important role in helping Croatia become a leading partner in Southeast Europe and a model for its neighbors, including by joining forces with the United States to address regional and global challenges. Croatia's mentoring of neighboring countries under NATO's Partnership for Peace, and especially 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 defense reform, modernization, interoperability, and expeditionary capability. Croatia also actively supports its international commitments to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. U.S. assistance will continue to help Croatia strengthen its strategic trade control system, border controls, and law enforcement mechanisms.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	4,696	*	4,500	-196
Foreign Military Financing	2,500	*	2,500	-
International Military Education and Training	946	*	1,100	154
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,250	*	900	-350

Foreign Military Financing

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) will be used for military procurements consistent with the Croatian Armed Forces' Long-Term Development Plan and its commitments to NATO, including for military units deployed to Afghanistan. U.S. assistance aims to enhance interoperability to facilitate participation in coalition operations. FMF funding will further promote defense reform and modernization, which will help Croatia meet its NATO membership requirements.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide equipment for a helicopter squadron, which may include secure communications, Identify Friend or Foe transponders, and night vision capabilities.
- FMF funding will provide radio equipment for deployable Croatian Army battalions.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded courses and training events expose defense 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 forge lasting relationships between emerging 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.

Key Intervention:

- IMET funding will provide professional military education and English language courses for senior noncommissioned officers, and mid- and senior-level officers.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

A September 2011 weapons depot explosion demonstrated Croatia's continuing need for U.S. Government assistance in managing its sensitive munitions safely and securely. FY 2014 funding for the Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) Program will continue to help Croatia destroy some of its excess, deteriorating munitions and support better physical security and stockpile management. This assistance will help to lessen the danger to civilians who live in proximity to Croatian military depots that are filled with old, unstable munitions, and reduce the risk of the illicit proliferation of some small arms/light weapons (SA/LW) and munitions.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will help Croatia demilitarize excess SA/LW and munitions and destroy aging munitions that have become unstable.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. Embassy in Zagreb regularly conducts program evaluations and assessments of program performance. The U.S. Embassy's Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) provides program management and oversight for FMF and IMET programs in Croatia. For example, ODC maintains an active database of all Croatian military personnel receiving IMET-funded training, which it uses to help assess the impact of the IMET program by tracking the career progression of IMET training recipients and evaluating impact based on the number of participants that become senior noncommissioned officers, field-grade officers, or general officers in key leadership positions.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In determining the FY 2014 request level for IMET funding, ODC took into account the positive results of IMET activities, Croatia's contributions to the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) and other regional peacekeeping missions, and Croatia's current Alliance staffing obligations as a NATO member.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The Croatian military does not have sufficient numbers of bilingual personnel nor staff officers sufficiently trained to fulfill its NATO obligations while participating in ISAF and other peacekeeping missions. 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.

In FY 2012, the CWD Program provided support for the destruction of man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS) and for stockpile management. The CWD Program helped destroy 71 SA-7b MANPADS and 34 associated grip stocks, as well as other conventional weapons. In addition, the CWD Program also financed critical security and storage-site upgrades to three of Croatia's primary depots, which will ensure the safe and secure management of sensitive munitions. Bilateral Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)-CWD funds will continue these efforts in FY 2014.

In FY 2012, the NADR-funded Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program helped the Government of Croatia further enhance its export controls, including the development of internal control programs in Croatian businesses to help ensure compliance with the country's export control laws and

requirements. The EXBS Program also enhanced Croatia's export control system by providing a new version of the Tracker Automated Licensing System software for coordinating interagency review of export license requests. Having accomplished these tasks, Croatia is scheduled to graduate from the EXBS Program in FY 2013 and consequently the Department of State is not requesting EXBS funding for FY 2014; however, the Croatian Customs and Border Police will continue to benefit from interdiction equipment and training provided through the EXBS Program for years to come.

Czech Republic

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

As a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the European Union, the Czech Republic has shown leadership and activism in international affairs. The Czech Republic has proven to be an important and reliable ally in promoting U.S. interests, such as democracy, market reforms, antiterrorism, and nonproliferation. Despite the significant political, material, and human costs of supporting and participating in NATO and coalition military operations, the Czech Republic stands among the United States' strongest security partners, testifying to the effectiveness of U.S. security assistance programs. The Czech Republic is committed to supporting NATO operations in Afghanistan beyond 2014. Continued U.S. assistance will provide an opportunity to secure the benefits of peace and stability, improve military coordination and interoperability, and to support further participation of the Czech Armed Forces (CAF) in coalition operations alongside the United States in pursuit of mutual security interests and goals.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	6,892	*	4,800	-2,092
Foreign Military Financing	5,000	*	3,000	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	1,892	*	1,800	-92

Foreign Military Financing

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) assistance to the CAF enhances interoperability with coalition and NATO forces. FMF-funded programs allow the Czech Republic to develop specialized capabilities in line with NATO niche requirements. FMF funds will be used to train and equip deployable military forces; support the development of helicopter pilot and maintenance capabilities; enhance Special Operations Forces' (SOF) capacity; and continue developing the Czech Republic's chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) response abilities. U.S. assistance will also bolster the CAF's ongoing defense modernization, thereby improving the country's defense planning capabilities and systems.

Key Interventions:

- FMF funds will provide NATO-compatible communication, and command and control equipment to allow for seamless interoperability of Czech troops with NATO and U.S. forces.
- U.S. assistance will provide specialized equipment, including small arms, optical devices, and explosive ordnance disposal equipment, to improve the effectiveness of the Czech Republic's SOF and support units deployed alongside coalition forces.
- Activities will further the development of the Czech Republic's CBRN response capabilities, possibly including support for a mobile CBRN laboratory, greatly enhancing this vital niche capability and ensuring critical protection for Allied forces against CBRN attacks.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded courses and training events expose defense 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 forge lasting

relationships between the Czech Republic'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. Nearly all Czech general officers have attended an IMET-funded one-year course in the United States, which greatly enhances U.S. access to Czech military leadership and, more importantly, the development of a Western-oriented corps of senior leaders.

Key Interventions:

- 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.
- Activities will utilize mobile training teams to train large numbers of Czech soldiers in medical skills; resource management; acquisition strategy and reform; peacekeeping operations; disaster planning; and civil-military affairs.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. Embassy in Prague oversees and assesses the effectiveness of FMF and IMET programs through a weekly political-military working group that reports to the Ambassador. The U.S. Embassy's Office of Defense Cooperation is responsible for the day-to-day planning, coordination, and execution of these programs. Program assessments are based on the observations and evaluations by the Country Team and other elements of the U.S. Government interacting with the Czech military. Effectiveness is gauged in terms of demonstrated Czech capabilities to train, equip, deploy, and sustain interoperable units participating in NATO operations.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Performance indicators for FMF and IMET programs are regularly assessed in the context of U.S. Government policies and programmatic goals. The Country Team identifies performance gaps, as well as new opportunities related to the evolving nature of operations in theaters such as Afghanistan. After a thorough review, the Country Team proposes measures to help reduce these performance gaps, which, if approved, are incorporated into future budget plans. In FY 2012, the most successful FMF and IMET objective was the continued development of the CAF's deployment capability for out-of-area NATO operations, particularly in Afghanistan. In 2012, the Czech Parliament passed a resolution to keep Czech troops in Afghanistan through 2014. The Czech Ministry of Defense's 2011 *White Book on Defense* is similarly focused on the ability to deploy forces, notwithstanding budgetary challenges. To that end, the following FMF programmatic choices support these deployment goals: providing NATO-interoperable tactical secure communications equipment for ground forces; improved command and control capabilities of CAF Special Operations units slated for deployment to Afghanistan; English language training for the CAF; equipment for Joint Terminal Attack Controllers; and the development of CBRN capabilities, to perform timely and accurate monitoring, analysis, warning, and reporting in accordance with NATO standards.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: FMF and IMET budgeting and programmatic choices for FY 2014 are specifically linked to sustaining continued success in relevant areas, including professional military education, which has helped improve performance on the highest priorities and leverage Czech niche capabilities. U.S. assistance has complemented the Czech Republic's military resources, greatly increasing the United States' opportunities to cooperate with Czech defense policymakers and helping the Czech Government to stay on track in its reforms and to continue supporting U.S.- and NATO-led operations.

Estonia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Estonia is an effective and reliable transatlantic partner in advancing peace, stability, and democracy in Europe and beyond. Estonia is a strong supporter of coalition operations, at considerable financial and political cost. U.S. assistance to Estonia provides an opportunity to sustain and expand the firm partnership the United States has formed with Estonia, improve Estonia's interoperability with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and support Estonia's military commitments abroad, including in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Kosovo.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	3,612	*	3,600	-12
Foreign Military Financing	2,400	*	2,400	-
International Military Education and Training	1,212	*	1,200	-12

Foreign Military Financing

A total of \$2.4 million in requested Foreign Military Financing (FMF) funding will help the Estonian Defense Forces (EDF) improve their defense capabilities and force readiness, with the goal of completing Estonia's integration into NATO and furthering its participation in international operations.

Key Interventions:

- FMF funding will provide communications equipment to improve the EDF's interoperability.
- U.S. assistance will provide equipment and training for Estonia's Special Operations Forces in support of a Special Operations Task Group.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded courses and training events expose defense 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 forge lasting relationships between Estonia'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.

Key Interventions:

- IMET funding will provide professional military education courses for senior noncommissioned officers and mid- and senior-level officers.
- U.S. assistance will provide training to improve the EDF's technical specialization, thereby helping it to achieve niche capacities in line with Estonia's stated goals.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

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. In addition to these reports, the ODC conducts an alumni program, which provides an effective way of evaluating the impact of training and whether IMET is helping Estonia meet its long-term goals and improve its NATO interoperability. Before selecting and procuring complex equipment or systems with FMF, the Estonian Ministry of Defense (MOD), in coordination with the ODC, conducts research to determine if a particular platform or system will meet the needs and force development goals established by the Estonian Government. 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 addition, every five weeks, the U.S. Embassy in Tallinn convenes a meeting of its interagency Cyber Security and Military Working Group, which meets with the Ambassador and the Deputy Chief of Mission to assess progress in meeting U.S. priorities and support to Estonia's continued defense development and reform efforts.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2012, the U.S. Government's priority in the area of defense cooperation was to support professionalization of the Estonian defense establishment and to enhance the Estonians' ability to support NATO operations. FMF and IMET programs proved crucial to these dual goals and supported Estonia's ongoing efforts to develop a rapidly deployable, expeditionary-focused defense structure. These programs also provided important training that supports ongoing Estonian deployments, which includes work with the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan, where Estonia continues to make commitments even as Allied forces prepare to depart. Another important performance indicator used by the U.S. Government to determine the effectiveness of IMET activities is the number of Estonian IMET alumni who are placed in influential positions. Monitoring data continues to show that the EDF and MOD are placing IMET alumni in influential positions upon their return to their duties. ODC has also seen gains from the EDF's efforts to create a train-the-trainer program: an increasing number of EDF soldiers with previous IMET-funded training are now able to train their peers and subordinates in-country.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The FY 2014 request is based on the strong results that U.S. investments in the EDF and MOD have generated—including the career progression of IMET alumni, continued Estonian deployments in support of international coalition operations, and Estonia's interoperability with NATO—as well as on the need to sustain future Estonian deployments.

Georgia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States maintains a strong and effective partnership with Georgia. U.S. strategic goals in Georgia include the consolidation of Georgia's democracy; its integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions; its progress toward a peacefully unified nation, secure in its borders; and further development of its free market economy. Following Georgia's 2008 conflict with Russia, the United States provided a \$1.0 billion assistance package to the people of Georgia; by 2014, most of these programs will have been fully implemented. The focus of U.S. assistance is shifting toward maintaining the United States' partnership with the Government of Georgia (GOG) while encouraging the GOG to take on more responsibility in areas where the United States plans to phase out assistance funding. At the same time, U.S. programs will maintain robust support for civil society and private sector development. The United States will continue to support assistance projects that bolster democratic and participatory governance; develop institutions that uphold and enforce the rule of law; improve the quality of primary education; promote integration with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and increased regional cooperation; lay the groundwork for a sustainable resolution of conflicts with the occupied territories based on Georgia's territorial integrity; and achieve broad-based economic growth. The U.S.-Georgia Strategic Partnership Commission provides a framework for meeting these goals.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	85,486	*	62,025	-23,461
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	66,732	*	-	-66,732
Economic Support Fund	-	*	43,028	43,028
Foreign Military Financing	14,400	*	12,000	-2,400
Global Health Programs - State	450	*	-	-450
International Military Education and Training	1,879	*	1,800	-79
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	3,947	3,947
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,025	*	1,250	-775

Economic Support Fund

The consolidation of Georgia's democratic reforms represents a major pillar of the U.S. assistance strategy for Georgia. With the help of U.S. assistance, Georgia took an important step forward in 2012, holding a truly competitive national election that resulted in the first peaceful, democratic, and constitutional transfer of power since Georgia regained independence. This recent political transition and ongoing democratic development provide important opportunities for improving key government institutions, systems and processes, and increasing public participation in the governance process. For the first time since independence, Georgia has a strong opposition and the opportunity to develop meaningful political pluralism. As a result, the environment is ripe for the further development of the Georgian Parliament, the devolution of authorities to local governments, more accountable governance, strengthened civil society, and increased independence of the judiciary and the media.

U.S. support for Georgia's economic development also remains a high priority. Although Georgia has taken important strides in many areas of economic reform and boasts an investment climate that is favorable in many respects, the development of an economy capable of generating adequate employment remains a challenge: official statistics show unemployment at a stubbornly high 15 percent, while unofficial estimates suggest real unemployment may be at least twice as high. Inadequate job creation and pervasive rural poverty represent not only economic challenges, but a potential source of political instability. U.S. assistance programs will continue to help Georgia deepen reforms and improve economic competitiveness in order to create a more stable and efficient economic environment that can attract foreign capital and generate broad-based and sustainable economic growth.

State-Managed Programs

Department of State-managed Economic Support Fund (ESF) assistance will enhance the ability of civil society and independent media to advocate on behalf of citizen interests, promote government accountability, and promote informed civic participation. U.S. assistance will also increase the professionalism and independence of Georgian media, essential to ensuring the deepening of Georgian democracy. Department of State-managed ESF assistance will support Georgia's continuing transition towards a market economy, and will foster broad-based economic growth. It will also support reforms to improve the trade and investment climate and develop an environment to better attract foreign capital. U.S. assistance will introduce modern agricultural practices, strengthen the veterinary sector, and reduce incidences of the most harmful animal diseases. In addition, the Department of State will help the GOG address the humanitarian needs of the country's vulnerable populations, which include the elderly, disabled, orphans, and internally displaced persons (IDPs).

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will help strengthen nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and independent media, and increase access to higher education.
- Programs will support confidence building activities between people living on both sides of the Administrative Boundary Lines (ABLs) within the internationally recognized borders of Georgia.
- U.S. assistance will help strengthen the GOG's intellectual property rights enforcement capabilities, and ensure its compliance with the World Trade Organization's Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights requirements.
- Activities will support the establishment of effective commercial dispute resolution mechanisms.
- Feed the Future (FTF): As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, FTF, \$1.1 million in Department of State-managed funding (out of the \$5.0 million FTF total for Georgia) will be used to work with the GOG to implement agricultural development programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals, which include combating extremism; achieving political and economic stability; reducing sources of conflict; reducing poverty; and accelerating and sustaining broad-based economic growth. The requested funds will be used to introduce modern agricultural practices designed to shorten harvesting periods, promote off-season production, and increase the availability of cold-storage and packing facilities.
- U.S.-funded programs will help the Georgia Revenue Service implement a risk-based audit program and a performance monitoring process.
- The FY 2014 request will provide medicines, medical supplies and equipment, food, clothing, health, and emergency shelter items; help the GOG respond to disasters; and execute small reconstruction projects such as heating upgrades in IDPs centers.

USAID Programs

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs will sustain and strengthen Georgia's democratic, free market, and Western-oriented transformation. USAID will promote democratic checks and balances and government accountability that will contribute to more competitive and enduring

democratic institutions. USAID's economic growth efforts will advance inclusive and more sustainable growth. Through dedicated efforts to improve stability and integration, USAID assistance will increase the security of the Georgian people.

Democratic Checks and Balances and Accountable Governance Enhanced: USAID's FY 2014 assistance will strengthen governance institutions and processes, including the legislature, national and local governments, political parties, and civil society actors.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$3.2 million of U.S. assistance will: 1) build capacity for advocacy and civic oversight by helping NGOs develop networks and organizational capabilities; 2) create a more favorable enabling environment for NGO development; 3) support the development of independent media and distribution of objective public affairs content; and 4) expand young people's knowledge about democratic institutions, principles, and practices.
- Activities will develop Georgia's political parties so that they can better represent their constituents' interests and move towards platform-based campaigns. Activities will also improve the administration and oversight of electoral processes related to upcoming local elections.
- Approximately \$4.0 million of U.S.-funded programs will improve the application of the rule of law through increased judicial capacity; improved legal education; enhanced NGO advocacy capacity in the area of justice sector reform; and more professional legal representation.
- Activities will develop national and municipal administrative capacity by, for example: 1) developing evidence-based strategies that optimize resources; 2) increasing agencies' ability to carry out inclusive, gender-sensitive, and participatory decision making processes; and 3) increasing access to information.

Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth: USAID will promote predictable enforcement of existing laws and regulations; greater transparency and fairness in exchanges between public and private sector actors; adoption of global best business practices; increased productivity and employment generation; effective protection of natural resources; and expanded linkages between the education sector and economic actors.

Key Interventions:

- Feed the Future: As part of FTF, USAID will provide \$3.9 million (out of the \$5.0 million FTF total for Georgia) to work with the GOG to implement agricultural development programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals, which include combating extremism; achieving political and economic stability; reducing sources of conflict; reducing poverty; and accelerating and sustaining broad-based economic growth. The requested funds will help the GOG implement agricultural development programs that accelerate inclusive growth and reduce persistent poverty.
- Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative: U.S. assistance of \$3.0 million will support the President's GCC Initiative to help Georgia build an enabling environment for clean energy, develop renewable energy sources, improve transmission and operating systems, and support energy efficiency upgrades to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Proposed GCC initiative funding will include efforts through the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC LEADS) program to support the development and implementation of LEADS in Georgia.
- Activities will develop economic growth think tanks and professional business associations to provide business-minded thinking and analysis to the GOG.
- U.S.-funded programs will strengthen and expand small and medium enterprises and their business networks to diversify sources of inputs and sales markets. USAID will emphasize the adoption of internationally recognized standards to improve the delivery of quality products on a reliable and

consistent basis. USAID activities will also seek to promote women's access to credit and business loans.

- The FY 2014 request will support activities to increase Georgia's use of water and natural resources and promote the conservation of ecological systems critical to sustained economic growth, including the provision of improved water applications and water saving technologies as well as appropriate pricing strategies.
- Approximately \$3.0 million will support GOG priorities in education by continuing investments in primary education to improve reading skills and numeracy competencies for girls and boys, including for those receiving instruction in ethnic minority languages. Activities will support instructional improvements, improved testing standards, and development of subject experts in reading and math.

Increasingly Stable, Integrated, and Healthy Society: Success in economic growth and democratic reform will depend, in part, on efforts to build a more cohesive and integrated Georgia 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. USAID-managed programs will support an increasingly stable, integrated, and healthy society by promoting engagement with the occupied territories and inclusion of target populations. Regional resources are requested as USAID phases out global health programs in Georgia.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will promote engagement across the ABLs with Abkhazia and, when possible, with South Ossetia, as a critical element in achieving and maintaining stability. Activities will establish grassroots, people-to-people, and "Track II" (i.e., unofficial) mechanisms through which communities and key actors across the ABLs can interact.
- Activities will further integrate Georgia's marginalized groups, including ethnic minorities, women and girls, people with disabilities, and IDPs, in political, government, private sector, and nonprofit organizations and institutions.

Foreign Military Financing

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 U.S. and NATO Allies' armed forces. U.S. assistance will continue to support defense reform by focusing on development, modernization, and reform of the Georgian Armed Forces (GAF). Georgia's troop commitment to the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan is increasing Georgia's ability to support NATO operations more independently and efficiently. Programs will be designed, consistent with international legal considerations, to further improve the GAF's professionalism, training, and operational deployment capabilities; assist their continuing progress towards NATO interoperability; and enable them to host future NATO exercises.

Key Interventions:

- Activities will provide the equipment needed to support deployment operations, while improving the quality of pre-deployment training and Georgia's ability to deploy troops successfully.
- U.S. assistance will support NATO-compatible air surveillance and air traffic control capabilities.
- The FY 2014 request will support defense reform efforts focused on military educational institutions.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET) funding will continue to help build the capacity of the GAF. IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense 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 forge lasting relationships between Georgia'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.

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will support professional military education courses that promote democratic values and human rights, civil-military relationships, and senior leadership's strategic management skills.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Following the change in Georgia's government in October 2012, there has been a renewed energy and a desire for reform in the areas of security, law enforcement, and criminal justice. The GOG is committed to providing its institutions with advanced professional skills, greater transparency, increased respect of human rights, reduced corruption, and a restored trust of its citizens in both the police and the rule of law. U.S. assistance will support the development of professional law enforcement officers and the consolidation of reforms that have occurred in the criminal justice and security sector. International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) assistance will help the GOG build more transparent, nonpolitical, skilled, and trustworthy security operations to advance the region's stability. The GOG has launched a series of reforms to strengthen the rule of law, including the introduction of jury trials, new witness interview rules, and enhanced due process protections. U.S. assistance is critical to supporting the GOG as it implements these and other reforms.

Key Interventions:

- Activities will continue to strengthen the national police training academy's tactical training for newly hired and experienced police. Efforts will also improve ethical policing standards and build the capacity of Georgian law enforcement to fight transnational crime such as human trafficking, narcotics trafficking, and cybercrime.
- U.S. assistance will support continued improvements to the GOG's forensic analysis capabilities.
- U.S.-funded programs will support training in the ethical and appropriate use of force; domestic violence; centralized emergency dispatch; crime scene investigations; community-based law enforcement; leadership; management; and other fundamental police skills.
- U.S.-funded programs will provide training and technical assistance to judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, public defenders, and legal institutions, allowing all of these actors to effectively participate in the new adversarial system. This will help ensure that recently introduced due process protections, which are anticipated to be in effect by FY 2014, are properly implemented.
- U.S. assistance will provide expertise in modernizing the criminal and administrative codes, while helping to develop progressive concepts and improved crime classifications.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Georgia borders Turkey, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Russia, and the Black Sea, and is at significant risk for transit and transshipment of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and related materials and munitions. While Georgia has made progress improving security along its borders and at official ports of entry, Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)-funded activities will continue to help Georgia strengthen its strategic trade controls and improve its enforcement capabilities. Assistance provided through the Export Control and Related Border Security Program will help Georgia counter transnational threats such as international terrorism and proliferation of WMD-related commodities and technology.

Key Interventions:

- NADR funding will provide training, equipment, and technical assistance to help Georgia improve its capacity to maintain border security and build an effective interagency system of export controls.
- U.S. assistance will reinforce Georgia's capabilities to detect, identify, and interdict the export, re-export, transit, and transshipment of WMD and related materials, delivery systems, dual-use items, and conventional weapons.
- Activities will rebuild Georgia's maritime enforcement capabilities.
- Programs will support the process of amending and implementing Georgia's export control laws.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Georgia concluded its first Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact in April 2011. The \$395.0 million Compact focused on rehabilitating regional infrastructure and promoting private sector development. Georgia is currently working with MCC to develop a second Compact proposal, which is focused on the education sector. Georgia's current proposal aims to address deficiencies in the education system to improve quality and align with labor-market demand. In July 2012, MCC provided \$2.7 million to conduct assessments and begin the initial design of potential projects on capacity building, infrastructure, and improvements to the education sector. While this process is still underway, any future MCC investments focused on education would benefit by continued policy strengthening activities in the education sector contemplated by USAID, and would complement the U.S. Embassy's cultural and academic exchange programs.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The approach to monitoring and evaluating U.S. assistance in Georgia includes a whole-of-government monitoring and evaluation effort, agency specific reviews, and an interagency budgeting process. In recognition of the extraordinary character of the U.S. \$1.0 billion pledge for Georgia, the United States engaged an outside contractor to monitor the impact of the funding, through what is known as the Georgia Monitoring Project (GMP). Over a two-year period, from June 2010 to May 2012, the GMP produced six comprehensive reports: 1) an efficiency analysis of U.S. Government cash transfer assistance; 2) an interim report on maritime security; 3) a final report on maritime security; 4) a review of U.S. assistance in the post-conflict Area of Shida Kartli; 5) a special thematic report on health and social infrastructure; and 6) a report on rule of law and security assistance.

USAID conducted a wide variety of sector assessments that helped define key development objectives and priorities in its five-year Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS), completed in FY 2012. These assessments covered the following sectors/areas: the state of ethnic minority integration; rural productivity; financial sector; democracy and governance; education; social capital; conflict; waste management; private sector; and infrastructure needs. In addition, USAID conducted five performance evaluations in FY 2012, including a mid-term evaluation of activities promoting transparency of electoral processes; a mid-term evaluation of energy efficiency activities; a mid-term evaluation of civil society and media projects; a final evaluation of an education management project; and a mid-term performance evaluation of its political party and parliamentary strengthening activities in early FY 2013. USAID plans to conduct four more evaluations in FY 2013.

The Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) regularly conducts pipeline analyses to inform budget plans and procurement actions. In FY 2013, INL will continue to monitor program activities to ensure that results are captured, and that implementer activity reports, and host government priorities feed into the strategies of new and existing programs.

In addition to USAID's CDCS, the Department of State's Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) completed an Assistance Review for Georgia in 2012. This interagency review defined a limited number of priority assistance objectives to support U.S. foreign policy goals in Georgia. The Assistance Review informed development of USAID's CDCS and will continue to inform program development of all U.S. assistance programs in Georgia.

EUR/ACE holds annual budget reviews in Washington with U.S. Government implementing agencies and with selected grantees. These reviews look at results achieved in the past year, and include a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Findings from the USAID evaluations completed in 2012 were used to make course corrections to the projects mentioned above and to inform the design of a Low Emissions Development Strategy and Clean Energy project as well as concepts for four new projects under the "Democratic Checks and Balances and Accountable Governance Enhanced" objective. As a result of the significant evaluation workload in FY 2012, USAID designed a Mission-based evaluation mechanism that will be awarded in FY 2013.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Georgia took an important step forward in 2012 with a truly competitive national election, resulting in the first democratic and constitutional transfer of power since Georgia regained independence. Despite this progress, aided in part with U.S. assistance efforts, considerable political challenges remain. In FY 2014, strengthening the rule of law and increasing the independence of Georgia's justice system remain high priorities. U.S. assistance will focus on enhancing the independence and integrity of the judiciary and the protection of individual rights and liberties, including due process.

While U.S. assistance has facilitated Georgia's vastly improved ranking on the World Bank's "Doing Business" Report (from 112th place in 2005 to ninth place in 2013), Georgia still lags in certain areas and ranks 77th on the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness index. Georgia has also seen "jobless growth," as much foreign direct investment went into sectors that were not immediately productive or labor-intensive. The FY 2014 request accordingly includes resources for private sector competitiveness and agriculture to assist Georgia to create jobs in agriculture, manufacturing, and the service sectors; improve the ability of Georgian businesses to compete; and promote further transparency in economic governance and the rule of law.

As capacity grows in Georgia's judicial system, in part as a result of the new Criminal Procedure Code that was developed with the help of U.S. assistance, there is a need to build commercial legal capacity and independence. The United States is in an influential position to support further democratic reform in Georgia. An engagement strategy for democratic development in Georgia will require robust levels of funding in order to work with citizens to encourage them to take an active role in their own democracy and to understand the methods by which active citizens constructively engage in political dialogue and government oversight. In order to maintain the gains that U.S. assistance has seen in promoting evidence-based policymaking and sound education administration, sustained funding levels will be needed for basic education activities.

CDCS Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Request
TOTAL	35,584
Democratic checks and balances and accountable governance enhanced	16,156
Economic Support Fund	16,156
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,143
2.2 Good Governance	4,550
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,250
2.4 Civil Society	3,213
of which Objective 6:	1,940
6.1 Program Design and Learning	555
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,385
Inclusive and sustainable economic growth	16,741
Economic Support Fund	16,741
3.2 Education	2,968
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,085
4.4 Infrastructure	2,758
4.5 Agriculture	3,930
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,000
4.8 Environment	2,000
of which Objective 6:	2,190
6.1 Program Design and Learning	500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,690
Increasingly stable, integrated and healthy society	2,687
Economic Support Fund	2,687
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	500
2.4 Civil Society	1,687
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	500
of which Objective 6:	187
6.1 Program Design and Learning	45
6.2 Administration and Oversight	142

Greece

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Occupying a strategic location in the eastern Mediterranean on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) southern flank, Greece has been a crucial ally to the United States, particularly in its contributions to NATO operations in Kosovo, its support for NATO operations in Libya, and in its maritime counterterrorism and counterpiracy efforts. Greece's continued support of the U.S. Naval Support Facility in Souda Bay, on the island of Crete, is of strategic importance to the United States. The facility has proved critical to U.S. global operations in the Mediterranean, Middle East, and North Africa, including providing important basing and logistics support for NATO's mission to enforce United Nations Security Council resolutions in Libya in 2011. U.S. assistance helps maintain a strong U.S.-Greek military-to-military relationship, thereby building the interoperability of Greek forces within NATO, helping focus Greek officers on the positive impact Greece can have within the wider Alliance, and assisting in countering the anti-American attitudes prevalent throughout Greek society.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	102	*	100	-2
International Military Education and Training	102	*	100	-2

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded courses and training events expose defense 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 forge lasting relationships between Greece'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.

IMET funding reinforces the involvement of the Hellenic Armed Forces in multinational operations, regional peacekeeping, and cooperative programs with other NATO Allies and partners. Greece participates in NATO missions in Kosovo, Afghanistan, and the Mediterranean Sea, as well as in United Nations missions such as the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon. Greece contributed to the naval portion of the NATO operation Unified Protector in Libya and provided numerous air bases and logistics support to U.S., Allied, and partner air missions. Greece built and leads the NATO Maritime Interdiction Operational Training Center at Souda Bay, Crete, and provides training to Allies and Partners, which directly affects maritime security in the Mediterranean and Indian Oceans.

Key Intervention:

- IMET funding will provide professional military education courses for senior noncommissioned officers and mid- and senior-level officers.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: IMET activities are reviewed periodically to ensure that they are enhancing Greek interoperability and participation in multinational operations, as well as their contribution to a strong U.S.-Greece military-to-military relationship. One important indicator used to monitor the effectiveness of IMET funding is the degree to which Hellenic Armed Forces are involved in multinational operations, regional peacekeeping and Balkan stabilization efforts, and cooperative programs with other NATO Allies and partners.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Even within a constrained U.S. budget environment, maintaining IMET funds for Greece will reap positive dividends far beyond the dollar value of the assistance provided, in terms of enhanced military cooperation and support for U.S. peace and security goals. In FY 2012, IMET funded the participation of four members of the Hellenic Armed Forces in professional military education and technical training courses. Greece's IMET graduates provide a base of responsible, broadly informed military leaders, many of whom advance to senior positions and contribute to governmental policy decisions on participation in multilateral operations and defense procurement.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The FY 2014 request maintains the small amount of IMET funding needed to enhance U.S.-Greek military-to-military relations and bring direct follow-on benefits such as strong U.S.-Greek cooperation at the U.S. Naval Support Facility at Souda Bay, as well as Greek support for NATO operations.

Hungary

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Hungary is a strong ally in coalition operations, as demonstrated by its contribution of troops to North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) missions. U.S. assistance to Hungary contributes to regional stability and helps maintain strong political support in Hungary for coalition operations, including a willingness to provide personnel, equipment, and other resources for these operations. FY 2014 funds will promote the continued development of a flexible, sustainable, and NATO-interoperable Hungarian military capable of meeting NATO commitments.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	1,847	*	1,450	-397
Foreign Military Financing	900	*	450	-450
International Military Education and Training	947	*	1,000	53

Foreign Military Financing

Just under \$0.5 million in requested Foreign Military Financing (FMF) funding will promote Hungary's efforts to develop a more flexible, sustainable, and NATO-interoperable military capable of meeting NATO commitments and participating in peace support operations. FMF-funded training and equipment will help Hungary develop its niche capabilities, such as Special Forces units.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide equipment and training to support a deployable Special Operations Task Group.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded courses and training events expose defense 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 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.

Key Interventions:

- IMET-funded programs will provide professional military education courses for senior noncommissioned officers and mid- and senior-level officers.
- U.S. assistance will provide training to improve the Hungarian Defense Forces' (HDF) technical specialization, thereby helping them to achieve niche capacity in line with the country's stated goals.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. Embassy in Budapest oversees FMF and IMET programs through a monthly Political-Military Working Group chaired by the Ambassador. The U.S. Embassy's Office of Defense Cooperation is responsible for day-to-day planning, coordination, and execution of FMF and IMET programs.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2012, the focus of FMF and IMET assistance was to help the HDF to effectively contribute to the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) and other stabilization and peacekeeping efforts. Notwithstanding the fact that Hungary's national budget constraints contributed to the cancellation of some exercises and engagement opportunities with the United States in 2012, FMF and IMET assistance successfully helped prepare the HDF to meet its military commitments. Targeted FMF and IMET support will continue to be essential to further develop Hungary's stabilization-operation and conventional-force capabilities, and to promote the country's defense reforms.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Hungary continues to deploy an average of 1,000 troops in international stabilization missions worldwide, representing 10 percent of its uniformed forces—a larger share than most NATO member-nations. Currently, the HDF has over 500 personnel in Afghanistan and roughly 200 in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo. The need to sustain this performance is reflected in the FY 2014 request. Given that a successful outcome in Afghanistan is a top U.S. foreign policy objective, the United States is placing a high priority on IMET programs in NATO member-states, including Hungary, in FY 2014.

Kosovo

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The overarching goal of U.S. assistance is to ensure that Kosovo becomes a stable, democratic, and economically viable country within Europe that remains a home for all of its diverse peoples. To this end, U.S. assistance emphasizes the following priorities: encouraging private sector-led growth; promoting the rule of law and transparent, accountable institutions; protecting and promoting minority rights; building the institutions necessary for a strong democratic society; and working with European partners to realize Kosovo's regional and Euro-Atlantic integration.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	66,718	*	57,158	-9,560
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	61,998	*	-	-61,998
Economic Support Fund	-	*	41,014	41,014
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	*	4,000	1,000
International Military Education and Training	810	*	750	-60
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	10,674	10,674
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	910	*	720	-190

Economic Support Fund

Conflict Mitigation: The Government of Kosovo (GOK) is working to integrate its minorities, particularly the Kosovo Serb community, into the country's democratic institutions and society. Following the end of supervised independence in September 2012, the GOK will need continued support to consolidate its successes in the south, and complete priority tasks that it committed to after declaring independence. The United States is requesting approximately \$6.1 million to support conflict mitigation programs focused on minority rights.

Key Intervention:

- The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) minority integration program will help promote GOK engagement at the grassroots community level; protect the language, cultural, and religious rights of minorities; and support job creation, focusing on the Kosovo Serb communities living south of the Iber/Ibar River.

Democracy Programs: Since its independence, Kosovo has gradually adopted a sound structure of governance, with a modern body of laws that facilitate improved citizen participation, free media, checks and balances among the branches of government, the empowerment of municipal administrations, and an independent justice system. U.S. democracy assistance, totaling approximately \$17.2 million, will help the GOK develop the basic capacities required to implement this body of law and govern in a more accountable, transparent, and effective manner. Additionally, Economic Support Fund (ESF) funds will address challenges, such as corruption and a lack of political will, which continue to hinder Kosovo's further democratic development.

Key Interventions:

- ESF funding will engage citizens of Kosovo on targeted themes, including civil society; civic education; ethnic, minority, and women’s rights; and government transparency.
- U.S. assistance will help Kosovo improve its commercial law and property rights system. A USAID-managed program will improve the enforcement of contracts, strengthen arbitration and mediation mechanisms, and help the GOK define policy priorities on property rights, including the enhancement of women’s rights in resolving property claims.

Higher Education: U.S. higher education assistance, totaling approximately \$1.3 million, will help Kosovo become a thriving, multi-ethnic democracy. ESF funds will help strengthen Kosovo’s higher education system and improve the skills of the workforce – both essential to building and staffing Kosovo’s institutions and providing a stronger labor force to stimulate growth in the private sector.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will enhance university curricula and professionalism, facilitate educational exchanges, and provide educational advising for and outreach to youth, including through English language training.

Economic Growth: As one of the poorest and demographically youngest countries in Europe, Kosovo struggles to absorb about 30,000 new entrants to its labor market each year. Although official unemployment is approximately 45 percent, there is a significant informal sector. Among the most prominent challenges to Kosovo’s economic growth and increased foreign investment is the lack of reliable electricity. Other hurdles include limited access to credit, poor infrastructure, and an undertrained work force. Though Kosovo has had some success undertaking business and regulatory reforms, it still lacks clear and consistently enforced rules, which hinders investor confidence and protection. Formalizing the informal sector and developing domestic markets, both for import substitution and export potential, are critical for Kosovo’s economic development. The United States is requesting approximately \$16.4 million to promote economic growth, supporting programs to improve the private, financial, and energy sectors.

Key Interventions:

- Through technical surveys and assessments, U.S. assistance will help Kosovo develop a modern energy sector and promote the use of renewable energy.
- Activities will provide training and outreach to support agriculture industry improvements to food quality and safety, diversify cultivation, and link products to new markets, which will help increase agriculture sales and exports.
- The FY 2014 request will enhance the policy, legal, and regulatory environment; improve economic governance; and increase national and municipal capacities to structure public-private partnerships.
- U.S. assistance will provide technical assistance to the financial sector to help manage government debt, strengthen insurance and housing markets, and combat financial crimes.
- Activities will provide training to improve international trade and commercial law and practices.

Foreign Military Financing

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) supports the Kosovo Security Force (KSF), an emergency response and civil protection force. The United States is currently the KSF’s largest donor, followed by other North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) states. FMF will allow the United States to continue to provide equipment, mentoring, and training to help the KSF attain full operating capacity in its core areas of responsibility: emergency response, search and rescue, explosive ordnance disposal, handling of hazardous materials, firefighting, and civil defense.

Key Intervention:

- FMF funding will provide equipment, mentoring, and training, including support for a robust communications development and sustainment program.

International Military Education and Training

The KSF lacks a fully developed professional education program for its officers. International Military Education and Training (IMET) funding will provide technical advisers, English language instruction, and training that focuses on the professional development of the officer and noncommissioned officer corps. This assistance will move the KSF toward the goal of becoming a force that is interoperable with the United States and NATO.

Key Interventions:

- IMET programs will enable the first wave of KSF officers to attend U.S. military war colleges, thereby helping the KSF's leadership to transition from the older generation to a younger officer corps.
- The United States will deploy Mobile Education Teams to Kosovo, consisting of eight to twelve U.S. military and civilian personnel, to provide training and/or assess Kosovo's training needs.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Continuing support for Kosovo's justice, law enforcement, and security sectors remains a major U.S. assistance priority. The GOK is making progress in these areas, but still lacks the capacity to reliably and independently investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate complex crimes, including organized crime and corruption. The GOK also struggles to assert the rule of law in northern Kosovo, where parallel governing structures financed by Serbia continue to undermine the GOK's ability to function effectively and combat organized crime. International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) funding will be used to address these challenges by continuing to build the capacity of Kosovo's law enforcement and justice sectors.

Key Interventions:

- INCLE funding will help build the institutional and personnel capacity of the Kosovo Police and the Ministry of Internal Affairs.
- U.S. assistance will provide continued support to the European Union's Rule of Law Mission through the secondment of U.S. police, customs, and judicial personnel serving in executive and mentoring functions.
- INCLE-funded programs will support the implementation of legal reforms, capacity building of judges and prosecutors, and increase access to justice for crime victims.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Although it has no indigenous dual-use or munitions production capability, Kosovo is a potential transit country for weapons of mass destruction-related materials and conventional arms due to its substantial trade transportation community. The Export Control and Related Border Security Program will continue developing the capacity of Kosovo's border forces to interdict trafficking of illicit items of proliferation concern, as well as other contraband, and assist GOK agencies in establishing a functioning strategic trade control system that meets international standards.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will enhance the enforcement capabilities of Kosovo's Customs and Border Police by providing interdiction training and inspection, detection, and surveillance equipment.
- Activities will enhance Kosovo's radiation detection and response capacity.

- U.S.-funded programs will promote regional cross-border cooperation in the area of border security.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. Embassy in Kosovo conducted five program evaluations and assessments in FY 2012 to evaluate programmatic and financial performance. These included mid-term evaluations of USAID programs supporting the energy sector, credit expansion, the Kosovo American Education Fund, and improvements to the business environment. The Department of State also led an interagency assessment of justice sector programs to inform the Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) for the next three to five years.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: All of the evaluations conducted in FY 2012 informed FY 2013 and FY 2014 budget and planning decisions. The Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) "Justice and the People" program underwent an external evaluation of its projects in June 2012. Though the results of the evaluation were largely positive, the evaluator recommended that future funding be used to help develop the capacity for long-term strategic planning, particularly in helping local partners learn how to prepare grant proposals and access sustainable funding. In addition, an interagency assessment of the justice sector broadly examined the work of USAID, INL, and the Department of Justice in all aspects of rule of law and law enforcement assistance. The assessment team's report was used by the U.S. Embassy to develop specific goals and objectives for its ICS, which will be used as the strategic basis for funding requests for the next three to five years.

USAID will use the evaluation of its credit program to determine whether the project is increasing access of businesses to loans in the agribusiness sector in Kosovo and to understand the effectiveness of the implementation of the Development Credit Authority (DCA) guarantee extended by the program. The results will be used to enhance utilization rate of the DCA and to inform decisions on the future use of DCA guarantees in Kosovo. USAID's impact evaluation of its energy program will both inform a new strategy to help meet Kosovo's energy objectives and gauge the effectiveness of USAID's past assistance in this sector.

The mid-term evaluation of the Growth and Fiscal Stability Initiative and Business Enabling Environment programs will help USAID understand whether these programs are meeting their objectives and gauge the effectiveness and impact of implementation. If the evaluation identifies deficiencies in the programs' current target areas, remedial actions will be made during the remaining life of the program and lessons learned will inform future USAID programming in the areas of macro-fiscal policy and strengthening economic institutions.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The justice sector assessment and program reviews reported significant progress in building the capabilities and professionalism of the Kosovo Police, which led to the scaling-back of U.S. assistance in those areas.

Latvia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Latvia is a strong and reliable transatlantic partner in advancing peace, stability, and democracy in Europe and beyond, and plays a key role in coalition operations, providing substantial diplomatic and military support. Latvia is a valued member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the European Union. U.S. assistance has been essential for the professional development, interoperability, and adequate provisioning and equipping of the Latvian National Armed Forces (LNAF), so that they can deploy and operate effectively in U.S. and NATO operations. U.S. assistance to Latvia sustains and expands a strong partnership, supports Latvia's commitment to ongoing NATO operations, and supports the development of niche capabilities required by NATO.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	3,377	*	3,450	73
Foreign Military Financing	2,248	*	2,250	2
International Military Education and Training	1,129	*	1,200	71

Foreign Military Financing

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) assistance will focus on continuing Latvia's integration into NATO by restructuring and modernizing the LNAF. FMF will provide equipment to support deployment operations while improving the quality of pre-deployment training and operations. FMF-funded equipment procurements will directly support the development of Latvia's niche capabilities, which will improve the LNAF's interoperability with its NATO Allies.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide equipment and training to support the development of explosive ordnance disposal capabilities, and possibly programs geared towards Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence and Joint Terminal Attack Controllers.
- FMF funding will provide equipment and training for Latvia's Special Operations Forces.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded courses and training events expose defense 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 forge lasting relationships between Latvia's emerging military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Key Interventions:

- IME-funded programs will provide professional military education courses for senior noncommissioned officers and mid- and senior-level officers.

- Through the Expanded IMET program, the United States will support the professional education of key Latvian Government officials involved in the development of the country's defense establishment.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

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. The LNAF have made significant progress on force modernization—their wise use of FMF funding has greatly enhanced their deployability and interoperability with the United States and other coalition partners.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2012, FMF and IMET assistance continued to focus on the development and modernization of the Latvian defense establishment and ensuring that Latvia has the capabilities to support NATO and coalition operations. FMF and IMET funding was crucial to helping the LNAF sustain their deployability and expeditionary capabilities. The LNAF has devised a long-term, capability-development strategy that addresses their ability to support homeland defense, expeditionary support to NATO, and military assistance to civil authorities. To complement this strategy, ODC is developing a more focused and coordinated three- to five-year engagement strategy. The ODC is working with the LNAF's prioritized capabilities list to develop strategies that incorporate all aspects of security assistance. Based on the success of FMF assistance, FY 2014 funding will continue to provide vital equipment for deployment.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: FMF and IMET funding continues to increase Latvia's defense capability and to support troop deployments. The FY 2014 request for FMF and IMET funding will provide equipment and training to Latvia's defense forces, helping Latvia to increase its capability to deploy its troops in support of international coalition operations.

Lithuania

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Lithuania is assuming a heightened role in international efforts to achieve security and stability in the world. U.S. assistance provides tangible benefits, helping the Lithuanian Armed Forces (LAF) deploy troops alongside U.S. and coalition forces in Afghanistan. Lithuania also deployed troops in Iraq and the Balkans. The LAF provide an example of a modern, Western-oriented force that serves as a model for post-Soviet states in their efforts to transform their own forces. U.S. assistance to Lithuania enhances regional stability and improves its interoperability and military cooperation with North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Allies. U.S. security assistance to Lithuania is focused on sustaining the LAF's capacity in out-of-area deployments in support of NATO- and U.S.-led operations.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	3,675	*	3,750	75
Foreign Military Financing	2,550	*	2,550	-
International Military Education and Training	1,125	*	1,200	75

Foreign Military Financing

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) funding 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 and strengthen its capability to deploy and sustain its forces. FMF will also support the LAF's efforts to build multi-functional and network-capable forces that are more capable of meeting the country's national security objectives and international military commitments, especially those tied to NATO operational plans.

Key Interventions:

- FMF funding will provide communications and other equipment and training.
- U.S. assistance will support the development of a LAF Combat Training Center (CTC).
- Activities will help the LAF develop a deployable medical capability.
- FMF-funded programs will help the LAF to update its communications and global navigation systems to support Lithuania's NATO Force Goal to specialize in mine countermeasures.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded courses and training events expose defense 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 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.

Key Intervention:

- IMET 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

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 put to use.

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. Lithuania has built a credible, modern military force that is highly deployable and interoperable with NATO forces. Despite budget cuts, Lithuania remains committed to conducting Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) missions in Ghor province, Afghanistan. Lithuania will also continue to support its Special Forces contingent in Southern Afghanistan and fully meet its commitment to provide soldiers for the NATO Response Force. As a reflection of Lithuania's growing capabilities, the number of computer-assisted exercises has increased, with these events serving as the key pre-deployment certification event for leadership and staff personnel being deployed to the PRT, Operational Coordination Center-Provincial Advisor Team, Police Advisor Team, and Military Advisor Team. In 2013, on the basis of the Lithuanian Simulation Center, the LAF will establish a state-of-the-art Combat Training Center that will leverage advanced training technologies to enhance the level of training proficiency in full-spectrum operations, ranging from peacekeeping to armed conflict.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The FY 2014 request is based on Lithuania's strong performance in meeting its commitment to provide soldiers for the International Security Assistance Force and the NATO Response Force. Working through NATO, Lithuania will continue to help provide international security. The objective of U.S. military assistance is to help Lithuania coordinate, deploy, and sustain interoperable formations within NATO structures to deal with changing security priorities. In this context, FMF and IMET are more critical than ever to achieve the U.S. Government's goal of helping the LAF to develop its capabilities, implement modernization, and increase its interoperability.

Macedonia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

FY 2014 assistance will support Macedonia's Euro-Atlantic aspirations, helping it make the reforms necessary for European Union and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) accession. Macedonia's progress toward Euro-Atlantic structures—and the democratic, economic, and security commitments that this integration entails—are essential to the broader stability of the Western Balkans. However, Macedonia's democratic progress is hampered by political crises, stalled reforms, interethnic tension, and challenges to press freedom and the rule of law. U.S. assistance aims to help strengthen Macedonia's law enforcement organizations and military forces; address corruption; promote checks and balances in democratic processes; improve the performance and independence of the judiciary; and build the capacity of civil society and independent media to contribute to and debate public policy decisions, improving the environment in which these organizations operate. While no funding for economic development is being requested on a bilateral basis for Macedonia, funding requested through the Europe and Eurasia Regional budget will seek to improve the conditions needed for broad-based and sustainable economic growth throughout the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	19,457	*	12,612	-6,845
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	14,273	*	-	-14,273
Economic Support Fund	-	*	5,636	5,636
Foreign Military Financing	3,600	*	3,600	-
International Military Education and Training	1,064	*	1,100	36
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	1,786	1,786
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	520	*	490	-30

Economic Support Fund

U.S. assistance will promote transparent and accountable governance, encourage the engagement of civil society in public policy making, improve interethnic relations, and support media as a source of independent and objective information. U.S. programs will continue efforts to enhance the Macedonian Parliament's three main functions: lawmaking, oversight, and representation. U.S. assistance will continue a number of initiatives to strengthen civil society, working to empower Macedonian citizens to hold government accountable, and to increase citizens' awareness of their rights and responsibilities under the law. Funds will support coordinated efforts between civil society and government in specific critical sectors, such as climate change. U.S. programming will help strengthen the capacity of journalist organizations to promote greater citizen demand for legitimate, independent, and professional media. Interventions in the education and youth sectors are pivotal to help Macedonia manage its continuing interethnic tensions. U.S. assistance will promote integration and understanding between ethnic groups at the institutional level by providing diversity training and technical assistance to communities, educators, and administrators, in order to build awareness and mitigate increasing school segregation and tensions. These activities will emphasize support for youth, entrepreneurship, and vulnerable or marginalized parts of the population.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$2.4 million in the Economic Support Fund (ESF) account will support civil society and media, with a focus on civic activism; government oversight; advocacy; professional journalism; and the creation of an enabling environment for media development.
- The Interethnic Integration in Education program will provide approximately \$1.0 million to help develop best practices and provide training and support to the education sector, primarily at the local and municipal levels, to address ethnic tensions, segregation, and violence.
- ESF funds will provide technical assistance, training, and operational support to the Macedonian Parliament to improve its oversight of the executive branch through public hearings and legislative review, strengthening constructive debate among its members and increasing citizen participation in the parliamentary process.
- Approximately \$0.6 million in U.S. assistance will be used for small grant awards and U.S. speakers programs aiming to promote rule of law, economic growth, and regional security; to enhance understanding of professional standards, ethics, and the crucial role of media in building social cohesion in a multi-ethnic state; and to provide educational advising for and outreach to youth, including through English language instruction and American studies programs.

Global Climate Change (GCC):

Proposed activities will seek to complement/integrate priorities identified by the GCC Initiative's Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, which is supporting the development and implementation of LEDS in Macedonia. These programs are funded under the Europe and Eurasia Regional budget request.

Foreign Military Financing

Through Foreign Military Financing (FMF), the United States seeks to maximize Macedonia's ability to contribute to regional and global security. FMF enhances Macedonia's ability to meet NATO accession standards, improves the country's ability to support international operations, and helps to modernize the military. FMF develops the country's capabilities and improves the military's interoperability with its allies.

Key Interventions:

- FMF programs will provide training and equipment to enhance the interoperability and deployment capabilities of Macedonia's Armed Forces.
- U.S. assistance will provide equipment to the Macedonian Armed Forces in support of reconnaissance operations.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded courses and training events expose defense 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 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 communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will provide professional military education courses for senior commissioned and noncommissioned officers, as well as for mid-level officers.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)-funded programs will focus on developing the capacity of the police to effectively combat domestic and transnational crime, in the broader context of major reforms of the criminal justice system and the decentralization of police authority to local levels. INCLE-funded programs will also advance the ability of judges, prosecutors, and defense attorneys to perform their duties in an independent, professional, and consistent manner, with a focus on the implementation of criminal procedure and substantive law reform, and the effective application of international fair trial and human rights standards.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$1.0 million in U.S.-funded programs will train, mentor, and equip police agencies to combat organized crime and corruption; support the implementation of the new Criminal Procedure Code (CPC); help the Ministry of Interior develop an effective, merit-based personnel system for police; and professionalize the investigation of police misconduct.
- Approximately \$0.8 million of U.S. assistance will train and mentor judges, prosecutors, and defense attorneys on implementing the new CPC and on developing practical adversarial skills related to investigation, pretrial and trial proceedings, and fair, consistent and transparent case adjudication.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Macedonia is a potential transit country for weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related materials and conventional arms. The Export Control and Related Border Security Program will help Macedonia improve its capacity to control and interdict WMD components. U.S. assistance will be aimed at helping Macedonia develop an effective strategic trade control system, strengthening the capacity of its Customs and Border Police, improving radiation detection, and promoting regional cross-border cooperation.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide training and surveillance, inspection, and detection equipment to enhance Macedonia's border control and interdiction capabilities.
- Activities will support efforts by Macedonian Border Police to collaborate with Kosovo Border Police on controlling common borders through the provision of training and equipment.
- Programs will assist Macedonian Government (GOM) agencies in refining the country's strategic trade control laws and licensing procedures.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2012, the Department of State led an inter-agency process to review U.S. assistance priorities in Macedonia in light of declining U.S. assistance resources, and concerns about press freedom, rule of law, interethnic tension, and stalled reforms.

U.S. implementing agencies agreed to prioritize support for independent media and civil society, technical assistance to promote rule of law and official accountability, and efforts to improve interethnic understanding. In early FY 2013, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) conducted its annual Democracy and Governance (DG) Survey as part of its monitoring activities in the DG sector. The survey results reflected a general acceptance of democratic values by Macedonian citizens, as well as very favorable attitudes toward USAID; however, the results also showed a very low level of political participation by citizens on the national and local levels beyond elections; citizens' disempowerment in influencing policy decisions; a low level of trust in governmental institutions; a perception of widespread corruption and political influence in the judiciary; declining media freedom; and a lack of civic activism.

In FY 2013, USAID also conducted a performance evaluation of its Investment Development and Export Advancement Support (IDEAS) Project. The mid-term performance evaluation of the IDEAS Project analyzed the effectiveness of the project's three components: 1) industrial policy implementation and investment "aftercare;" 2) export promotion; and 3) enhancement of public-private dialogue. In addition, USAID plans to conduct baseline surveys for two impact evaluations—one on its Small Business Expansion Project and the other on its Civil Society Project—and two major performance evaluations—one on its Youth Employment Support Network Project and another on its Judicial Strengthening Project.

In Washington, the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia holds annual budget reviews with U.S. Government implementing agencies and with selected grantees. These reviews look at results achieved in the past year, and include a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on the findings of the IDEAS Project evaluation that the industrial policy implementation component was not having an impact due to the lack of interest from the GOM, the evaluators recommended scaling-down this subcomponent and boosting support to investment aftercare. The recommendation was accepted by USAID, and changes were made in the project's work plan for FY 2013.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: In FY 2014, funding for economic growth assistance will be regionalized through the Europe and Eurasia Regional budget. This decision is driven by a number of factors, including budget constraints and the relative progress achieved in economic policy reforms during the last five years. Through regional programs, the U.S. Government will seek to consolidate these gains, with additional focus on implementing reforms and addressing the factors driving stagnation in economic growth, including unemployment.

Malta

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Malta's location at the crossroads of key Mediterranean transport lanes and its status as a European Union (EU) member-state make it an important U.S. partner in addressing regional security concerns. Malta's commitment to peace, security, and stability in the region stems from its own interests, as well as shared values with the United States. The 2011 "Arab Spring" revalidated the strategic value of Malta's geographic location, which has become all the more relevant, given lingering instability in the region. 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 (NATO) Partnership for Peace since March 2008. A new Labor Party government took office following Malta's March 2013 general elections, which may lead to a bipartisan reappraisal of the Maltese Constitution's neutrality clause. Robust U.S. assistance will serve to highlight the value of the United States' continuing partnership with Malta and to draw attention to key issues in our bilateral relationship.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	150	*	150	-
International Military Education and Training	150	*	150	-

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET) is the primary means of U.S.-Maltese military cooperation. IMET-funded courses and training events expose Maltese defense leadership and members of the Armed Forces of Malta (AFM) to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas (including combating transnational threats and enhancing maritime interdiction capabilities), increase the professionalism of local forces, and forge lasting relationships between Malta's emerging military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions, allowing for valuable transnational cultural exchanges to take place in communities across the United States.

Key Interventions:

- IMET funding will provide professional military education courses for junior and mid-level officers and senior noncommissioned officers.
- Through the Expanded IMET program, U.S. assistance will support the professional development of key Maltese Government officials who direct the country's defense establishment.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. Embassy reviews IMET programs to determine the extent to which they are meeting their objectives. Returning IMET graduates often occupy key leadership positions in the AFM.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The AFM participates in multilateral counterpiracy operations, such as the EU Naval Force's Operation Atalanta, and overseas peacekeeping operations, such as the EU's Monitoring Mission in Georgia and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon. These engagements illustrate how IMET assistance has helped the AFM develop the skills needed to carry out operations and increase interoperability with U.S. and NATO forces. IMET has also enhanced the AFM's capacity to carry out missions related to counterterrorism, anti-smuggling, and border security patrols.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Reflecting progress made in these areas but also ongoing needs, Malta's IMET request for FY 2014 continues to focus on building the AFM's maritime interdiction and counterproliferation capabilities.

Moldova

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Moldova is targeted to support the country's transition to a fully democratic, economically prosperous state firmly anchored in Europe and secure within its internationally recognized borders, and with an effective and accountable government. Moldova's coalition government defeated the Communists in 2009 by pledging to join the European Union (EU). Moldova is the poorest country in Europe, suffers from corruption, and is a country of origin for human trafficking. It is in the United States' interest to help Moldova meet European and international standards for political, social, and economic development, and progress in its efforts toward European integration. Following three years of political deadlock, Moldova's successful March 2012 presidential election brought about a period of political stability, benefiting the political, economic, and social reforms necessary to secure Moldova's path forward. However, a March 2013 Parliamentary no-confidence vote in the government threatens to delay the country's reform agenda. Despite the vote, negotiations between Moldova and the EU on an Association Agreement continue. This recent instability in Moldova's pro-European integration ruling coalition underscores the fact that Moldova still has a long way to go in its development. Should Moldova continue its positive development trajectory, it would serve as a model for its neighbors in the region.

While many challenges persist, Moldova's reform-oriented trajectory has created an historic opportunity for U.S. assistance to have a profound impact. FY 2014 assistance will enable the United States to continue to play a central role within the donor community in supporting Moldova's pro-Western, pro-reform stance in its quest to implement an ambitious reform agenda. U.S. assistance programs are focused on improving governance, increasing transparency and accountability, and strengthening the rule of law, while also supporting civic actors who are working to facilitate informed citizen participation. U.S. assistance aimed at promoting economic growth will work to reduce bureaucratic barriers to trade, improve the business environment, increase productivity, and combat corruption. U.S.-funded programs to advance democracy and economic growth will continue to extend, where feasible, into the separatist Transnistria region, to increase ties and underscore the U.S. commitment to peaceful reintegration. In addition, U.S. assistance will build the capacity of Moldovan law enforcement officers to prevent, investigate, and prosecute illicit cross-border activities. U.S. programs will continue to encourage the reforms necessary for Moldova's political and economic integration with the rest of Europe.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	23,510	*	19,660	-3,850
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	21,000	*	-	-21,000
Economic Support Fund	-	*	14,050	14,050
Foreign Military Financing	1,250	*	1,250	-
International Military Education and Training	860	*	750	-110
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	3,230	3,230
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	400	*	380	-20

Economic Support Fund

Democracy Programs: While Moldova has made significant progress in recent years to cement its democratic credentials, it could still be considered an unconsolidated democracy. This characteristic is best exemplified in the brewing discord between parties of the ruling Alliance for European Integration (AIE) that led Prime Minister Filat to withdraw his party from the agreement and sparked subsequent calls for his resignation. While Parliamentary elections are scheduled for November 2014, snap elections could be held earlier if a new AIE agreement is not reached. Corruption and clientelism are major challenges, and are compounded by insufficient links between citizens' needs and the government's reform agenda. Most pressing are weaknesses in rule of law and government effectiveness, which are directly related to the disconnect between citizens and the state, and to Moldova's weak economic performance. Given these challenges, U.S. assistance will continue to strengthen the rule of law by improving court administration and efficiency, as well as the skills of judges, prosecutors, and defense lawyers. Assistance for critical institutions such as local governments and political parties will further advance democratic reforms by enhancing decentralized governance and accountability, and improving linkages to constituents. Programs will also work to strengthen the capacity of civil society groups and independent media to promote informed civic participation in public life.

Key Interventions:

- Activities will train judicial personnel to facilitate compliance with mandates for reform of court processes, particularly the integrated case management system and other reforms that respond to requirements for open and transparent court processes. Funding will also support engagement of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), investigative media, and citizen activists to monitor the court systems to oversee the reform efforts, including the use of funds in implementing Moldova's judicial reform strategy.
- U.S. assistance will build the capacity of NGOs to act as agents for reform and support their participation in democratic decision making by articulating and representing citizens' interests to local, regional, and national policy makers and engaging them in defining, forming, and advancing the advocacy agenda. Funding will also strengthen the capacity of NGOs to sustain the integrity and transparency of the electoral process.
- FY 2014 funding of \$2.1 million will help local government authorities improve their financial and organizational capacity to plan for, procure, and deliver basic public services, including water and sanitation, transportation, waste management, and efficient energy supply.
- Activities will improve the professional capacity of political parties to represent their constituents by focusing on institutionalizing needs assessment and training capacity; improving party structures and member participation; and developing strategic outreach plans.
- U.S. assistance will support increased citizen engagement, increased capacity and professionalism of NGOs, and further development of independent media through small grants, targeted training, and support to alumni of U.S.-funded exchange programs to implement on a local basis the best practices they learned while in the United States.

Economic Growth: Despite strong international support and some recent economic growth, Moldova is the poorest country in Europe. With no Gross Domestic Product growth in 2012 and a projected economic slowdown affecting Moldova's main trading partners (the EU and Russia), Moldova's immediate prospects for economic growth are weak. Moldova's rate of economic growth is also constrained by several internal factors, including inefficiency, corruption, and regulatory disincentives to entrepreneurship. By improving Moldova's economic foundation for growth, resolving infrastructure and regulatory barriers, and strengthening the private sector, firms can overcome these challenges and become more competitive, and help to propel Moldova's economy forward. U.S. assistance programs will focus on industrial competitiveness and increasing regional trade in targeted sectors, as well as improving the enabling environment for business and public-private partnerships. U.S. regulatory

assistance will help create a level playing field for Moldovan entrepreneurs, enabling growth in economic sectors where Moldova has competitive advantage and facilitating business investment. U.S. programs will also help increase Moldova's productivity in targeted agricultural and non-agricultural industries by helping to streamline business processes, including through the use of modern equipment and technology, to reduce export barriers. The United States will support credit guarantee instruments that will encourage Moldovan banks to extend credit to new borrowers in targeted sectors and increase overall access to finance. These programs are geared to complement the work conducted under the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact in the areas of road rehabilitation and high-value agriculture (HVA). Proposed activities will also seek to complement priorities identified by the Global Climate Change Initiative's Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, which is supporting the development and implementation of LEDS in Moldova, funded under the Europe and Eurasia Regional budget request.

Key Interventions:

- The United States will provide \$2.7 million to strengthen key non-agricultural sectors, including information technology, wine, home furnishings, and fashion accessories and apparel, to increase exports and improve competitiveness within the region. Funding will also support lending to small and medium enterprises through the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) targeted Development Credit Authority loan guarantee programs, especially in the area of energy efficiency and renewable energy.
- Funding will support HVA production through training; streamlined business processes; linking individual enterprises through industry associations; and promoting women in agriculture networks.
- Activities will help streamline business registration and taxation processes to reduce the administrative burden on enterprises.
- U.S. assistance will support more efficient customs administration and improved trade policy to reduce the time and cost of transboundary shipments.

Humanitarian Assistance: In FY 2014, the Department of State-managed humanitarian assistance program will continue to target the most vulnerable populations of Moldova, working through a U.S. private voluntary organization to deliver donated humanitarian commodities, including food, medicines, and medical equipment. FY 2014 will be the final year of funding for this program in Moldova.

Key Intervention:

- Funding of \$0.2 million will deliver and distribute donated humanitarian aid supplies.

Foreign Military Financing

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) will support Moldova's capacity to integrate into and effectively participate in international peacekeeping operations, and support Moldova's efforts to achieve its North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Individual Partnership Action Plan objectives.

Key Intervention:

- FMF funding will support the development and reform of Moldova's armed forces to promote interoperability with NATO and support Moldova's participation in peacekeeping and coalition operations.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded courses and training events expose defense 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 forge lasting relationships between Moldova'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.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide professional military education courses that promote democratic values and human rights, civil-military relationships, and senior leadership's strategic management skills.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Requested International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) funding will help modernize and increase the capacity of Moldovan law enforcement and criminal justice institutions, combat corruption, and support ongoing reforms in the justice and law enforcement sectors. This assistance, which is targeted to complement assistance from the EU (the largest donor in the sector), consists of training, equipment donations, grants, and consultations with Moldovan counterparts.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will help Moldovan law enforcement institutions improve the quality of criminal investigations (with an emphasis on eliminating coerced confessions), increase their capacity to fight transnational crime, and support the Government of Moldova (GOM) in its efforts to create a competent patrol-police force.
- INCLE funds will help justice sector stakeholders, including local NGOs, to encourage effective implementation of Moldova's Five-Year Justice Sector Reform Action Plan, which emphasizes combating corruption within the judiciary and other stakeholder institutions. The United States will help draft new legislation and provide training and other assistance to the National Institute of Justice, Union of Lawyers, and police academy.
- U.S.-funded programs will increase the capacity of Moldovan authorities, especially the multi-disciplinary central office, to identify, investigate, and prosecute trafficking in persons cases. Projects will also help the GOM address other issues raised in the Department of State's annual Trafficking in Persons Report.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Moldova is a potential transit country for weapons of mass destruction related materials. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will provide much-needed support, helping the GOM meet international standards for strategic trade controls. The EXBS Program will offer training and equipment, with the goal 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 the separatist region of Transnistria and require increasing assistance to reduce the prevalence of smuggling and other illicit transfers and trafficking.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will enhance Moldova's capacity to detect and identify illicit trafficking at official points of entry, along land borders, and at other uncontrolled border areas.
- Activities will provide licensing outreach training to improve strategic trade controls, as well as commodity identification training to buttress Moldova's customs enforcement capabilities.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Moldova's MCC Compact began its five-year implementation period in September 2010. The \$262.0 million Compact focuses on improving the country's road network and supporting HVA production by improving irrigation infrastructure that stimulates the production of high value fruits and vegetables. U.S. bilateral assistance complements, supports, and leverages Compact activities by targeting specific

sectors related to the Compact, such as supporting the transition to HVA, establishing export enabling quality assurance systems, and improving the transparency of Moldova's customs regulations.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID carried out three sector-wide assessments in 2012: Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG); Economic Growth (EG); and Biodiversity. USAID also conducted a mid-term evaluation of a private sector competitiveness project. These assessments supported USAID's analysis in the formulation of its five-year Country Development Cooperation Strategy, and the evaluation will inform the design of a new competitiveness project. USAID is planning to conduct two evaluations in FY 2013.

The staff of the U.S. Embassy's Democracy Commission Small Grants Program continued to monitor grant projects on an ongoing basis to ensure that they were implemented according to established goals and guidelines.

In addition, the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia holds annual budget reviews in Washington with U.S. Government implementing agencies and with selected grantees. These reviews look at results achieved in the past year, and include a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID's DRG assessment underscored that low accountability and a pervasive disconnect between citizens and government in Moldova undermine rule of law and effective government. The assessment highlighted civil society, rule of law, and local government as priority programmatic areas. USAID's EG assessment identified binding constraints in five areas (finance, microeconomic, markets, infrastructure, and human capital) that negatively impact the EG rate. It concluded that USAID's current EG projects are tightly aligned to the specific constraints identified in the analysis. The assessment findings have reinforced the current areas of USAID engagement and have informed budget and programmatic choices for FY 2014. As such, USAID will continue funding for civil society; rule of law; local government; political participation; business-regulatory environment; and private sector competitiveness projects. Political participation support will focus on improving linkages between local party leaders and citizens to enhance local democracy, build local leadership, and work to redress the imbalance between national party leadership and their local and regional affiliates. Support for electoral administration will be phased out prior to FY 2014, but continued attention to election monitoring will remain through support of selected NGOs. The mid-term evaluation of USAID's competitiveness project highlighted that strengthening of industry associations is a priority and is important and in catalyzing business activity. It also pointed out that workforce development remains one of the main problems for future development of target sectors. To that end, USAID will strengthen its private sector competitiveness activities in workforce development, including assistance to universities to improve technical-track curricula.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Based on the findings of its DRG assessment, USAID will launch a new civil society project in FY 2014 that will focus on cultivating constituency engagement, enhancing institutional capacity, and improving the enabling environment. The new project will build on the progress of the first USAID civil society strengthening project in Moldova, which has been instrumental in the development and adoption of the GOM's Civil Society Development Strategy for 2012-2015.

Montenegro

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Montenegro aims to solidify the rule of law, consolidate democratic institutions, contribute to stability in the Balkans, and advance the country's progress toward Euro-Atlantic integration. In FY 2014, the United States will continue to focus on its core remaining assistance objectives in Montenegro: reforming the country's security sector, strengthening civil society, supporting democratic institutions, and reducing Montenegro's vulnerability to corruption and organized crime.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	6,414	*	4,451	-1,963
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	3,140	*	-	-3,140
Economic Support Fund	-	*	335	335
Foreign Military Financing	1,200	*	1,200	-
International Military Education and Training	574	*	600	26
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	1,826	1,826
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	*	490	-1,010

Economic Support Fund

Montenegro's economic and political stability is hindered by weak democratic institutions and corruption, which impedes its progress toward European Union (EU) and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) membership. U.S. assistance supports efforts to reform government institutions, consolidate the rule of law, and build public demand for reform. Economic Support Fund (ESF) funds will foster active civil society engagement and support nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) advocating for government accountability and forward progress on integration goals through small grants, training, and exchange programs.

Key Interventions:

- The Democracy Commission Small Grants Program supports NGOs engaged in building the social and intellectual foundations of democracy, including the democratic resolution of problems and the institutionalization of open, pluralistic political processes.
- The Speakers Program engages recognized experts in a variety of relevant fields for in-country consultations, lectures, seminars, training, and workshops. These experts pass along practical skills, thereby creating a multiplier effect across Montenegro. The program provides a wide range of perspectives, promotes the recognition of fundamental liberties and individual freedoms, and increases civic participation.
- ESF funds promote the continued development of independent media through training, workshops, and expert advice on professional journalism and media management skills. These programs expose Montenegrin journalists to U.S. standards and practices, with the aim of developing individual journalists' skills and empowering them to report effectively and accurately. Since political

opposition is weak in Montenegro, journalists and NGO representatives often serve as the primary watchdog institutions, with reporting focusing heavily on rule of law issues.

Foreign Military Financing

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) funding will help strengthen Montenegro's military capabilities and expand its contributions to peacekeeping missions. FMF funding will also support the integration of Montenegro's sovereign maritime, air, and land space into larger NATO command structures, which will help develop a common operational picture of the Western Balkans and Adriatic Sea.

Key Interventions:

- FMF funds will help Montenegrin forces develop NATO-interoperable capabilities.
- U.S. assistance will equip maritime patrol units to conduct search and rescue operations.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded courses and training events expose defense 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 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.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support professional military education courses for senior noncommissioned officers and mid- and senior-level officers.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

U.S. assistance to strengthen the rule of law will include support for judges, prosecutors, and the defense bar on the implementation of the new Criminal Procedure Code (CPC), which fully entered into force in September 2011 and fundamentally changed the roles of criminal justice officials, both in the courtroom and during investigations. International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) funds will also support the Special Prosecutor and staff in implementing the Special Investigative Team concept, which provides new tools to combat corruption and organized crime. Targeted support for civil society will help stimulate public demand for the rule of law and engage the nongovernmental sector in combating corruption and organized crime.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$0.6 million of INCLE funds will support an embedded law enforcement advisor, who will provide training and mentoring to foster Montenegro's efforts to pursue organized crime groups and fight corruption. Activities will support the Special Investigative Team and emphasize police-prosecutor cooperation, pro-active investigative techniques, and specialized training.
- U.S.-funded programs of approximately \$1.2 million to strengthen Montenegro's capacity to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate organized crime and corruption cases through the implementation of the CPC. The assistance will also help support the Prosecutor-led Special Investigative Team; build the institutional capacity of Montenegro's Judicial Training Center, to institutionalize educational opportunities for justice sector actors; and increase civil society awareness of reform efforts in the criminal justice sector.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Montenegro's Adriatic coastline makes it a potential transit country for weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related materials and munitions. U.S. assistance will support the Export Control and Related Border Security Program to help strengthen Montenegro's ability to control its borders – a key prerequisite for NATO and EU membership.

Key Interventions:

- Activities will help Montenegro establish a more effective strategic trade control system that meets international standards.
- U.S. assistance will provide equipment and training to help strengthen the capacity of Montenegro's Border Police and Customs to interdict illicit trafficking in WMD-related materials and other contraband.
- U.S.-funded programs will promote regional cross-border cooperation in the area of border security.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: During 2012, U.S. Government personnel continued to monitor the impact of foreign assistance programs through site visits to grantees and travel by Washington-based staff. The scheduled closure of the bilateral USAID presence in Montenegro resulted in a limited number of active grants and contracts during 2012. In addition to ongoing monitoring and evaluation activities by U.S. Embassy in Podgorica, the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia holds annual budget reviews in Washington with U.S. Government implementing agencies and with selected grantees. These reviews look at results achieved in the past year, and include a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2014, the United States will focus its remaining assistance resources for Montenegro on addressing key priorities, including strengthening the rule of law and developing effective democratic institutions and sustainable civil society.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Decreased funding in FY 2014 reflects the implementation of the 2010 plan to focus U.S. assistance resources on the highest priorities—democracy, security, and the justice sector.

Poland

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Poland is a key U.S. partner and ally in Central Europe. In addition to its contribution to the International Security Assistance Force, Poland maintains about 250 troops in the Balkans, mainly in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) Kosovo Force. U.S. assistance maintains 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. Continued U.S. assistance to Poland will help fulfill identified NATO capability gaps and improve military interoperability and cooperation.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	29,265	*	19,000	-10,265
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	3,000	*	-	-3,000
Economic Support Fund	-	*	3,000	3,000
Foreign Military Financing	24,165	*	14,000	-10,165
International Military Education and Training	2,100	*	2,000	-100

Economic Support Fund

Economic Support Fund (ESF) funds will support the U.S. contribution to international efforts to preserve the site of the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration and death camp – one of the most widely recognized symbols of racism and bigotry – for future generations.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$3.0 million, part of a multi-year \$15.0 million U.S. commitment, will help preserve the site of the notorious concentration and death camp 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

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) funding will continue to support the modernization of Poland's military, strengthening its capability to deploy forces engaged in counterterrorism, coalition, and other international security operations. FMF will also help Poland secure its borders, and provide for the maintenance and support of its C-130 aircraft and F-16 program upgrades and pilot training – vital to fulfilling its national defense and NATO Article V responsibilities.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide Poland's Land and Special Operations Forces with compatible communications and weapons systems, so that they continue to be effective and more fully interoperable with U.S. forces.
- FY 2014 funds will provide the Polish Armed Forces with enhanced command support and visualizations for Command, Control, Communications, Computers and Intelligence programs.

- U.S. assistance will enhance Poland's tactical airlift capability, including by providing lead-in and fighter pilot training, to sustain Polish forces during future Alliance operations, which would alleviate the demand on U.S. air assets.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded courses and training events expose defense 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 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 with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will provide professional military education courses for senior noncommissioned officers and mid- and senior-level officers.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

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 evaluations of current FMF and IMET activities and biweekly status reviews of each program. The Polish General Staff sends an officer to attend the weekly meetings in order to strengthen U.S.-Polish bilateral cooperation. In addition, the U.S. Defense Security Cooperation Agency conducts a Security Assistance Management Review every two years. These assessment tools help gauge the ability of the Polish military to spend allocated FMF, and utilize security assistance training and equipment, effectively.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on the information gathered through its monitoring and evaluation efforts, the United States plans to continue to support C-130 capacity development, as well as upgrades of Polish airfields and navigational aids. FMF and IMET have helped increase the Polish military's capability to advance shared foreign policy and security objectives, including participation in expeditionary operations. U.S. assistance continues to pay dividends in both expeditionary Alliance operations and Poland's ability to ensure its own territorial defense. Oversight of U.S. assistance has confirmed that FMF and IMET have supported Poland's emergence as a regional security provider capable of working with its neighbors toward territorial defense. For example, Poland's F-16s successfully deployed for and participated in an advanced combat simulation. In addition, Poland's MIG-29s concluded a key Article V presence and reassurance mission, flying a NATO Baltic Air Policing rotation out of Lithuania. NATO contingency planning reached a successful conclusion and multilateral training operations continued throughout FY 2012.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: FY 2014 funding will allow Poland's F-16 force to become an increasingly important factor in Alliance and regional defense planning, while sustainment programs will also remain a U.S. priority. U.S. Special Operations Command and Special Operations Command Europe Joint Process Action Teams will continue to develop Polish forces' counterterrorism skills to the point where they can perform mission planning, targeting, and mission execution successfully without the help of U.S. forces.

Portugal

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The objective of U.S. assistance to Portugal continues to be to increase Portugal's willingness and capability to participate in worldwide military operations. U.S. military assistance helps improve the capabilities of the Portuguese Armed Forces (PAF) and also makes the PAF eligible for discounted pricing for other training opportunities purchased through the Foreign Military Sales program. Together, these two sets of training opportunities help the PAF maintain and develop its capabilities so that it is prepared to participate in multilateral operations, including in Afghanistan, Kosovo and elsewhere.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	25	*	100	75
International Military Education and Training	25	*	100	75

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded courses and training events expose defense 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 forge 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 while students are attending courses.

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will provide joint and combined operations training to the PAF.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

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.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: IMET assistance continues to reap important benefits in U.S.-Portuguese military-to-military cooperation. The findings from ongoing monitoring of the IMET program do not indicate the need to make any significant shifts in the program's objectives or tactics. In FY 2012, IMET funds were used to train Portuguese personnel in the United States and to bring U.S. instructors to Portugal to provide training. Portugal expanded its contributions to international military operations and continued cooperation with the United States on mutual goals on the African continent. Portuguese Navy recipients of IMET training strengthened Portugal's ability to patrol and interdict narcotics shipments.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: FY 2014 IMET assistance will support the further development of the U.S.-Portuguese military relationship. IMET will also help to strengthen Portugal's

ability to cooperate in international counterterrorism activities. The relatively small investment will pay large dividends in terms of the U.S.-Portugal relationship.

Romania

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Romania remains a steadfast strategic partner in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and coalition operations, as demonstrated by its significant contributions of troops, equipment, and other assistance to Afghanistan and Kosovo. Romania continues to improve its capabilities to participate in NATO and other multinational operations, and has repeatedly demonstrated its willingness to provide forces and assets in support of U.S. national security interests. The U.S.-Romania agreement authorizing U.S. access to military facilities in Romania, particularly along the Black Sea coast, provides a strategic location for combined training and rapid deployment to unstable regions to the east. Romania's efforts to promote greater cooperation among its Black Sea neighbors in the areas of defense, law enforcement, energy, economic development, environment, and democratization complement the United States' goal of enhancing stability in this sensitive and important region. Romania is one of four countries hosting deployment of the U.S. Ballistic Missile Defense capabilities under the European Phased Adaptive Approach – in 2013, Romania and the United States will break ground on this facility. U.S. assistance will help Romania complete its military modernization, improve its interoperability with U.S. and NATO forces, and increase its expeditionary deployment capabilities in support of NATO's collective defense and coalition operations with the United States.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	13,754	*	9,700	-4,054
Foreign Military Financing	12,000	*	8,000	-4,000
International Military Education and Training	1,754	*	1,700	-54

Foreign Military Financing

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) assistance will support Romania's defense modernization and reform efforts, enabling the country to provide for its own legitimate self-defense and to fulfill its NATO commitments. FMF-funded equipment and training will enhance the capabilities of Romania's Special Operations and peacekeeping forces by increasing interoperability, thereby allowing for Romania to continue contributing to NATO and coalition operations.

Key Interventions:

- FMF funds will provide C-130 equipment and maintenance support.
- U.S. assistance will provide equipment and training for enhanced command support and visualizations for Command, Control, Communications, Computers and Intelligence programs.
- The FY 2014 request will support the development and modernization of Romania's Combat Training Center to conduct joint and combined mission rehearsal exercises.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded courses and training events expose defense 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 forge lasting relationships between Romania'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.

Key Interventions:

- IMET funding will provide professional military education courses for senior noncommissioned officers and mid- and senior-level officers.
- U.S. assistance will provide training to improve the technical specialization of the Romanian military.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. Embassy in Bucharest manages and oversees a combined education, training, and equipping program that facilitates collaboration and interoperability between the militaries of Romania, the United States, and other NATO members. The U.S. Embassy conducts periodic reviews of military assistance programs, with the goal of determining each project's progress and performance.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: A good indicator of the success of U.S. security assistance is the level of participation of Romanian officers in U.S. military training, which also demonstrates the Romanian Government's support of coordination and collaboration with the United States. U.S.-trained Romanian officers have risen to command units deployed to Afghanistan, enabling those units to work well with the U.S. military and other International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) contributors. Improved interoperability of U.S. and Romanian forces has underscored the value of continuing this program.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: In FY 2012, Romanian soldiers received training and preparation for deployment to ISAF missions. FMF funds were used to support the maintenance of Romania's air force fleet, allowing Romania to transport its troops on deployments to Afghanistan, which saved the U.S. Government millions of dollars in transport costs. FMF also supported the creation of three fully-functional simulation training centers, which allows all deploying brigades and their battalions to benefit from the Army Integrated Training System of live, virtual, and constructive simulation exercises. In FY 2012, the IMET program supported professional military education, special operations training, English language instructor training, and mobile training team development. FY 2014 FMF and IMET assistance will allow Romania to continue to modernize and professionalize its military and to improve its NATO interoperability. Romania's willingness to host the U.S. contribution to NATO's ballistic missile defense illustrates Romania's increased commitment and contributions toward the Alliance. Continued FMF and IMET assistance will ensure the success of these initiatives.

Serbia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Serbia’s integration into the European Union (EU) and other Euro-Atlantic institutions continues to be a key U.S. foreign policy interest in the Western Balkans. However, obstacles on Serbia’s road to EU accession remain in a variety of sectors, requiring Serbia to exercise deeper respect for human rights; continue to implement democratic reforms; combat organized crime; address regional imbalances (particularly in southern Serbia); and create conditions that support widespread economic growth. Corruption continues to be a major challenge in Serbia, undermining the rule of law, slowing economic development, reducing investor confidence and therefore foreign investment, and eroding trust in public institutions. Focused U.S. support is essential in helping Serbia strengthen and entrench democratic institutions and good governance; increase the capacity of civil society organizations; overcome past ethnic divisions; foster broad-based economic progress; enhance its export and border controls; and build good relationships with its neighbors.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	38,837	*	24,363	-14,474
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	33,500	*	-	-33,500
Economic Support Fund	-	*	16,103	16,103
Foreign Military Financing	1,800	*	1,800	-
International Military Education and Training	887	*	1,050	163
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	3,000	3,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,650	*	2,410	-240

Economic Support Fund

Democracy Programs: U.S. assistance totaling approximately \$12.1 million will help strengthen the rule of law and the justice sector in Serbia, rein in corruption, hold public officials more accountable, foster independent media, and increase the participation of citizens in decision-making processes – all of which are essential to promoting reform and maintaining democratic and accountable governance.

Additionally, U.S. support for academic exchange programs will help to promote democratic values in Serbia’s future leaders

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will help justice sector institutions develop their institutional capacity, thereby making the administration of justice more efficient, transparent, and responsive to the needs of citizens. U.S. assistance will support efforts to streamline case processing in the Administrative, Misdemeanor, and High Misdemeanor Courts, and increase the professional competence of judges in the Misdemeanor and High Misdemeanor Courts.
- Activities will help strengthen the capacity of Serbia’s independent agencies and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to promote open, accountable, and efficient government; fight corruption and poor administrative practices; and generate public demand for, and participation in, good governance.

- U.S.-funded programs will increase civic engagement in public life, building local capacity through more intensive, direct engagement with local NGOs and Government of Serbia (GOS) institutions.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen independent media by providing training and capacity building activities.
- Activities will continue to broaden the educational opportunities available to Serbia's high school and college students and expose them to democratic values through academic exchange programs.

Economic Growth: Serbia has made important advances on economic reforms, but must increase the pace and scope of these reforms to realize its goal of EU membership. Serbia must continue to improve its competitiveness by improving the business enabling environment, reducing public debt, and cutting bureaucratic red tape. While the economic situation has improved in a number of areas, unemployment remains high, especially among youth. Further progress is needed to create a legal and policy framework for broad-based economic growth, and expand economic opportunity to less developed areas, particularly in economically depressed southern Serbia. A total of \$4.0 million is requested on a bilateral basis in support of these efforts in FY 2014.

These resources will be complemented by funding requested through the Europe and Eurasia Regional budget that will seek to improve the conditions needed for broad-based and sustainable economic growth throughout the region. In addition, other proposed activities included in the Europe and Eurasia Regional budget request will seek to complement/integrate priorities identified by the Global Climate Change Initiative's (GCC) Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, which is supporting the development and implementation of LEDS in Serbia.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will help the GOS develop the necessary capacity to implement economic policies and laws that improve the business enabling environment at the national level. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will work on priority reforms that have been jointly identified with the GOS, including performance-based budgeting, inspections, construction permits, and improving the environment for public-private partnerships.
- Activities will continue to build the capacities of local governments to work together to develop projects that will promote economic development in their communities. This will be accomplished by supporting the development of action plans for priority projects identified by 32 communities working together in eight inter-municipal groups.
- The United States will provide assistance to agricultural firms and microenterprises, including business skill training, entrepreneurship programs, and projects to increase the capacity of agribusinesses and other enterprises to meet the quality demands of the market, improve branding standards, and help businesses expand their sales to larger markets within Serbia and through exports, primarily to Southeast and Eastern Europe.

Foreign Military Financing

U.S. assistance funds will be used to develop professionalism within the Serbian military and improve civil-military relations. Funding from the Foreign Military Financing (FMF) account will help Serbia build an army capable of deploying forces in specific niche capacities to international operations, including peacekeeping. Targeted assistance will also support defense reform and restructuring efforts to increase defense and border security capabilities.

Key Interventions:

- FMF-funded programs will provide training and equipment to the noncommissioned officer (NCO) corps and peacekeeping-related forces.

- U.S. assistance will provide training and equipment for building Serbia's niche and peacekeeping capabilities.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded courses and training events expose defense 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 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.

Key Interventions:

- The United States will provide professional military education courses for senior NCOs and mid- and senior-level officers.
- U.S. assistance will provide management training to improve the professionalization of the Serbian military.
- Activities will provide training in peacekeeping operations, thereby improving the technical specialization of the Serbian military.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)-funded programs will continue to strengthen the U.S. partnership with Serbia in fighting corruption and transnational criminal organizations, and will enable Serbia's justice sector institutions to successfully deal with complex crimes, such as organized crime, financial crimes, terrorism, war crimes, and corruption.

Key Interventions:

- INCLE funding will enhance the capacity of Serbia's law enforcement institutions, including border and customs agencies, to pursue organized crime groups and fight corruption. Activities will emphasize police-prosecutor cooperation, implementation of the new Criminal Procedure Code (CPC), and the development of smaller police directorates throughout Serbia, with a focus on southern Serbia.
- U.S. assistance will increase the capacity of Serbia's prosecutors, judges, and defense attorneys to handle transnational organized crime, corruption, war crimes, and financial crime cases. Activities will include support for the implementation of the new CPC, prosecutor-police cooperation, complex financial investigations, witness protection, and plea agreements.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Serbia is a potential transit country for weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related materials and conventional arms as well as a source country for both. Although Serbia is not a significant producer of WMD-related goods, it does have entities that possess dual-use nuclear and chemical know-how and equipment as well as a significant small arms/light weapons (SA/LW) production capability.

With \$1.8 million in requested funding, the Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) Program will continue to help Serbia eliminate explosive remnants of war remaining from past conflicts. The CWD Program will provide physical security, stockpile management, and destruction assistance to help the Serbian military better maintain its SA/LW and munitions, preventing illicit conventional arms proliferation and reducing risks associated with stockpiles of unstable munitions.

With \$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. Activities will promote sound import-export controls and enhance Serbia's nonproliferation capabilities.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will help Serbia develop a strategic trade control system that meets international standards.
- Activities will promote regional cross-border cooperation in the area of border security.
- U.S.-funded programs will enhance the enforcement capabilities of Serbia's Customs and Border Police by providing interdiction training and inspection, detection, and surveillance equipment.
- The FY 2014 request will help Serbia demilitarize its excess SA/LW and munitions, destroy aging munitions that have become unstable, and clear landmines and explosive remnants of war that remain from past conflicts.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In 2012, USAID conducted evaluations of its Separation of Powers Project (SPP), which is focused on judicial reform; a Consortium for Elections and Political Process Strengthening (CEPPS II) governance activity; and its Preparedness, Planning and Economic Security (PPES) private sector development project.

The Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) holds annual budget reviews in Washington with U.S. Government implementing agencies and with selected grantees. These reviews look at results achieved in the past year, and include a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results. In addition, EUR/ACE initiated an evaluation of the use of information and communications technology (ICT) in civil society organizations supported through U.S. assistance.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The SPP evaluation findings were used by USAID to inform decisions about how to improve end-of-project implementation, while the findings on the capacity of the Serbian judiciary to allocate, acquire, and manage its resources and make the administration of justice more efficient, transparent, and responsive to the needs of its users, is relevant for similar programs globally. The CEPPS II evaluation provided an analysis of the political environment in Serbia and is being used by USAID to maintain better relationships with the stakeholders from political and social spheres in Serbia. The PPES evaluation underlined the importance of specialized training and technical assistance, maintaining a presence in the targeted regions (not only Belgrade), and sustained support for business clusters launched under PPES. These findings were used to design USAID's new Private Sector Development (PSD) project. Also, given the very positive evaluation of the PPES methodology, USAID has facilitated the sharing of this methodology, training and technical assistance providers, and a list of beneficiaries between PPES and the government-to-government implementers of the follow-on PSD project, thereby ensuring that PPES's results are sustained. The evaluation of the use of ICT by civil society organizations is ongoing, but Serbia is one of the evaluation's case study countries. EUR/ACE expects that the findings of the study will inform future efforts to help such organizations in Serbia to use ICT to advance their objectives more effectively.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: As noted above, evaluations conducted in 2012 are being used to improve ongoing judicial reform activities and inform the design of new private sector reform activities in Serbia.

Slovakia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The goal of U.S. security assistance to Slovakia is to support Slovakia's continuing contributions to North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) operations and regional stability. U.S. assistance provides critical support to Slovakia's expanding contributions to NATO missions by improving the professionalism and interoperability of its armed forces. Continued U.S. assistance will help Slovakia consolidate its gains and maintain its positive and stabilizing influence among its neighbors in the region and globally.

A top U.S. objective in FY 2012 was to enhance the capabilities of three Slovak maneuver battalions allocated to NATO Response Force Number 18. The effort to train these battalions to a full operational capacity by 2018 will require extensive training and effort. The result will be a complete brigade battle group that is fully interoperable with other NATO forces. Another priority in FY 2012 was to enhance the interoperability and capacity of other units for various Alliance missions. Foreign Military Financing (FMF) will support the provision of equipment to the Fifth Special Forces Regiment, as well as the provision of NATO-compatible tactical communications equipment.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	2,003	*	1,350	-653
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	*	450	-550
International Military Education and Training	1,003	*	900	-103

Foreign Military Financing

FMF will contribute to Slovakia's effort to achieve its NATO Force Goals, in particular supporting three maneuver battalions that are part of the NATO Response Force. FMF will ensure the interoperability of Slovakia's military with U.S. forces in NATO, coalition, and United Nations military operations.

Key Interventions:

- FMF funds will provide equipment and training to help develop joint military training for deployable forces.
- U.S. assistance will provide equipment and training for building Slovakia's niche capabilities, which may include explosive ordnance disposal and tactical air control.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded courses and training events expose defense 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 forge lasting relationships between Slovakia'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.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide professional military education courses for senior noncommissioned officers and mid- and senior-level officers.
- IMET-funded programs will improve the professionalization and technical specialization of the Slovak military through IMET management training.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. Embassy in Bratislava hosts periodic reviews of military assistance programs, with the goal of determining each project's progress and performance. To monitor the impact of IMET programs, the U.S. Embassy hosts regular meetings of program graduates. In this way, and through regular contacts during professional 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 in the Slovak Armed Forces (SAF). FMF-funded equipment is tracked by regular inspections and site visits, which indicate how units are making use of the equipment and when it is deployed.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The data gathered from inspections and consultations, along with comments and requests from end-users, help identify the SAF's unmet needs and are used to inform decisions on the best uses of IMET and FMF funds.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Budgeting and programmatic choices for FY 2014 are specifically designed to sustain success in relevant areas, including professional military education, improving performance capabilities, and leveraging Slovakia's niche capabilities. Better equipment and familiarity with U.S. military tactics and methods will generate confidence in Slovak military units that they are actually able to deploy and operate alongside U.S. and other NATO forces.

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 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 Slovene military’s defense reform goals: modernization, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) interoperability, and expeditionary capability.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	1,119	*	1,100	-19
Foreign Military Financing	450	*	450	-
International Military Education and Training	669	*	650	-19

Foreign Military Financing

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) will promote the modernization and reform of Slovenia’s military to increase interoperability with NATO and to allow Slovenia to have a NATO-certified battalion battle group. FMF will enhance Slovenia’s ability to conduct security and stability operations and participate in peacekeeping operations.

Key Interventions:

- FMF funding will provide vehicle equipment and training, which may include support for the maintenance of Slovenia’s expanding fleet of high-mobility, multi-purpose wheeled vehicles (HMMWVs) for future operational deployments in support of NATO operations.
- U.S. assistance will provide equipment and training for a battalion-sized element with NATO-interoperable, secure communications and navigation equipment.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded courses and training events expose defense 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 forge lasting relationships between Slovenia’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. Intermediate- and senior-level professional military education courses expose many future leaders of the Slovene Armed Forces (SAF) to the U.S. military mindset. Nearly all of the SAF’s key leaders, from general to deployable combat units, have attended these courses and are an important force behind Slovenia’s defense transformation.

Key Interventions:

- IMET funding will provide professional military education courses for senior noncommissioned officers and mid- and senior-level officers.
- Through the Expanded IMET program, U.S. assistance will support the professional education of key Slovenian Government officials involved in the development of the country's defense establishment.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. Embassy in Ljubljana provides oversight of IMET and FMF programs through a Political-Military Task Force that is chaired by the Ambassador and meets monthly. The Embassy's Office of Defense Cooperation is responsible for day-to-day planning, coordination, and execution of these programs, and develops training and equipment assistance plans in coordination with the Ministry of Defense and the SAF's Training Command. The U.S. Government continues to assist Slovenia in attaining its defense transformation objectives and NATO Force Goals, most notably the tactical and operational capabilities of their deployable units. Assessments are based on the observations and evaluations of the U.S. Embassy Country Team's interactions with the SAF, and effectiveness of U.S. security assistance is based on the SAF's ability to deploy and sustain interoperable forces and support the country's defense reform goals.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In 2012, the IMET program trained both military and civilian defense personnel, with the bulk of the training focused on deployable combat forces. The SAF continued its practice of paying per diem for IMET students. The practice essentially doubled the number of students participating in IMET training, as the full amount of IMET funding could be spent on training. FMF program funding was applied to the purchase of spare parts for tactical HMMWVs. Slovenia's international deployments are another key indicator of the impact of U.S. security assistance. In 2012, U.S. military education assistance allowed Slovenian officers and noncommissioned officers to participate in training courses that developed critical leadership and implementation skills. These courses included basic-career, captain-career, senior noncommissioned officers infantry squad leader, logistics, and joint terminal attack controller courses. Members of the SAF refined their core military skill sets and participated in professional military education courses. U.S. assistance contributed significantly to Slovene battalions achieving unit certification from NATO.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The FY 2014 request will support the continued development of tactical capabilities, professionalizing military education, and leveraging the SAF's niche capabilities. U.S. assistance will continue to complement Slovenia's military resources, increasing the United States' opportunities to cooperate with Slovene defense policymakers.

Turkey

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Situated at the crossroads of Europe, the Middle East, and the Caucasus, Turkey plays a vital leadership role in the region. 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 very strong. For example, the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program in Turkey, which is 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. Turkey remains a transit point of interest to traffickers of nuclear materials and weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related items, underscoring the need for training in illicit weapons detection, improved licensing procedures, and enhanced border controls. U.S. assistance will maximize Turkish cooperation with other countries, especially Afghanistan, and improve the interoperability of the Turkish military with NATO forces.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	4,939	*	4,120	-819
International Military Education and Training	3,839	*	3,300	-539
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,100	*	820	-280

International Military Education and Training

IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense 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 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.

Key Interventions:

- 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.
- IMET funds will provide technical training to improve the technical specialization of the Turkish military.
- FY 2014 funds will support the professional education of key Government of Turkey (GOT) officials involved in the development of the country's defense establishment through the Expanded IMET program.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

To prevent WMD proliferation, the Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)-funded Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program supports activities that enhance Turkey's strategic trade control system; delivers training and train-the-trainer programs for licensing officers, customs officers, police, and border guards; and provides equipment designed to enhance detection, targeting, and inspection capabilities.

Key Interventions:

- NADR-funded programs will enhance Turkey's strategic trade controls system so that it meets international standards.
- U.S. assistance will provide training, along with surveillance, inspection and detection equipment, to enhance Turkey's interdiction capacity.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. Embassy in Ankara regularly monitors U.S. assistance programs through periodic working group meetings. The U.S. Embassy has worked closely with the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the agencies comprising the Export Control Interagency Committee—the Ministry of the Economy, Ministry of Customs and Trade, Turkish Atomic Energy Authority, Ministry of National Defense, and the General Directorate of Security (Turkish National Police)—to track the improvement of Turkish legislation on export controls and its law enforcement methods and capabilities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2012, the EXBS Program provided technical assistance programs to enhance Turkey's regulatory, licensing, industry outreach, enforcement, and border security capacities. U.S. assistance provided opportunities for GOT high- and mid-level officials to travel to the United States to get first-hand experience of the United States' domestic application of border control practices. These trips provided an opportunity for Turkish and American experts to come together to discuss best practices and lessons learned, which will assist in establishing similar facilities in conjunction with the Integrated Border Management Project in Turkey. The U.S. Embassy will follow up with participants to track whether or not networks are being created between Turkish and American experts, and if these programs continue to build capacity within Turkey on the following export control regimes: 1) licensing requirements and industry actions in compliance with international controls on strategic commodities; 2) targeting and risk management using non-intrusive inspection equipment; 3) maritime operations in transportation and port security; 4) WMD interdiction techniques; and 5) radiation detection.

The U.S. Embassy has had many opportunities to assess the value of IMET assistance to Turkey's security infrastructure. IMET assistance has helped modernize Turkish forces' training and procedures, resulting in a more efficient military and better cooperation with the United States. It also has the benefit of sending Turkish military personnel to the United States to study from one week to two years, where they are exposed to U.S. military personnel and U.S. society. This in-depth interaction allows for both better English language skills and greater understanding of U.S. values and a far-deeper knowledge of the U.S. military structure.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The FY 2014 IMET and NADR requests for Turkey reflect these programs' success in achieving their objectives, as well as in helping to sustain good relations between the United States and Turkey. Turkey is committed to the fight against terrorism and narcotics both within Turkey and in the broader region. As a NATO member, Turkey has a strong potential to be a

significant contributor to Alliance missions. IMET and NADR assistance will continue to enable improved interoperability by building personal relationships between emerging leaders in Turkey and the United States.

Ukraine

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Twenty years after gaining its independence, Ukraine continues to struggle with its transition from a Soviet, totalitarian past to a European future. Progress on Ukraine's reforms and integration into European structures remains fragile and inconsistent. In 2012, widespread irregularities led the United States to describe Ukraine's parliamentary elections as "a step backwards" for Ukrainian democracy, a conclusion shared by many other countries and international observers. At the same time, politically motivated prosecutions demonstrated widespread problems in the legal system and undermined free speech and political liberties. Pervasive public corruption, economic structural weaknesses, and energy insecurity are adding to Ukraine's challenges. The United States will continue to promote the development of sustainable institutions and processes in Ukraine that consolidate and advance democracy, human rights, and the rule of law; bolster nuclear security; toughen nonproliferation regimes; support energy efficiency and independence; and improve conditions for investment and economic growth. With the support of U.S. assistance, Ukraine has made progress on reforms in some areas that move it closer to European Union (EU) standards. Assistance will also support the Global Health Initiative (GHI) and Global Climate Change Initiative, as well as help increase the Ukrainian military's interoperability with Western forces.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	103,593	*	95,271	-8,322
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	79,100	*	-	-79,100
Economic Support Fund	-	*	53,957	53,957
Foreign Military Financing	7,000	*	4,200	-2,800
Global Health Programs - State	8,753	*	21,204	12,451
Global Health Programs - USAID	4,400	*	7,500	3,100
International Military Education and Training	1,840	*	1,900	60
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	4,100	4,100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,500	*	2,410	-90

Economic Support Fund

Economic Support Fund (ESF) assistance to Ukraine encourages the development of a democratic and prosperous Ukraine, fully integrated into the Euro-Atlantic community. Governance and rule of law programs aim to stem democratic backsliding, increase transparency, and promote judicial reform, while complementary programs promote the development of a robust civil society and independent media. Economic assistance encourages entrepreneurship, improves the investment climate, battles corruption, promotes U.S. exports, and encourages an exchange of economic and agricultural expertise. The United States is the leading bilateral contributor to a multilateral effort to secure the damaged Chornobyl nuclear reactor and safely store its spent fuel. U.S. humanitarian assistance alleviates the suffering of the elderly, disabled, orphans, children, the extremely poor, and the institutionalized.

Ukraine's economic trajectory has had periods of high and low growth. Some of the most significant obstacles to sustainable economic growth in Ukraine include weaknesses in Ukrainian institutions and regulatory policies, and widespread corruption. If Ukraine is to achieve its democratic and economic potential, reforms that facilitate broad-based economic development at the national, regional, and local levels must be a focus. Efforts at the national level should focus on issues of primary importance to investors, including strengthened property rights and improved legal protection.

State-Managed Programs

Department of State-managed ESF assistance provides direct support to nongovernmental organizations working to promote human rights, democracy, rule of law, and government accountability; trains journalists and supports independent media; promotes U.S. exports; encourages the exchange of economic and agricultural expertise; and leverages private sector donations and the participation of U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs) in providing humanitarian assistance to Ukraine's neediest and most vulnerable citizens.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$3.3 million for State-managed democracy, human rights, and public diplomacy programs will foster the development of civil society, promote government transparency and accountability, and combat declining media freedom by providing training for journalists and supporting partnerships between U.S. and Ukrainian news outlets.
- Approximately \$1.1 million in assistance will promote legal reforms that encourage private sector growth and enable Ukraine to meet its World Trade Organization commitments. Funds will also support trade facilitation and the sharing of business and agricultural expertise through professional exchanges.
- U.S. assistance of \$1.0 million for the State-managed humanitarian assistance program will continue work through U.S. PVOs to deliver much-needed medical supplies and equipment, health and hygiene items, and relief items to the most needy throughout Ukraine, with a focus on Crimea and Eastern Ukraine. FY 2014 will mark the final year of funding for this program, which has provided a total of \$765.0 million in humanitarian assistance to Ukraine since 1992.

USAID Programs

More Participatory, Transparent and Accountable Governance Processes: To stem democratic backsliding and improve governance processes, The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will support improved legislative and policy processes, greater citizen engagement and oversight of government actions, and increased government accountability to citizens and to the rule of law. USAID will also seek to increase government transparency and accountability and reinforce the rule of law, thereby limiting corruption, patronage, and nepotism.

Key Interventions:

- U.S.-funded programs will work with civil society, media, political parties, and other civic actors to improve oversight and engagement in governance and help them to act as a counterbalance to corruption, nepotism, and centralized power. Programs will: 1) increase the availability of quality information so that citizens are better informed; 2) reinforce the ability of civil society to demand accountability from government; and 3) unite various groups to represent and advocate for common interests.
- Activities will work with the Parliament, local governments, and other governance institutions to improve the legislative and policy environment. Interventions will improve transparency and inclusiveness of the policy development processes with the goal of resulting laws and policies more in accordance with European standards. By working with local governments and Parliament, USAID

will seek to help empower local leaders, help restore a balance of power among the branches of government, and help reduce the concentration of power within the executive branch.

- U.S. assistance will support the development and implementation of key reform legislation, and improve policies and procedures that promote judicial transparency. In partnership with judicial institutions and civil society organizations, USAID will improve court processes, access, and user satisfaction. These interventions will eventually reduce political interference in the judiciary and increase Ukrainian confidence in the justice system.

Broad-Based, Resilient Economic Development as a Means to Sustain Ukrainian Democracy:

USAID programs will strengthen the ability of local governments to attract investment, and provide essential business support services to investors. USAID will improve Ukraine's regulatory functions and policy making to encourage investment, support more resilient growth, strengthen private sector advocacy for reform, and enhance energy security.

Key Interventions:

- Global Climate Change Initiative: Proposed activities will support a lower emissions development pathway for Ukraine. The \$5.0 million in requested resources will support work at the national, regional, and municipal levels to enhance energy security and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In particular, USAID will work with municipalities to increase their ability to plan and implement energy efficiency projects that will be funded through multi-donor efforts.
- U.S. assistance will improve the investment climate, apply international regulatory and financial norms, and improve financial and economic opportunities for Ukraine's middle class. In the financial sector, interventions will include support for pension and deposit insurance reform, development of financial instruments, and increased financial literacy of the Ukrainian population. In the agricultural sector, assistance will focus on establishing a regulatory environment for a transparent and equitable agricultural land market, and on developing the potential of small producer organizations to strengthen their economic power and advance small producers' interests in policy dialogue.
- Activities will strengthen private sector advocacy and support institutions as tools to improve Ukraine's business enabling environment and increase the resilience and competitiveness of small and medium enterprises. USAID will direct its activities to local technical and advocacy organizations to strengthen their ability to identify and advocate for policy corrections and institutional reforms, and enhance the capacity of higher education institutions to meet job market needs.
- FY 2014 funding of \$1.7 million will improve public-private cooperation at the local level. Interventions will ensure that local governments are able to support small businesses (through improved investment conditions, infrastructure, regulatory environment, and workforce) and do so in a transparent and accountable manner.

Combating Trafficking in Persons (TIP): Ukraine is a country of origin, transit, and destination for women, men, and children being trafficked. The Department of State's 2012 TIP Report placed Ukraine on the Tier 2 List, indicating that the Government of Ukraine (GOU) does not fully comply with the Trafficking Victims Protection Act's minimum standards for the elimination of human trafficking. USAID's legacy of over 10 years of participation in counter-TIP activities and a mix of approaches adapted to the local context have given USAID a comparative advantage in this field.

Key Interventions:

- Activities to address TIP include: advocacy; capacity building; awareness raising among at-risk groups; reintegration assistance to victims; and economic empowerment, including vocational and job skills training programs, support for self-employment initiatives, and microenterprise development.

- U.S. assistance will support the implementation of a nation-wide system designed to identify TIP victims and refer them to appropriate governmental and nongovernmental sources of assistance.
- Activities will support International Organization for Migration Reintegration Centers which will provide medical, legal, psychological, and financial assistance to TIP victims.

Support the Chernobyl Nuclear Plant Clean-Up: Resources will be provided in support of the U.S. commitment to international efforts to restore the damaged Chernobyl nuclear facility to an environmentally safe and stable condition. The United States will also contribute to an independent, multi-donor site monitoring and reporting contract to help ensure that the final stages of the Chernobyl projects remain on schedule and within budget. The United States expects to complete its pledged commitments by 2016.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$19.0 million to support the U.S. commitment to assist with the clean-up of the Chernobyl site.

Foreign Military Financing

Ukraine has been a strong participant in peacekeeping and other international missions. Foreign Military Financing (FMF) will continue to support the necessary restructuring, modernization, and reform of the Ukrainian armed forces for increased interoperability with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), as Ukraine continues to participate, through the Partnership for Peace, in virtually every NATO-flagged military operation. FMF funding will provide equipment that will improve the capability and interoperability of special NATO-designated Ukrainian units, with the goal of continuing and increasing Ukraine's participation in operations conducted by multinational coalitions.

Key Intervention:

- FMF funding will support interoperability and capability upgrades in Ukraine's Army and Navy.

Global Health Programs

Ukraine has one of the highest mortality rates of infectious diseases in Europe. HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (TB) account for 90 percent of all deaths due to communicable diseases in Ukraine. Furthermore, the willingness of the GOU to address and engage in national health reform and participate as an active partner with the United States represents a critical opportunity to scale-up health impacts throughout the country in family planning and reproductive health, TB control, and HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and care. Assistance provided through the Global Health Programs accounts will support the goals and principles of the GHI to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. The GHI strategy in Ukraine provides a platform for building on the successful interagency collaboration that is occurring under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) among USAID, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Peace Corps, and the Department of Defense.

State-Managed Programs

Ukraine is experiencing one of the most severe HIV/AIDS epidemics in Europe and Eurasia, with an estimated 0.2 million people aged 15 and over living with HIV at the beginning of 2012. Data currently suggests that a significant proportion of people with HIV are unaware of their status, and therefore unable to take adequate measures to preserve their health or prevent further transmission. The five-year Partnership Framework agreement, signed in 2011, provides a strategic agenda in collaboration with the GOU and other stakeholders to scale-up and sustain key components of HIV/AIDS programming in support of Ukraine's national HIV/AIDS response.

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: In linkage with PEPFAR, \$21.2 million to build partnerships and to provide integrated HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

USAID Programs

Improved Health Status in Focus Areas: USAID's health programs build upon more than a decade of successful work with the GOU, Ukrainian private and public institutions, and communities. USAID's vision is to enable Ukraine to achieve a level of health care comparable to its neighbors in the eastern EU who also share the experiences of a Communist past, and to meet both its national and individual-level goals for healthier, more productive lives. USAID will achieve this vision by making it possible for more Ukrainian citizens to change their behavior and use successfully targeted and proven effective health practices and behaviors that directly impact morbidity and mortality.

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: In linkage with PEPFAR, \$2.5 million of assistance will build partnerships; provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country; and support orphans and vulnerable children.
- Tuberculosis: FY 2014 funding of \$4.0 million will improve the quality and expand the availability of demonstrated on-site TB treatment services, improve infection control standards and practices in medical facilities, and increase the program management capacity of medical facilities to treat multidrug-resistant TB.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health: U.S. assistance of \$1.0 million will expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis, thereby protecting the reproductive health of Ukrainian women and couples by increasing the appropriate and effective use of modern methods of contraceptives as an alternative to unwanted pregnancies. Particularly, the project will focus on two areas: 1) increasing the knowledge and awareness of modern family planning methods on the part of women and couples, as well as on the part of service providers; and 2) improving the policy environment for modern family planning and reproductive health practices.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded courses and training events expose defense 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 are attending courses.

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will provide professional military education courses that promote democratic values and human rights, civil-military relationships, and senior leadership's strategic management skills.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Unless corruption is addressed and reforms are made to Ukraine's Soviet-era civil and criminal justice systems, Ukraine's democratic institutions will remain weak and its path toward Euro-Atlantic integration will be impeded. Years of work by U.S.-funded resident legal advisors and legal education facilitated Ukraine's adoption of a new Criminal Procedure Code (CPC), a Law on the Bar, and new ethics rules in 2012. These laws, which introduce, among other things, U.S.-style adversarial court proceedings, a first-ever national bar association, and financial disclosures by civil servants, now need to be

implemented. Reform of the structure and operations of Ukrainian law enforcement bodies along EU lines is not only crucial for Ukraine's further democratization and integration, but is also key to the fight against transnational crime. Ukraine is an origin, transit, and destination country for TIP. Law enforcement and justice sector reform is critically needed to better balance the authorities and responsibilities of all actors in the system and to improve their abilities to investigate and prosecute complex and transnational crimes, such as cybercrime and TIP, thereby helping to counter any backsliding on the road to democracy or growth in criminal activity.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will continue to support activities to improve Ukraine's ability to investigate cybercrime, strengthen its capacity for criminal analysis, and bring its law enforcement training closer to international standards.
- Activities will help Ukraine implement its newly adopted CPC, Law on the Bar, and ethics rules, and thereby helping to ensure that Ukraine's justice system is more effective at combating crime, including TIP, and that it can better protect human rights.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Ukraine is a potential source and transit site for weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related materials, advanced conventional weapons, delivery systems, and related dual-use items. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will help the GOU counter transnational threats such as international terrorism and proliferation of WMD-related commodities and technology. Ukraine's strategic trade control system is structurally at or near international standards. However, implementation is lacking, especially with respect to licensing procedures and enforcement. With the approximately \$1.0 million in requested funding, the EXBS Program will seek to address these deficiencies. 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. With the approximately \$1.4 million in requested funding, the CWD Program will continue to support Ukraine's efforts to reduce its massive stockpiles of excess, obsolete, unstable, and at-risk conventional arms.

Key Interventions:

- U.S.-funded programs will assist Ukraine to improve enforcement capabilities at ports of entry and land and water borders.
- U.S. assistance will help the GOU conduct industry outreach to increase compliance with strategic trade controls.
- Activities will support the professionalization and training of Ukraine's Border Guards and Customs through joint field exchanges in the United States and in Ukraine.
- FY 2014 funds will help Ukraine destroy and demilitarize its stockpiles of excess, obsolete, and unstable conventional munitions.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2012, USAID conducted a number of project performance evaluations and sector assessments. These included a mid-term evaluation of the Municipal Heating Reform Project (MHRP); a final evaluation of the HIV/AIDS Service Capacity Project (SCP); a final evaluation of the Financial Sector Rehabilitation Project (FSRP); a mid-term evaluation of the Access to Justice and Legal Empowerment Project; and an assessment of the Legislative Strengthening and Good Governance Program (LSGGP). USAID plans to conduct additional project performance evaluations during FY 2013, including evaluations of its civil society activities; its tuberculosis control

project; the Development Initiative for Advocating Local Governance; public-private partnerships; and the Fair, Accountable, Independent, and Responsible Judiciary Program.

The Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) holds annual budget reviews in Washington with U.S. Government implementing agencies and with selected grantees. These reviews look at results achieved in the past year, and include a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results. In addition, EUR/ACE is conducting a multi-country evaluation of how effectively civil society organizations are using cutting edge information and communication technologies (ICT) to advance their agendas. Ukraine is among the case study countries included in the evaluation.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: All of the above-mentioned evaluations and assessments informed the budget development and planning processes for FY 2013 and FY 2014. USAID's MHRP evaluation indicated the promotion of public-private partnerships with international investors is a better method to regulating municipal energy use. This recommendation was used to inform a new project design in the energy sector. The findings from the HIV/AIDS SCP evaluation, the FSRP evaluation, and the LSGGP assessment were used to develop work plans for new projects. Based on the recommendations of these evaluations, USAID has begun to scrutinize more carefully the location of project-funded public events to improve the Ukrainian public's perception of U.S. assistance programs and decrease the costs associated with such events. EUR/ACE and U.S. Government implementing agencies providing ICT assistance will use the findings of the ICT evaluation to inform the design of future assistance projects that include these technologies.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Based on annual portfolio reviews of its development assistance, USAID's future programming in the energy sector will apply the lessons it learned from existing pilot projects into future programming.

CDCS Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Request
TOTAL	55,892
Broad-based, resilient economic development as a means to sustain Ukrainian democracy	12,499
Economic Support Fund	12,499
2.2 Good Governance	1,700
4.2 Trade and Investment	580
4.3 Financial Sector	1,340
4.4 Infrastructure	5,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,879
of which Objective 6:	1,389
6.1 Program Design and Learning	214
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,175
Countering Trafficking in persons	654
Economic Support Fund	654
1.5 Transnational Crime	654
of which Objective 6:	50

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Request
6.2 Administration and Oversight	50
Improved health status in focus areas	7,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	7,500
3.1 Health	7,500
of which Objective 6:	250
6.1 Program Design and Learning	250
More participatory, transparent and accountable governance processes	16,239
Economic Support Fund	16,239
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,590
2.2 Good Governance	4,970
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,580
2.4 Civil Society	6,099
of which Objective 6:	1,600
6.1 Program Design and Learning	511
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,089
Support the Chernobyl Nuclear plant clean up	19,000
Economic Support Fund	19,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	19,000

Europe and Eurasia Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary focus of U.S. assistance funded through the Europe and Eurasia Regional budget will be to address strategic issues that transcend borders and to support the successful transition of select bilateral programs. Integration of the region’s countries into the Euro-Atlantic community is an important goal, and regional programs will support this goal by helping to strengthen democratic principles; promoting economic reform and enhanced access to European and other markets; and addressing critical health challenges such as tuberculosis (TB).

Regionally-funded programs will address persistent regional challenges, including fragile financial markets; increased unemployment; economic stagnation; non-competitive business climates and decreased trade; deteriorating energy infrastructure; backsliding in democracy; insufficient civil society capacity; deficient social services for vulnerable populations; threats to regional security such as trafficking in persons (TIP) and illegal narcotics and other forms of organized transnational crime; and endemic corruption. By supporting clean energy projects and introducing energy efficiency activities, Europe and Eurasia Regional funds will help advance the President’s Global Climate Change Initiative and strengthen regional energy security. Where U.S. bilateral assistance levels are significantly reduced from prior years, especially in the Balkans, regionally funded programs will help to solidify past gains and prevent regression. Regional funding will also be used to pursue flexible, cooperative partnerships with countries such as Russia, for which no dedicated, bilateral U.S. assistance funding stream is being requested, but programs may be funded as opportunities arise, for example through the U.S.-Russia Bilateral Presidential Commission. Regional funds will also be used to support regional and Washington-based personnel and platforms that provide technical assistance, manage programs, and provide region-wide oversight, monitoring, and evaluation.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	97,282	*	74,640	-22,642
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	80,992	*	-	-80,992
Economic Support Fund	2,500	*	68,330	65,830
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	3,000	3,000
Global Health Programs - State	1,300	*	-	-1,300
Global Health Programs - USAID	10,750	*	2,300	-8,450
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,740	*	1,010	-730

Economic Support Fund

Peace and Security Programs: Transnational crime, frozen conflicts, and other threats continue to jeopardize stability in Southeastern Europe and Eurasia. Insufficient border security remains an area of concern across the region, contributing to increased trafficking in illicit goods and people.

U.S. assistance will address these concerns, including in the region’s disputed territories, which have weak institutions and are ripe for conflict. U.S. efforts will aim to reduce vulnerabilities, mitigate conflict, and counter region-wide threats. Economic Support Fund (ESF) funds will also support

improved law enforcement communication and information sharing to combat international crime and narcotics trafficking, and promote the rule of law.

Key Interventions:

- U.S.-funded programs will clear landmines and unexploded ordnance remaining in frozen conflict zones, which will help reduce landmine accidents, thereby removing a threat to human life, make roads safe for travel, and return land to agricultural use.
- U.S. assistance will support a locally-directed diplomatic initiative in the Western Balkans to promote collaboration between governments in the region.
- FY 2014 funds will support efforts to develop countries' capacity to address, on a regional basis, key transnational crime concerns, such as TIP and organized crime.

Democracy Programs: The environment for democratic reform in Europe and Eurasia remains highly challenging, and endemic corruption remains a serious concern, plaguing even the strongest performers. In the Balkans, stagnation and limited backsliding have taken place in some countries. In Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Macedonia, political polarization and a deep lack of trust among political forces have hampered democratic progress. In Eurasia, the continued consolidation of power by executive branches and ruling parties in some countries threatens the development of more pluralistic societies, the development of the rule of law, and respect for human rights. In 2012, the situation worsened in several Eurasian countries, where varying degrees of authoritarianism persisted, xenophobia was resurgent, justice systems remained politicized, and the conduct of elections consistently fell below international standards. Regionally-managed U.S. assistance will promote civic participation and media freedom; free, fair, and participatory political processes and elections; more transparent, accountable, and responsive governance; institutional reform and increased checks and balances; access to diverse sources of information; more effective nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and civic activists; and the rule of law.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of civil society and respect for human rights across the Eurasian region through peer-to-peer exchanges, regional sharing of experience and best practices, distance learning, social networking, organizational strengthening, and grant making.
- U.S. funds will produce three highly regarded indices – the Media Sustainability Index, the Civil Society Organization Sustainability Index, and Nations in Transit – that assist donors, governments, and other stakeholders in assessing priorities; measuring the results of programs; monitoring country progress; making funding decisions; implementing programs; and evaluating activities in the area of democracy and governance.
- U.S.-funded programs will monitor the threat to freedom of association posed by new legal requirements placed on NGOs within the region. Monitoring results will be used by governments and other stakeholders to identify where interventions should be pursued to protect the political space needed for civil society to operate freely.
- FY 2014 funds will increase citizens' exposure to professionally produced investigative journalism in order to build citizen demand for reduction of corruption, fraud, and other criminal activities.
- U.S. assistance will provide exposure to democratic practices and values through civic education and speakers' programs and strengthen capacity through grants to NGOs.
- Activities will support capacity-building in the justice sector.

Economic Growth: Macroeconomic reforms are incomplete across the region, especially in several countries where the reform process has essentially stagnated. In some countries, unemployment rates as high as 45 percent exist because of restrictive business environments, non-competitive industries, poor adherence to international standards, declining demand in export markets, and a lack of innovation and

entrepreneurship. The lack of a reliable energy supply in the Balkans hampers the creation of a competitive business environment, a factor many businesses cite as a key impediment to development. The regional energy strategy of the Vienna-based Energy Community, whose treaty-based contracting partners include the European Union (EU), Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, and Ukraine, indicates the strong possibility of an energy crisis looming over the region within the next ten years. Several countries remain highly dependent on external energy supplies, increasing their vulnerability to supply disruptions and external political pressure. This vulnerability is exacerbated by a dependence on hydropower, which is subject to seasonal shortages. The systematic impact of unreliable, fragmented, and deteriorating electricity systems threatens to impede prospects for economic growth, sound governance, and regional stability. To make matters worse, inefficient energy use throughout the region increases costs and adversely impacts industrial competitiveness, national and municipal budgets, and impoverished and otherwise vulnerable households. Expanded electricity trade and investment are needed, including in renewable energy, and U.S. assistance will help to develop regional electricity markets.

In the Western Balkans, an important measure of the utility of economic growth assistance is how it contributes directly to a country's EU accession path. In FY 2014, the United States will build on work to be initiated in FY 2013 under a new regional economic growth program, which will focus on two key challenges confronting the region: the Eurozone financial crisis and high unemployment rates.

Proposed Global Climate Change initiative funding in the regional budget will include efforts through the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program to support the development and implementation of LEDS in Albania, Macedonia, Moldova, and Serbia (as well as other efforts to support lower emissions development pathways for the region).

Key Interventions:

- Activities will promote financial integration of the European and Eurasian countries into the global economy by harmonizing with international standards the policies and practices across Southeastern Europe and the broader European and Eurasian region.
- U.S. assistance will make the region more competitive in global markets through activities that enhance financial stability; improve competitiveness of industries; promote export and investment; improve the business enabling environment; remove governments' obstacles to economic growth; and improve workforce skills.
- FY 2014 funds will foster partnerships between and among graduates of U.S. assistance (e.g., Poland and the Czech Republic) and current recipient countries of U.S. assistance in Europe and Eurasia, aiming to leverage limited U.S. resources in these countries and to expand the field of development assistance donors.
- U.S.-funded programs will improve the business enabling environment; increase private sector competitiveness; strengthen the financial sector; and address cross-border constraints to trade and investment in Albania, Macedonia, and Serbia through both local and regional mechanisms.
- Activities will integrate the energy infrastructure in Europe and Eurasia with that of the EU and international energy markets, and will develop regional frameworks for prioritizing energy infrastructure upgrades.
- U.S. assistance will help demonstrate and commercialize clean energy technologies, and help countries in the region meet the Energy Community's renewable energy and energy efficiency requirements, develop low emissions development strategies, and produce high-quality greenhouse gas emissions inventories.

Investing in People: The quality of social service delivery in the region has declined significantly since the early 1990s. While this decline has been most pronounced in Eurasia, it has also affected the

Western Balkans. The United States will continue to leverage its efforts with those of other bilateral and multilateral donors to improve the policies and systems that impact the delivery of social services to vulnerable populations so that they have the capacity to recognize and respond effectively to the social needs of their citizens.

Key Intervention:

- The FY 2014 request include \$0.6 million to conduct analyses and disseminate knowledge in the areas of education; labor markets; workforce development; social services and vulnerable groups; social insurance and social assistance; gender; and TIP. U.S. assistance will implement targeted activities in these areas to respond to gaps, opportunities, or unforeseen crises that may occur in the region.

Humanitarian Assistance: In Eurasia, targeted emergency and non-emergency humanitarian assistance will be provided to vulnerable populations. FY 2014 will mark the final year of funding for this program.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$1.8 million is requested to deliver humanitarian commodities, including medicines, medical equipment, clothing, and food donated by the U.S. Government and by U.S.-based private voluntary organizations (PVOs) to improve conditions in schools, clinics, orphanages, and homes for the elderly. U.S. funding will also facilitate the provision of medical education of physicians, nurses, and other healthcare and social service providers through the donation of professional time by U.S.-based PVOs.

Foreign Military Financing

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) plays a crucial role in ensuring that our European allies have sufficient capabilities to counter potential threats in Europe and to participate in future coalition operations. Regional FMF will be used to establish an Expeditionary Capability Fund that will address functional issues related to expeditionary capability sustainment, potential cost sharing or regional projects addressing critical capabilities or other functional issues that may arise from the post-International Security Assistance Force mission in Afghanistan, or to develop capabilities for future deployments in other areas.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support capability sustainment.
- FMF funds will support cost sharing, regional, or North Atlantic Treaty Organization Smart Defense projects.

Global Health Programs

Assistance provided through the Global Health Programs (GHP) account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. The European and Eurasian region includes 11 of the world's 27 "high-burden" multi-drug resistant (MDR) -TB countries and GHP funds will be targeted to reduce these rates. Regional GHP funds also will be used to support the orderly phasing out of maternal and child health, family planning, and reproductive health activities in Georgia to ensure that the achievements in these areas are maximized and sustained.

Key Interventions:

- Tuberculosis: Through a partnership between the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the World Health Organization (WHO), the United States will provide \$1.2 million to

strengthen TB surveillance; drug management; national and international capacity for TB monitoring and evaluation; and national TB programs in select “high-burden” MDR-TB countries such as Azerbaijan and Belarus.

- Maternal and Child Health: With U.S. assistance of \$0.9 million, USAID will continue to help the Government of Georgia move towards universal healthcare coverage, in particular helping to assure access to health services by women and children and setting Georgia on a path towards sustainability before U.S. health sector assistance is phased out.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health: Funding of \$0.2 million will ensure the efficient phasing out of U.S. Government-funded family planning and reproductive health assistance in Georgia and strengthen governmental and NGO capacity to sustain activities in this area after U.S. bilateral assistance there ends.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

The Department of State’s Export Control and Related Border Security Program will use regional funding to support efforts in Eastern and Southeast Europe to enhance the effectiveness of strategic trade control systems in helping prevent proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, increase regional capacity to interdict illicit trafficking, and promote adoption of best practices in the area of border control.

Key Interventions:

- U.S.-funded programs will conduct regional strategic trade control seminars.
- Activities will provide cross-border enforcement training.
- U.S. assistance will organize professional exchange visits to other countries to share best practices.
- FY 2014 funds will help governments conduct outreach to industries that produce strategic commodities.
- U.S. assistance will conduct regional workshops for border control officers featuring presentations by experts from international organizations, U.S. Government agencies, contractors, and NGOs.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2012, the United States conducted four program evaluations and assessments to evaluate programmatic and financial performance of regional initiatives and issues. These included an assessment of maternal newborn care practices; an evaluation of a regional anti-TIP activity; an evaluation of region-wide efforts to create a network of indigenous development foundations; and an evaluation of how well NGOs have used information and communication technologies to advance their objectives. The Department of State and USAID are planning to conduct at least six evaluations and assessments in FY 2013.

The Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia holds annual budget reviews in Washington with U.S. Government implementing agencies and with selected grantees. These reviews look at results achieved in the past year, and include a discussion of each agency’s funding request in light of those results.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: All of the completed evaluations and assessments described above informed FY 2013 and FY 2014 budget and planning decisions. The assessment for maternal newborn care practices pointed to broad coverage of many best practices in maternal-newborn care in the sampled maternity wards. Some areas of weakness were identified, including limited documentation of best care practices in treating complications, lack of standardized patient medical records, and limited performance-based supervision practices. The

assessment's findings provided validation for the approaches and strategies that USAID has been using in supporting maternal and newborn care in the region.

The evaluation of the anti-TIP activity concluded that the activity played a significant role in raising capacities in Southeastern Europe to combat TIP. Especially notable was the activity's ability to facilitate networking among key officials involved in combating TIP in the region. Based on the evaluation, USAID will deepen its collaboration with the EU in combating TIP. If the EU follows through on the development of a transnational referral mechanism for TIP victims, the program will have had a significant impact, contributing in great measure to better handling of TIP cases across a broad swath of Europe.

The evaluation of region-wide efforts to create a network of indigenous development foundations that can carry on the work of U.S. development foundations in a sustainable way after the end of direct U.S. funding revealed that the adoption of a new business model of sustainability following the end of direct U.S. funding requires significant transitions in a range of organizational capacity areas beyond simply financial sustainability; the process can entail significant downsizing and staffing changes and requires significant lead-time. Similar activities in the future will take these findings into account.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: FY 2013 assessments of the Partners for Financial Stability Program (PFS) and Regional Competitiveness Initiative (RCI), which end in June and December 2013, respectively, are expected to be used to enhance the effectiveness and reach of USAID's new Regional Economic Growth Program, which will serve as a follow-on program to PFS and RCI.

International Fund for Ireland

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

A stable and lasting peace in Northern Ireland remains a key U.S. foreign policy goal – one that is shared by the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland. Progress in that regard has been significant, culminating with the Northern Ireland political parties’ 2010 completion of the devolution of policing and justice – the last major step of the Good Friday Agreement. Nevertheless, challenges to lasting peace and reconciliation remain, including recent increases in some forms of sectarian violence, such as the rioting that occurred in Belfast’s loyalist communities in the wake of the Belfast City Council’s December 2012 decision to limit the number of days per year on which the Union flag flies over City Hall. In marginalized and divided communities in Northern Ireland and the border counties of the Republic of Ireland, dissidents continue to have a presence and cross-community relations are still hampered by a lack of economic development and high unemployment. U.S. assistance to the International Fund for Ireland (IFI) aims to promote peace and reconciliation in support of Irish and British efforts to defuse sectarian differences and foster economic revival in areas affected by the conflict.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	2,500	*	2,500	-
Economic Support Fund	2,500	*	2,500	-

Economic Support Fund

Economic Support Fund (ESF) funding will continue to support the IFI’s efforts to assist those communities in Northern Ireland and the border counties of the Republic of Ireland that have not realized the benefits of the peace process. These areas, known as “low peace-impact” communities, have high rates of unemployment, are prone to sectarian violence, and experience ongoing paramilitary activity. U.S. funding will support the IFI’s efforts to promote peace and reconciliation through social and economic advancement, and encourage continued contact and dialogue between divided communities, particularly in “low peace-impact” areas.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support the IFI’s projects, which will continue to help foster cross-community interaction, promote equal opportunity, and provide job training in these “low peace-impact” communities, addressing key factors that impede the complete implementation of a durable settlement.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In November 2011, USAID conducted an onsite review of 10 IFI projects (eight in Northern Ireland and two in a border county of the Republic of Ireland), which verified that programs were on track to achieving their stated purposes and were using funds appropriately. This assessment complemented an earlier, external review of the IFI, which highlighted the continued need for the Fund’s activities in its targeted program areas. The review also found strong evidence that the IFI was making positive contributions toward its strategic objectives (e.g., promoting

understanding between communities; reducing sectarianism; and fostering contact, dialogue, and reconciliation across communities and borders).

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: FY 2014 assistance will target vulnerable populations in a handful of communities that are most prone to re-engaging in sectarian violence. One such community is located in a police area that had more bombing incidents between April 2012 and January 2013 than any of the other 29 in Northern Ireland. Another is located in a police area where 50 percent of the deaths were attributed to sectarian violence over the same period. FY 2014 assistance will support efforts to establish sustainable peace-building structures in these “low peace-impact” communities.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: FY 2014 funding will support the work of the IFI to address the roots of intolerance and violence by ameliorating conditions in the neediest communities through targeted job training and economic development programs that improve economic conditions and increase opportunity for those at risk of being drawn into dissident activity. The Administration’s request demonstrates the United States’ political support for the work of the IFI and is intended to help leverage financial contributions from other donors in support of these efforts.

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The 57-member Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) is a major international platform from which to galvanize concerted action that supports U.S. values and interests in the human, economic/environmental and military dimensions of security. The U.S. contribution to the OSCE also supports the President’s National Security Strategy, which articulates the importance of U.S. participation in international organizations. U.S. engagement with the OSCE is fully aligned with U.S. foreign policy objectives in the areas of crisis response; conflict prevention; confidence- and security-building measures; conventional arms control; counterterrorism; peacekeeping; good governance; human rights; democratic elections; institution building; rule of law; tolerance and non-discrimination; media freedom; police reform; border security; combating transnational threats; and economic and environmental affairs. As the sole regional organization with a membership that stretches across North America, Europe and Eurasia, the OSCE provides opportunities to advance policy objectives that cannot be achieved through coordination with other multilateral organizations or through bilateral relations alone.

The OSCE is a critical tool for promoting peace and security by strengthening multilateral engagement in Central and Eastern Europe, and Eurasia, promoting democracy and human rights, and addressing transnational threats throughout the OSCE space, particularly in Central Asia. The OSCE’s comprehensive security concept champions respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms within states as being essential for lasting security and well-being among states. Funding will support OSCE efforts to resolve protracted conflicts, such as those in Georgia, Moldova, and Nagorno-Karabakh, by promoting inter-community contact through confidence-building measures. The OSCE has a proven capacity to reduce tension in these areas. U.S. engagement in, and support of, the OSCE underpins U.S. efforts to address persistent challenges to human rights and the rule of law and conflicts that undermine peace and security in Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	27,500	*	24,000	-3,500
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	27,500	*	-	-27,500
Economic Support Fund	-	*	24,000	24,000

Economic Support Fund

In total, the United States contributes approximately 14 percent of the OSCE’s total annual budget for field missions in Eastern Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia. Economic Support Fund (ESF) funding will be used to pay U.S. dues in the amount of approximately \$18.0 million annually for the OSCE’s operating budget. An additional \$4.3 million will provide U.S. citizen seconded staff to policy and decision-making positions within the OSCE’s executive structures. These U.S. citizens will provide support on the full range of OSCE programs, including on democratic institutions; elections; good governance; media affairs; human rights; rule of law; counterterrorism; police reform; border security; and economic and environmental affairs. U.S. election observers will also be deployed in support of the OSCE’s Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights throughout the region, with U.S. expenses averaging \$1.2 million annually. Funds will also support OSCE’s special offices—which focus on

democratic institutions; media freedom; gender; and human rights issues, including intolerance and ethnic, religious, racial, and other discrimination—to help project these values across the region while working to minimize internal strife, instability, and conflict.

U.S. contributions to the OSCE will also support work to combat transnational threats, such as trafficking in narcotics, weapons, and human beings; terrorism; organized crime; cybercrime; and the rise of intolerance and extremism. The United States will continue to encourage OSCE to be active in Central Asia, where governmental capacity to address these new threats is weak. Limited funding may also be used to support voluntary contributions for human rights, economic, environmental, security, and political-military projects of the OSCE.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will include approximately: \$18.0 million to support the OSCE’s 15 field missions; \$5.5 million to provide seconded U.S. staff for policy positions and election observers; and \$0.5 million to support OSCE projects that advance U.S. Government policy priorities but that do not enjoy consensus from all 57 participating states.
- U.S. assistance will support activities that encourage civil society and democratic elections processes; support independent media; promote women’s empowerment, tolerance and non-discrimination; and promote respect for the human rights of members of ethnic and religious minorities, including Roma/Sinti, people with disabilities and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender individuals.
- U.S.-funded programs will facilitate participation by frontline human-rights defenders and representatives of embattled civil society groups in OSCE meetings and events.
- Activities will promote the peaceful resolution of protracted conflicts within the OSCE region.
- U.S. assistance will promote licit trade, environmental security, and good governance initiatives and help address corruption, particularly in former Soviet States.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: As a leading multilateral organization, the OSCE understands the need to clearly demonstrate to participating states its value added on programmatic work. The OSCE has a strong program planning, management, and evaluation system that includes an annual budgeting cycle and annual performance review, which are submitted to and approved by its 57 members. The organization’s Office of Internal Oversight also conducts evaluations of programs and projects on a regular basis. In addition, the U.S. Mission to the OSCE (USOSCE) will continue its advocacy with the OSCE to strengthen regular and interim evaluation and reporting on specific projects funded by the U.S. Government. The OSCE currently provides quarterly reporting on all U.S.-funded projects, which include updates on and impact of its activities. In FY 2014, USOSCE plans to support the evaluation of an OSCE project on border issues in Central Asia. The U.S. Government will encourage other members to support this effort by contributing funding for the evaluation.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: OSCE’s annual Performance-Based Program Review (PBPR) is a key component of the OSCE’s approach to monitoring and evaluation, and it enables the assessment of OSCE activities 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 resourcing high-impact programs and reducing or phasing out of activities that either are not having intended results or could be better implemented by others, including local actors. For example, in 2012, USOSCE used the PBPR and successfully advocated for the closure

of the Zagreb field office, for a savings of \$1.5 million, as a result of the successes that office had accomplished, including building civil society's capacity to take over the war crimes monitoring function, previously performed by the OSCE. In 2014, OSCE is expected to successfully hand over responsibility for the management of small arms and light weapons and ammunition stockpiles and activities related to strengthening civilian oversight of security policy to the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: 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. The U.S. Government will also take into consideration the quarterly project reports it receives, U.S. Government-funded evaluations, and the evaluations of other members when planning future contributions to OSCE activities. For example, Denmark conducted a thorough independent evaluation of the OSCE's Border Management Staff College in 2012, which USOSCE considered when formulating its budget request.

Near East Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The changes underway in the Near East are the foreign policy challenge of our generation. U.S. strategic interests in the region are great and enduring. U.S. efforts to enhance Israel's security and achieve a peaceful resolution to the Arab-Israeli conflict; counter Iran's influence and nuclear ambitions; combat terrorism, terrorist networks, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; and ensure open access to critical energy resources and the free flow of commerce all remain paramount to U.S. national security strategy. At the same time, the region is undergoing tectonic shifts: Citizen movements have toppled four regimes and elected new leaders who face significant challenges of political transition, economic inequality, and insufficient rule of law. Others face ongoing demands from their populations for greater political and economic opportunity, while still others cling to power through violence. The Administration's policy affirms that vital U.S. security interests rely on securing the promise of the region's democratic transitions and advancing reforms demanded by citizens.

Achieving these outcomes requires committing resources commensurate with the challenge and changing the way the USG does business in the region, including our approach to assistance. The changes taking place in the region have opened new avenues for U.S. engagement on reforms and to address longstanding flashpoints that would otherwise continue to feed instability. Bilateral assistance – including longstanding commitments – will be aligned with new requirements that are arising from fundamental political shifts on the ground. Ongoing regional programs support reforms and promote civic engagement and will continue to help sustain the bottom-up demand for change witnessed to date. And, the Department and USAID request funding for the Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund (MENA-IF), a new tool that the U.S. government will use to support reformers in the region. The MENA-IF is a significant policy response to the transitions in the Middle East and North Africa and the principal funding vehicle the Department and USAID will use to support transitions and promote political, economic, and security sector reform. Requesting resources through this mechanism allows us to deploy new assistance methodologies, bound by mutual commitments and accountability, and grants us the tools and the leverage we need to respond appropriately to demands and opportunities as they emerge. (See Volume 2 for detailed discussion of MENA IF account.)

At the same time, the U.S. government will continue to pursue its long-standing strategic objectives for the region, including through our assistance programs. The United States remains steadfastly committed to Israel's security, and to pursuing a comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East. The U.S. government will continue efforts to develop the defense capabilities of our partners in the region, counter transnational threats from terrorism and organized crime, support a successful transition in Yemen, and strengthen Lebanese sovereignty. The United States will continue to seek a diplomatic solution to international concerns about Iran's nuclear ambitions, its flouting of United Nations Security Council resolutions and its international obligations, and its lack of respect for the rights of the Iranian people. We will continue to assist the Iraqis in the development of a sovereign, stable, and self-reliant country.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	8,092,891	*	7,361,993	-730,898
Overseas Contingency Operations	1,522,105	*	500,000	-1,022,105
Economic Support Fund	477,000	*	-	-477,000
Foreign Military Financing	862,000	*	500,000	-362,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	175,605	*	-	-175,605
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	7,500	*	-	-7,500
Enduring/Core Programs	6,570,786	*	6,861,993	291,207
Development Assistance	19,039	*	-	-19,039
Economic Support Fund	1,410,930	*	1,203,396	-207,534
Foreign Military Financing	4,813,500	*	4,840,000	26,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	7,989	*	9,500	1,511
International Military Education and Training	17,998	*	20,495	2,497
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	135,395	*	126,052	-9,343
Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund	-	*	580,000	580,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	59,895	*	54,550	-5,345
P.L. 480 Title II	78,040	*	-	-78,040
Peacekeeping Operations	28,000	*	28,000	-

Detailed Overview Peace and Security

Military assistance provided through Foreign Military Financing (FMF) remains a high priority and a vital tool in achieving U.S. national security objectives. Such assistance enables our partners to deter aggression, reduce the illicit proliferation of arms, secure borders against illegal trafficking and transit, pre-empt the establishment of safe havens for terrorists, and ensures that security forces in the region operate in accordance with international human rights laws and norms. In accordance with this goal, the U.S. uses FMF to help 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.

- U.S. assistance to **Israel** will strengthen public and government confidence in efforts to realize a two-state solution, in addition to bolstering Israel’s security and protecting U.S. interests in the region. This assistance is complemented by Department of Defense investments in missile defense technology.
- Our FMF program with **Egypt** underpins the U.S.-Egypt security partnership and promotes key U.S. security interests, including access to the Suez Canal and implementation of the Peace Treaty between Egypt and Israel.

- FMF for **Jordan** will help this critical partner to strengthen capabilities including border security, naval/maritime monitoring, counterterrorism, intelligence, and communications in order to contribute to regional security. FMF for Jordan will also be used to ensure interoperability with U.S. and coalition forces.
- FMF for **Iraq** complements significant Iraqi investments in defense purchases from the United States. The USG assistance is focused on developing a well-trained and professional force that is able to positively contribute to overall regional stability.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) assistance will provide professional development and training for the militaries throughout the region in order to build mutual understanding between the U.S. and militaries in the Middle East and North Africa.

- In **Lebanon**, the IMET program enhances access, coordination, cultural sensitivity, and mutual understanding within the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF).
- In **Libya**, IMET will begin a new relationship between with Libyan officials as they build the military institutions from the ground up following four decades of Qadhafi's misrule.

In 2014, the U.S. government will continue to work to enhance law enforcement capacity to detect, deter, and prevent terrorist incidents from occurring. Non-proliferation, Demining, Anti-Terrorism and Related Programs (NADR) assistance will provide training, mentoring, advising, and equipment to build law enforcement capacity to counter terrorism through enhanced leadership and management development, securing loose weapons, strengthened border security, improved investigative capacity, and increased crisis response and critical incident management capacity in countries such as Egypt, Iraq, Libya, Tunisia, and Yemen. Engagement efforts through TSCTP in North Africa will continue to create opportunities to enhance regional coordination and improve border security.

Governing Justly and Democratically

U.S. assistance will focus on governance and political, security sector, and criminal justice system reforms in Lebanon, Jordan, Egypt, Tunisia, Libya, Iraq, Morocco, the West Bank, and Yemen. United States assistance will support institutional reforms that provide fundamental freedoms, strengthen the rule of law, combat corruption, improve performance of government institutions, and expand opportunities for reformers and citizens to engage in the political process. The United States will work with and help build the capacity of civil society organizations to promote indigenous democratic reform and to fully empower women and youth. The United States promotes civil liberties and human rights, including workers' rights, through our assistance and through other policy tools. U.S. assistance efforts will also bolster our partners' abilities to provide public-oriented law enforcement services and transparent and independent judiciaries.

- This request builds upon ongoing work to support **Tunisia's** efforts to establish more transparent, accountable, and effective criminal justice institutions.
- This request maintains support for building the governance capacity of the **Palestinian Authority**, including supporting its substantial progress since 2007 in efforts to improve the rule of law and professionalize its security forces, which provide security and combat terrorism in support of a two-state solution.
- In **Iraq**, the Department will continue to support improvements in national- and local-level governance, promote civil service and private sector reform, and help Iraq build a criminal justice system based on the rule of law.
- The **Middle East Partnership Initiative**, as part of the larger Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund effort, will support active citizen engagement in the development of representative,

transparent, and responsive governance; promoting clear, consistent, and fair “rules of the game” for political competition in emerging democracies; and assist those striving for political and social freedoms, often in the face of repression, across the region.

Investing in People

U.S. assistance will continue to support reform efforts that improve the quality of health care and education throughout the region. Educational reform increases tolerance and supports vulnerable groups, especially women and youth. Assistance and exchanges in this area should result in higher rates of school attendance and completion, particularly for women and girls, which will allow for improvements in the status of women within families, the local community, and in the political arena. Funding will continue to support education reforms in Egypt, Jordan, and Morocco.

- In **Yemen**, a community livelihoods program will focus on meeting the population’s needs for essential services in governorates with the highest incidences of instability.

Global Health Programs (GHP): This request includes \$9.5 million GHP for Yemen. GHP funds in FY 2015 will improve health outcomes by working with partner countries to invest in health systems and promote innovation. Funds requested will increase access to basic health services, improve community awareness of healthy behaviors, and build capacity for local health care services. Ongoing family planning and reproductive health assistance will strengthen supply chain management, offer training for reproductive health care providers, and promote healthy families and communities.

Economic Growth

Economic reform and trade and investment remain crucial motors for economic development and job creation, which contribute to overall political stability and enhance prospects for regional peace. The U.S. Government will also promote reforms to improve the business environment, strengthen public sector financial management, support trade and entrepreneurship, and develop the private sector. Through the Middle East and North Africa Trade and Investment Partnership (MENA-TIP) initiative, we can assist in the reform of trade and investment laws to promote economic growth and prosperity by strengthening property rights, competition, regional integration, and the rule of law.

- Economic Support Funds (ESF) will continue to support the development of employment opportunities, especially for youth and women in **Yemen, Tunisia, Libya, and Morocco**.
- Assistance will promote workforce planning and higher education initiatives in **Jordan, Egypt, Morocco, Lebanon, and Tunisia**, and will focus on priority sectors such as agriculture in **Egypt and Yemen**, ICT in **Tunisia**, and tourism in **Egypt**.
- ESF will also support the capitalization of the **Egyptian-American and Tunisian-American Enterprise Funds**, which promote job creation and economic growth.
- The USAID **Middle East Regional** program will provide additional capacity for regional trade and economic programming initiated in the G8 Deauville Process and will coordinate with efforts such as the multi-donor Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund along with activities focused on youth and women's empowerment.

Humanitarian Assistance

This request reflects a continued need for direct humanitarian assistance programs in Yemen, the West Bank, and particularly in Gaza.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) funding in the region includes a \$697.5 million MCC Compact with Morocco to support microfinance, agriculture, and rural development and a \$275 million Compact with Jordan to support improvements to water and wastewater infrastructure.

- In 2012, the MCC Board selected **Morocco** as eligible to submit a proposal for a subsequent MCA compact, based on its policy performance in the areas of Ruling Justly, Economic Freedom, and Investing in People.

Selection for eligibility for a subsequent compact also recognized Morocco's performance to date in implementing and making progress towards results under its current compact. MCC assistance will be contingent on Morocco's continued strong policy performance (including, but not limited to, performance on MCC indicators), the successful negotiation and approval of a mutually agreeable second compact, and the availability of funds to MCC.

- In November 2010, the Government of **Jordan** (GOJ) and the U.S. government signed a five-year, \$275 million MCC Compact, which entered into force on December 13, 2011.

The Compact is focused on reducing poverty and enhancing economic growth through three integrated infrastructure projects designed to improve water and wastewater systems in and around the city of Zarqa. The expansion of the As Samra Wastewater Treatment Plant builds on investment models developed and implemented by USAID, which further leverages the U.S. government assistance through co-investment with the private sector and the GOJ through a Build-Operate-Transfer concession over a 25 year period.

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 that can contribute to the security and stability of the region. Foreign assistance bolsters Algeria’s ongoing fight against al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and other hostile actors in the region.

The Algerian government has made significant progress in the struggle against terrorism within its borders, but faces considerable border security issues following the collapse of Libyan security institutions in the wake of the 2011 revolution and the crisis in Northern Mali. U.S.-funded programs have helped the government thwart potential threats to Algerian and Western sites, but the January 2013 attack against the gas facility in In Amenas showed that there is much more to be done. Algeria faces ongoing security risks in its southern border region as terrorist groups exploit northern Mali as a safe haven to plan operations and engage in illegal activities, notably kidnapping for ransom and traffic in contraband. Terrorists may be able to access weapons trafficked out of Libya, adding to security threats in the region and the need for border-security and weapons-proliferation cooperation between the North African states.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	10,874	*	2,600	-8,274
International Military Education and Training	1,294	*	1,300	6
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	900	*	1,300	400
P.L. 480 Title II	8,680	*	-	-8,680

International Military Education and Training

IMET programs focus on senior level professional military education, technical training, and English language competency. 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 engagement with the United States. IMET will continue to provide officer development courses focused on professionalizing future Algerian military leaders and building capacity for regional counterterrorism operations. While Algeria’s military forces are not authorized to operate outside its borders, they do play a significant role in preventing the movement of terrorists and weapons in the trans-Sahara by security their borders with Mali, Niger, Libya, and Tunisia. This training will bolster the Algerian military’s capabilities and could eventually lead to a regional leadership role in peacekeeping and humanitarian operations for North Africa. Algeria also hosts Sahwari refugee camps in Tindouf, as well as other refugee camps for Malian refugees in cooperation with the African Union and U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees.

Key Intervention:

- The requested funds will be used to provide Professional Military Education (PME) for Senior, Mid-level and Junior officers. A portion of these funds will also be used to provide English language training courses.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA): The Department of State's ATA program will continue to assist Algerian law enforcement enhance its capacity to deal effectively with security challenges within its borders, defend against threats to national and regional stability, and deter terrorist operations. NADR/ATA funds have supported multiple training programs that have improved bilateral relations with Algerian law enforcement agencies and facilitated real-time terrorist threat intelligence sharing. The working-level interactions facilitated by ATA training programs have assisted the Embassy Regional Security Office (RSO) in responding to specific incidents. ATA graduates have provided the RSO with helpful information in real-time related to security threats and criminal investigations. This type of communication may not have occurred without the working-level relationships developed through ATA workshops and training.

FY 2014 courses will focus on assisting Algerian law enforcement to develop improved investigative and border security capabilities, and to improve coordination and cooperation with other regional states on counterterrorism issues. The ATA program also attempts to encourage inter-agency cooperation between Government of Algeria (GOA) law enforcement entities.

Key Intervention:

- The requested funds will be used to provide important counter-terrorism courses in Investigative Information Management, Investigating Terrorist Incidents, Senior Crisis Management, a Tactical Commanders Course, and K9 Consultations. Courses train law enforcement and border security personnel, including the National Gendarmerie, police, and customs.

Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS): NADR/EXBS funded border security programming will complement other security sector assistance activities, such as NADR/ATA programming, and support U.S. interests by building Algeria's capacity to control its borders and ports, better screen for weapons of mass destruction and dual-use materials, and professionalize the country's border police, customs, merchant marine, and port authorities. The EXBS program will also be used to encourage the Algerian government to institute a strategic trade control regime in line with international norms.

Key Intervention:

- The requested funds will be used to fund a number of border security courses, including: Port Physical Security / Port Vulnerability course; Container Inspection course, University of Georgia/Strategic Trade Management Academy, and Strategic Trade Control Legal/Regulatory Seminar and Workshops

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

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. The most recent JMD was held in October, 2012. 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. In addition, Embassy Algiers' Office of Security Cooperation maintains a continuous liaison with the Algerian training manager at the Ministry of National Defense to update training priorities and ensure efficient and effective use of funds.

The Embassy Regional Security Officer (RSO) evaluates progress on NADR/ATA funded projects at the end of each training program, reviewing detailed after-action-reports generated by the instructors to determine whether projects are meeting USG and Algerian government goals. RSO has discussed with three key Algerian law enforcement agencies the ongoing ATA program, and has developed a comprehensive ATA training program tailored to their needs that will bolster our objectives in the region. In February 2013, ATA program staff from the Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism (CT) and the Office of Antiterrorism Assistance (DS/T/ATA) conducted a comprehensive in-country program review. ATA, CT, RSO, DS, and Algerian counterparts discussed the utility of past courses and areas of focus for 2013 and beyond.

EXBS activities are evaluated by post and the EXBS office to assess their impact and how to adapt them to Algeria's evolving strategic trade control and border security capabilities. Planned activities in FY 2014 will respond to identified GOA needs and support U.S. security interests. The GOA suggested future EXBS technical-capacity building activities should focus on land border security, port, airport, and container security, during February 10-11, 2013 bilateral discussions on Counter Nuclear Smuggling and the Nuclear Smuggling Outreach Initiative.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a result of the November 2010 Joint Military Dialogue, past IMET programs focused on building an indigenous Lessons Learned system and a more robust disaster response capability for the Algerian military. The strategy for achieving IMET priorities was reviewed and approved at the Africa Command Security Cooperation, Education, and Training Working Group in May 2012.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The FY 2014 budget will continue to place Algerian military personnel in IMET courses that correspond to priorities identified through the Joint Military Dialogue process. With the deepening of bilateral cooperation with Algeria in the security sector, the demand for IMET training continues to grow. Increased funding in FY 2014 and beyond will be required in order to maintain or exceed targets for the indicator "Number of U.S. trained personnel at national leadership levels" while increasing the skills base for military personnel directly involved in regional counterterrorism operations.

Bahrain

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Bahrain plays a key role in the Gulf’s security architecture and is an important partner to the United States for defense initiatives throughout the Persian Gulf. U.S. assistance helps Bahrain, which lacks the oil wealth of its neighbors, obtain the equipment and training it needs to operate alongside U.S. air and naval forces. Bahrain hosts the U.S. Fifth Fleet and the U.S. Navy Central Command headquarters, allows the United States access to two major airfields, and has participated in U.S.-led military coalitions.

The political and social unrest that began in 2011 has continued into 2013, and underlines the importance of the Bahraini government addressing its citizens’ demands for political reform—not only for Bahrain’s long-term domestic stability and prosperity, but also for the sustainability of the U.S.-Bahraini decades-long security partnership. At the same time, a surge in violent tactics by extremist elements, including the use of improvised explosive devices, has posed new challenges in ensuring the safety and security of the American presence.

To protect and advance U.S. interests, the U.S. Government continues to leverage all tools available, including foreign assistance, to encourage Bahrain’s leadership to implement democratic reforms and adhere to human rights standards; strengthen Bahrain’s interoperability for regional peace, security, and counter-terrorism cooperation; improve the ability to deny terrorist sponsorship, support and sanctuary; and boost Bahrain’s maritime defenses against smuggling and terrorism.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	11,054	*	11,175	121
Foreign Military Financing	10,000	*	10,000	-
International Military Education and Training	554	*	725	171
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	*	450	-50

Foreign Military Financing

In FY 2014, Foreign Military Financing (FMF) will continue to sustain U.S.-origin equipment used by the Bahrain Defense Force (BDF) to secure its territorial land, air and sea borders, while also providing critical force protection to U.S. military presence on the island. Previous years’ FMF funds were geared towards the acquisition of a replacement frigate for the aging RBNS SAHBA flagship, however, the BDF has announced a shift in FY 2014 priorities towards broader external defense and maritime security capabilities.

Bahrain is a regular contributor to U.S.-led maritime coalitions, exercises, and operations and is the only Arab state to participate in all three Combined Task Forces, becoming the first Gulf state to command a major task force. The BDF hopes to continue to maintain the SAHBA with the FY 2014 FMF request so it can continue to support such operations.

Bahrain and the United States signed a Cooperative Defense Agreement in 1991, which provides the United States access to Bahrain's air bases and pre-positioning of strategic materials, as well as expanded exercises and training opportunities for the BDF. In 2002, the United States named Bahrain a "major non-NATO ally" in recognition of its contributions to U.S. security efforts in the region. Bahrain continues to allow over-flight, use of naval and aerial port facilities, and use of training ranges and facilities for specialized units deploying to the U.S. Central Command area of responsibility. Between 85-90 percent of BDF equipment is U.S.-origin, including such major end items as F-16 and F-5 fighter aircraft, Advanced Medium-Range Air-to-Air Missiles, and Army Tactical Missile Systems.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will modernize BDF weapons systems and equipment critical to both Bahrain's defense and interoperability with U.S. forces, including maintenance of its naval flagship the RBNS SABHA for upgrades to its navigation, engine and fire control systems;
- FY 2014 funds will provide Night Vision Devices to catch and code maritime traffickers and thwart potential terrorists, and Island Class WPM Patrol Boats and 25-30 foot Patrol Boats.

International Military Education and Training

The FY 2014 International Military Education and Training (IMET) request supports the continuation of professional military education and technical-oriented training, including courses in air, land and maritime operations, aircraft, equipment and missile maintenance, and logistical and supply material management. IMET funding further provides opportunities to develop enduring professional relationships with future U.S. Department of Defense leadership and our allies. The U.S.-based courses include instruction in democratic principles of civilian control of the military and human rights, which aim to reinforce the reforms underway in Bahrain. The FY 2014 IMET funding offers the opportunity to establish a training foundation among newly assigned officers in military training programs, which has a substantial impact on the current and future key military leadership of Bahrain. These courses furthermore reinforce human rights and security sector reform as priorities.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will develop professional, capable military personnel primarily through professional military education (PME) courses in the United States. BDF personnel will also attend courses in air, land and maritime operations, logistics, resource management, and other technical courses.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

The Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)-Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) request will contribute to counterterrorism and investigative support in Bahrain. 2012 witnessed an increase in types and sophistication of explosive devices and a significant shift in extremist methodology and targeting. The Ministry of Interior (MOI) has utilized skills it developed in previous ATA trainings, including explosive incident countermeasures and canine explosive detection in investigating incidents and responding to device detonations in residential and commercial areas. However, as the sophistication of the devices continues to increase, the MOI needs training to better counter and prevent terrorist activities. NADR/ATA funding gives the United States an opportunity to enhance Bahrain's border security and forensic investigations capabilities. ATA courses and consultations in these areas will help expand the MOI's skill set while at the same time including a strong focus on human rights, which will underscore the importance of adherence to international human rights standards while confronting serious threats.

Key Intervention:

- NADR-funded programs will improve Bahrain's ability to investigate and respond to terrorist attacks by providing counterterrorism first response and investigation techniques courses that ensure a cadre of experienced professionals within the MOI.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The BDF fully cooperates with end-use monitoring programs from the Department of Defense and Department of State. No major discrepancies have been detected since the initiation of FMF grant assistance to Bahrain. The United States 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. NADR-sponsored training initiatives to date have benefitted MOI in a number of ways, such as improvement in its ability to secure post-IED blast sites, collect evidence, and ensure the proper chain of custody, resulting in a greater capacity to secure forensic evidence from crime scenes. Arrest rates for those committing violent acts have increased as a result.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The BDF participates in approximately 65 IMET courses annually with about 10 International Military Students per year for senior-level PME spread amongst the four U.S. services. 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. Although the BDF declined enrollment in Senior Service Colleges for FY 2012 and FY 2013 due to political and regional unrest, it has developed a robust plan to commit allocated IMET funds in FY 2014 and beyond.

The FY 2014 NADR program request reflects MOI needs in confronting the current and evolving threat of violent extremists and terror networks. The MOI has shown significant growth through past ATA-sponsored equipment and training, especially in the area of responding to explosive incidents. The MOI continues to utilize equipment supplied in past ATA courses. Going forward, ATA programming will focus on supporting MOI capacity building in forensics, counterterrorism, terror investigations, and prosecutions involving case management and interview techniques.

Egypt

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Egypt has undergone profound change since its January 2011 revolution. Smart, catalytic engagement by the U.S. Government can accelerate progress towards a more stable, secure, open, democratic and prosperous Egypt. U.S. assistance will support the Egyptian people as they strive to develop a legitimate democratic government that represents all Egyptians, promotes political freedoms, and creates economic opportunities. As part of the continued partnership, the United States will encourage Egyptian efforts to expand civil liberties; introduce transparency, accountability, and the rule of law; and foster democratic institutions, including the criminal justice sector. Assistance also supports economic rejuvenation and modernization and provides vital investments in health and education, including a landmark higher education initiative. The Egyptian Government is a vital partner in countering regional security threats, and the United States will assist the Egyptian Government in modernizing its defense forces and improving its antiterrorism capabilities. The United States will continue to encourage Egypt's efforts to combat terrorism in the region. U.S. assistance supports U.S. efforts to support Egypt's continued implementation of its peace treaty with Israel.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	1,556,489	*	1,559,326	2,837
Economic Support Fund	250,000	*	250,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,300,000	*	1,300,000	-
International Military Education and Training	1,389	*	1,800	411
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	*	4,106	3,106
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,100	*	3,420	-680

Economic Support Fund

Economic Support Fund (ESF) assistance will support economic rejuvenation and modernization in priority sectors, such as agriculture and tourism, promote increased trade and investment, improve the quality of Egyptian education, increase marketable skills, strengthen health systems, and extend science and technology. This will be achieved in part through the United States' continued support for a significant Higher Education Initiative, as part of President Obama's assistance commitment to a democratic Egypt. The Initiative will empower a new generation of Egyptians to obtain the skills necessary for the jobs of the future and strengthen the higher education sector by promoting constructive partnerships between institutions of higher learning in our two countries. The United States will also continue to support the Egyptian-American Enterprise Fund, an important private sector endeavor. The Enterprise Fund will invest in promising small and medium businesses in Egypt to grow and become the employers of tomorrow.

Democracy Programs: The January 2011 revolution created an unprecedented opportunity to establish a democratic system of government following decades of authoritarian rule. However, the transition to democracy remains far from complete. Many Egyptians remain concerned that the new constitution offers insufficient protections for women or fundamental freedoms of expression, assembly, association,

and religion. The United States seeks to protect and expand the rights of civil society. Judicial independence and the rule of law are often compromised, leaving citizens without access to expedient, impartial, and fair legal redress. Further, both grand corruption and petty, day-to-day bribery remain a source of broad public discontent.

The U.S. Government seeks to promote inclusive and democratic governance. The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID's) democracy programs will adopt a flexible approach that both addresses identified needs and is able to respond to unanticipated windows of opportunity. Efforts to create greater political consensus and competition in the political arena among diverse parties and interests must become building blocks for democratic transformation. The continued development of political processes will have a profound impact on Egypt's future political, economic, and social landscape. Strengthening of representative bodies, improved judicial capacity, as well as improved transparency and accountability to reduce corruption are essential elements of sustainable long-term growth.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support improved political processes that will address voter and civic education, elections observation, elections administration support, political party strengthening, and elections law reform.
- The FY 2014 request will assist Egypt's various representative bodies, including both houses of parliament and local councils, to effectively fulfill their legislative and representational roles and better respond to citizen needs. In addition to promoting increased transparency and responsiveness within government institutions, USAID will continue to engage civil society to support public monitoring and accountability efforts and wider civic engagement activities.
- U.S.-funded programs will support capacity building for local governments to improve delivery of critical services to their citizens through fiscal decentralization and local administration reform. Efforts will facilitate the improved use of funds at the local level and support responsive, transparent service delivery mechanisms.
- Activities will support rule of law through training and capacity building for judges and assistance to the Ministry of Justice and other judicial institutions. USAID will also work with civil society to promote human rights and accountability, as well as counter trafficking in persons.
- U.S. assistance will promote transparency and anti-corruption, with a focus on public financial management and procurement integrity as well as support to anti-corruption institutions.
- Activities will incorporate cross-cutting priorities, including women and youth empowerment, media development, civil society sustainability, tolerance education, and intercultural dialogue in all programs.
- The request will build the professional skills of individuals through participant training programs. Supporting individuals in this manner increases the capacity of Egypt's institutions through the newly acquired skills of returning participants.

Health Programs: Health assistance will promote short- and long-term stability through activities that will improve the health of women, children under five and young adults by focusing on strengthening the Egyptian health system, improving the quality of health services, and supporting individuals and families in changing behaviors that will lead to improved health.

U.S. assistance will seek to improve health behaviors among key populations related to specific technical areas, including malnutrition, maternal and child health, reproductive health and infectious diseases such as viral hepatitis. Assistance will support research on health-related behaviors and advance appropriate dissemination methods to deliver health messages to targeted populations. A focus on community-based

activities will help improve the health of vulnerable populations, especially women, girls, and low-income families.

To improve the quality of health services, USAID will assist the Government of Egypt to build leadership, management, and technical capacity of key health sector personnel to deliver quality services. Assistance will continue to enhance policy making through research, information, and utilization of new technologies.

Key Interventions:

- Activities will implement health systems strengthening and health behavior change activities at the national and community levels.
- U.S. assistance will build the capacity of local organizations working with vulnerable families to improve their access to quality nutrition, reproductive health, and maternal and child health services.
- The request will implement community-based interventions that will train youth in low-income areas to practice healthy behaviors.
- U.S.-funded programs will support activities to reduce female genital cutting and other forms of violence against women.
- U.S. assistance will support surveys and implement other activities to support informed decision making in the health sector.

Basic Education: There are significant deficiencies in basic education: less than half of Egyptian children in grades one through eight are able to read and correctly solve basic math equations. U.S.-supported reading assessments have indicated that in grade two, more than half of the students could not read a single word in Arabic, the main language of instruction. By grade four, little had improved: nearly a third of students still could not read a single word. This problem stems from a lack of teaching about proper phonetic rules of Arabic that would help in students' ability to read. In addition, Egyptian high school students lag far behind other countries in the area of science and math. The Ministry of Education has acknowledged the problem and has indicated a need for improvement. To address these issues and strengthen early grade reading and math skills, U.S. assistance will support the Egyptian government in designing and implementing a nationwide early grade learning program.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide training and materials to grade one through three teachers and administrators in early grade reading and math. This will be implemented directly by the government and will benefit over 250,000 teachers and 1 million learners.
- The FY 2014 request will support the establishment of approximately three to five Science Technology and Math schools including the provision of lab equipment and extensive teacher training. Strengthen science and mathematics curricula and assessment systems in high schools.
- Activities will provide teacher training to support the improvement of English instruction.
- U.S.-funded programs will develop a nationwide system for conducting learning assessments for reading and math. This assessment will be implemented by the Egyptian Government with some technical assistance provided through a cooperative agreement.

Workforce Development and Higher Education: The Egyptian system of higher education is confronting a number of challenges including outdated curriculum, a rapidly growing student population that far exceeds system capacity, and a mismatch between student skills and market demands. Some of the recently created universities do not have accredited programs while the older, well-established universities do not engage sufficiently in interdisciplinary, international joint research. Access for disadvantaged students to quality higher education is limited due to high tuition rates in fee-paying sections of public universities for competitive degree programs. The technical and vocational education

(TVET) system is in need of comprehensive reform. U.S. assistance will support Egyptian Government efforts to create an integrated national TVET system that is demand-driven, decentralized and sector-oriented, and that focuses on the delivery of the skills and competencies required by a diverse and changing market economy.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide scholarships to economically disadvantaged Egyptian students, especially female students, to obtain four- and five-year Bachelor and two-year Master's degrees in the United States as well as in Egypt.
- U.S. assistance will support grants for university partnership between U.S. and Egyptian universities to establish dual degree programs and/or create hubs of innovative and interdisciplinary activity to address Egypt's developmental challenges and contribute to the economy.
- Activities will establish Career Development Centers on university and technical college campuses to assist university students in developing the skills needed to find employment.
- The FY 2014 request will strengthen and enhance technical schools through activities such as improving quality assurance systems, promoting greater participation of girls and women in non-traditional trades and skill areas, and assisting with technology transfer.
- FY 2014 funds will provide \$4.0 million to support joint research between U.S. and Egyptian scientists.
- U.S.-funded programs will offer support for institutional assessments, training activities, and study tours to improve the institutional capacity of critical organizations needed for economic and political development in Egypt.
- Activities will build the professional skills of individuals through participant training programs.

Economic Growth: The ongoing transition, continuing political unrest, and lack of economic reform have significantly affected Egypt's economy, resulting in challenges to investment outflows, falling tourist arrivals, a destabilizing macroeconomic environment, and substantial job loss. It is clear that a main driver of Egypt's revolution was economic: Egypt's economy in recent years, while growing significantly, was not inclusive, leaving national poverty rates even higher in 2011 (25 percent) than they were more than ten years ago in 2000 (approximately 17 percent). Going forward, Egypt desperately needs to improve its economic competitiveness. Egypt has now dropped to 107th out of 144 countries in the most recent 2012-13 *Global Competitiveness Report*, down 26 places since the 2010-11 report. U.S. assistance will support a more competitive and inclusive Egyptian economy by focusing on priority sectors that can serve as engines for growth, like agriculture and tourism.

The agriculture and tourism sectors demonstrated a proven ability in the past to generate productive broad-based employment that contributes to poverty alleviation, and can do so again, with the right economic policies and greater political consensus. Agriculture is the largest employer of all economic sectors in Egypt, providing more than 28 percent of total employment, 45 percent of total female employment, and more than 56 percent of all jobs in rural areas in Upper Egypt. It is also the most important source of income and employment for the rural poor, and spillovers from productivity improvements in the rural sector create benefits for urban areas, such as cheaper food, better infrastructure, and reduced pressure from urban migration. A recent study by the World Bank and Central Agency for Public Mobilization, an Egyptian statistical agency, found that agriculture was the main engine of poverty reduction. U.S. assistance will seek to enhance the potential for continued growth and impact on the poor in Upper Egypt through investments in agriculture.

Tourism is a crucial sector in Egypt in terms of its contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), employment, and foreign exchange earnings. The sector accounted for an estimated 12-13 percent of GDP and employed an estimated 10-12 percent of the labor force in 2010. Sharply declining tourism

since the revolution has posed serious challenges. With the right policies, however, Egypt's tourism industry has more potential for growth and for becoming a driver of economic recovery. Complementing work in the agriculture and tourism sectors, a trade and investment promotion component will work to remove cross-cutting constraints that hinder the private sector from leading in these two priority sectors.

Key Interventions:

- As part of the Feed the Future (FTF) initiative, the United States will provide \$15.0 million to collaborate with the Government of Egypt in implementing agricultural development programs including working with small farmers to bring them into the commercial value chain for higher value farm products, and providing vocational training, extension services, irrigation, rural sanitation, and support for research and improved policies and regulations.
- Activities will improve livelihoods of Egyptians in key tourism destinations through a community-based tourism development approach that will focus on product diversification, destination marketing, human resource development, infrastructure, and reform of the sector's governance and safety regulations.
- The FY 2014 request will promote the development of the Egyptian private sector, including small and medium-sized businesses; the agricultural sector; and joint ventures with American and Egyptian participants. FY 2014 funds will provide \$60.0 million to the Egyptian-American Enterprise Fund to continue its investment in Egypt's private sector using a variety of instruments like equity investments; loans; guarantees; grants; feasibility studies; technical assistance; training for businesses receiving investment capital; and other measures. U.S. assistance will promote policies and practices conducive to private sector development in Egypt, reaching underserved segments of the economy and seeking to leverage the involvement of other financial institutions and global investors.
- U.S.-funded programs will support reforms in four key areas: 1) business enabling environment; 2) financial markets; 3) labor markets; and 4) fiscal management.
- U.S. assistance will build the professional skills of individuals through participant training programs.

Foreign Military Financing

The United States' Foreign Military Financing (FMF) program underpins the U.S.-Egypt security partnership, which includes a shared regional security vision; it is rooted in the Camp David Accords. Egypt, Israel, the rest of the Middle East, and the United States benefit politically and practically from this strategic relationship. Egypt supports U.S. efforts to deter and counter regional security threats, facilitates secure passage of U.S. military vessels transiting the Suez Canal, ensures access to Egyptian airspace in support of U.S. operations, and contributes to international forces in Afghanistan and peacekeeping efforts around the globe. The FMF program enhances Egypt's ability to promote regional peace and security by enabling the military to counter the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and smuggling. Currently, the United States is relying on Egypt to oversee the implementation of the November 2012 Gaza cease fire, which it helped negotiate.

FMF objectives include: 1) sustaining strong security relationships with the U.S. and its allies in the region; 2) combating ongoing terrorism and extremist threats in Sinai and the region; 3) encouraging continued Egyptian cooperation for nonproliferation efforts in the region, especially with regard to Iran; 4) continuing to support the modernization and professionalism of the Egyptian military; and 5) ensuring interoperability between the Egyptian and U.S. Armed Forces.

FMF supports the professionalization of the Egyptian Armed Forces (EAF), which increases EAF capacity to counter terrorist threats. FMF's continued role in U.S. engagement encourages proactive Egyptian Government contributions to security and stability through security cooperation, diplomacy, and contributions to international peacekeeping.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$100.0 million FY 2014 funds will enhance border security and combat smuggling, especially with regard to Gaza, Libya, and Sudan.
- FMF funds will provide the backbone of Egypt's military procurement budget to expand, sustain, and upgrade existing U.S.-manufactured equipment, including F-16 Fighting Falcons, M1 Abrams Tanks, advanced radar, command, control, and communication equipment.

International Military Education and Training

The International Military Education and Training (IMET) program has been an important component of U.S. security assistance to Egypt. 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 are attending courses.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$1.0 million for technical development and training for the Egyptian military in order to build mutual understanding between the U.S. and Egyptian militaries.
- FY 2014 funds will provide \$0.3 million to provide training to reinforce civil control of the military and adherence to international norms and human rights.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Recognizing the need for long-term engagement on the significant reform needs in the police and justice sectors, the \$4.1 million International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) program supports Egyptian efforts to develop criminal justice sector institutions that are more professional, accountable, and responsive to the public. To this end, the INCLE program supports Egyptian efforts to reform its Ministry of Interior and support U.S. democracy goals through implementation of proposed training and technical assistance in community policing; appropriate use of force; forensics (which will reduce reliance on confession-based prosecution); and increased awareness of how to treat survivors of sexual and gender based violence and trafficking in persons. In addition, INLCE priorities include countering terrorism in Egyptian territory, preventing the support or supply of terrorist organizations, supporting law enforcement exchanges, more efficient information sharing, expeditious return of criminals, and identification and freezing of terrorist and drug trafficking assets in Egypt. Results of these programs support Egypt's ongoing transition to democracy, and allow Egypt to remain a major contributor to international peacekeeping missions, placing most of its military and police peacekeeping units in conflict zones in Africa, including Sudan.

The Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) will continue to support the Egyptian Police (EP) during the ongoing transition to democracy. Specifically, in consultation with the Ministry of Interior and EP, the ongoing community policing program will continue to work with the EP on the principles of strategic planning, democratic policing and community-oriented policing through activities such as training, seminars, police exchanges, and dialogues with the community.

U.S. assistance will provide \$1.1 million for rule of law program supporting training and technical assistance to the Egyptian Government's judiciary and law enforcement ministries, including the Ministry of Justice, utilizing, as appropriate, interagency partners such as the Department of Justice's (DOJ's) International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) and Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training (OPDAT). This assistance will enhance the

Egyptian government's capacity for using forensics evidence in criminal prosecutions in order to reduce the impact of political interests on criminal investigations. These programs aim to increase the professionalization and effectiveness of Egypt's criminal justice institutions.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will continue supporting the Ministry of Interior through activities such as training and equipping, seminars and police exchanges in subject matter including community policing and government response to sexual and gender-based violence, and dialogue with the community that emphasizes human rights and women's issues.
- Activities will train the EP in community policing models that will emphasize human rights and women's issues.
- U.S.-funded programs will continue prosecution and forensics training and technical assistance to police and judicial staff and judges to enhance forensics capacity and to support enhanced lab capabilities in order to reduce the justice system's reliance on coerced confessions and to reduce friction between police and prosecutors. This could include expanding existing programs with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and DOJ/ICITAP.
- The FY 2014 request will support enhanced border management capabilities, in conjunction with other U.S. agencies and nongovernmental organizations in order to reduce arms smuggling and illegal trafficking in persons.
- The United States will provide assistance and training in rule of law and democratic policing concepts and implementation to Egyptian Government ministries utilizing implementers that could include appropriate USG agencies such as the DOJ's ICITAP and OPDAT, Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), Customs and Border Protection (CBP), and other appropriate governmental and nongovernmental organizations.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) assistance support anti-terrorism and border/export control initiatives, which will continue to assist the GOE by enhancing tactical and operational capabilities to confront and defeat terrorism and arms smuggling. The \$2.6 million Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) program is vital to U.S. efforts to strengthen Egyptian Government anti-terror capabilities. The \$0.8 million External Affairs and Border Related Security (EXBS) Program enhances the Egyptian Government's capabilities in countering the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and illegal smuggling. Both the training and operational components of these programs work in conjunction with the other security assistance activities to support the ongoing transition to democracy in Egypt and in the neighboring Middle East countries. These programs result in more effective Egyptian Government efforts to combat terrorism and maintain border security.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$1.4 million in FY 2014 funds will support training and equipment provision to improve the Ministry of Interior's response and investigative capabilities.
- Activities will implement advanced training on explosive incident countermeasures to improve Egypt's ability to develop and sustain terrorist interdiction programs, react to terrorist incidents, conduct multi-disciplinary investigations and manage mass casualty events.
- U.S. assistance will expand bilateral cooperation on targeting and disrupting international terror and weapons smuggling groups
- U.S.-funded programs will provide export control and border security training to assist Egypt with maintaining security on the border between Gaza and Sinai, and the Libyan border using implementers that could include appropriate U.S. Government agencies such as the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), CBP, and DEA.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID/Egypt completed one high-quality evaluation in FY 2012, the Water/Wastewater Sector Support Program Evaluation. The evaluation findings and recommendations are instrumental in shaping future interventions. In FY 2013, USAID/Egypt completed the Avian and Pandemic Influenza (API) Program final evaluation. The purpose of this performance evaluation was to review, analyze, and evaluate the program's effectiveness in achieving objectives and to assess its contribution to improving API prevention and control. USAID/Egypt is currently conducting the final evaluation of Health Systems Strengthening program. The purpose of this evaluation is to understand what has and has not worked in terms of the implementation of the project, how different aspects of the project affected relationships with counterparts, and how USAID and the Egyptian Government can maximize the lessons learned for future investments in health systems strengthening.

USAID/Egypt completed a survey of scholarship students under the two existing university scholarships programs. The purpose of the survey was to gauge the successes and shortcomings of the scholarship programs.

For economic assistance programs, the Mission has updated the Performance Management Plan and conducted portfolio reviews of project implementation, pipeline and overall performance.

INL completed a technical evaluation of the Reform and Development Project for the Egyptian Police in May 2012. The purpose of this performance evaluation was to review, analyze, and evaluate ongoing police programming and maximize lessons learned for future INL programs in Egypt.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The changing political and economic conditions in the aftermath of the January 25 revolution need to be closely monitored and rapidly assessed to enable USAID to plan assistance in the short term. USAID/Egypt conducted two major diagnostic studies for the tourism and agriculture sectors in Egypt to inform the design of the new economic growth programs. Additionally, USAID/Egypt is planning to conduct a final evaluation of the Agriculture Exports and Rural Incomes ongoing programs to draw lessons learned and recommendations for future programming in the agriculture sector. To ensure consistency across the portfolio, USAID/Egypt plans to develop a Mission-wide monitoring and evaluation mechanism to provide needed evaluation and sector assessments services to the Mission. USAID/Egypt developed a plan to conduct mid-term and final evaluations for the Education portfolio. A Country Development Cooperation Strategy for Egypt will be developed in late 2013. Evaluations and Sector Assessments will be conducted in FY 2013 to inform strategy development and new project design.

As a result of INL's evaluation of the Reform and Development Project for the Egyptian Police, INL provided programmatic recommendations to senior Department of State officials based on observations and interviews with key actors, including the Egyptian government and local NGOs. These recommendations will continue to inform future INL programming in the Egyptian security and justice sectors.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Future plans for FY 2014 and beyond are dominated by the still-evolving transition process that commenced in late January 2011. Egypt's transition to a more democratic form of government has not been a singular event but an ongoing process. The process is still unfolding and will not follow any straight-line trajectory that allows for easily predictable outcomes. Relevant past performance, results monitoring and evaluations are, and will continue to be, taken into consideration in planning for future year budgets.

Iraq

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Iraq continues to be a strategically important U.S. partner in a volatile region. The Department of State remains committed to promoting the stability and development of Iraq by continuing to assist in improving the capacity of Iraqi government institutions to provide effective security and respond to their citizens' daily needs. U.S. assistance programs are designed to entrench democratic processes; strengthen civil society engagement; support conflict resolution; and promote reforms that encourage international trade and broad-based, private sector-led economic growth.

In Iraq, the Department of State and U.S. Embassy Baghdad are implementing an accelerated glide path to normalize staffing and funding levels while still fulfilling bilateral commitments through specific assistance activities. The goal of the FY14 base budget request is to reset assistance programs to a new enduring level commensurate with U.S. interests and with Iraq's needs. As a result, the overall FY 2014 bilateral assistance request for Iraq represents a 53 percent reduction from FY 2012 budget levels.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	1,270,342	*	573,162	-697,180
Overseas Contingency Operations	1,170,500	*	500,000	-670,500
Economic Support Fund	178,500	*	-	-178,500
Foreign Military Financing	850,000	*	500,000	-350,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	137,000	*	-	-137,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,000	*	-	-5,000
Enduring/Core Programs	99,842	*	73,162	-26,680
Economic Support Fund	70,900	*	22,500	-48,400
International Military Education and Training	1,997	*	2,000	3
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	23,052	23,052
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	26,945	*	25,610	-1,335

Economic Support Fund

The FY 2014 Economic Support Fund (ESF) request will focus on providing targeted assistance to Iraqi government institutions and non-government groups to support democratic governance, promote human rights, assist vulnerable populations, and bolster economic opportunities. In line with the accelerated glide path, ESF for Iraq has been reduced, and the focus of U.S. programs has narrowed. Iraq has made tremendous progress toward political and economic growth and stability, but there are still areas in which targeted U.S. assistance can make a measurable difference.

Promoting Democracy and Human Rights: The Department of State's Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL) programs in Iraq (\$18.0 million) are designed to advance the cause of human rights, strengthen Iraq's nascent democratic institutions, and build the capacity of civil society to demand

justice and accountability from its government. DRL will continue its work to reduce torture and other abuse across all Iraqi society, including its role as lead donor in the provision of assistance to lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender Iraqis. DRL will also serve as the primary donor active in supporting minority rights, through civil society groups, government engagement, and the Iraqi Minority Parliamentary Caucus. Priority areas for this funding include efforts on media freedoms, religious freedom, labor, women's protection and empowerment, and strengthening political institutions.

Key Interventions:

- *Human Rights and Rule of Law:* It is expected that roughly one third of the requested funds will be used on activities which promote respect for human rights and rule of law. This will be achieved through human rights education and training efforts; the promotion of trust between communities and police; efforts to increase accountability for human rights abuses; and mass grave excavation and identification of missing persons.
- *Democracy and Political Participation:* The Department of State plans to invest roughly one quarter of these FY 2014 funds toward efforts designed to strengthen Iraqi political institutions and civil society engagement in political processes. As part of these efforts, DRL's grantees will provide technical assistance and training to Iraq's Council of Representatives on legislative drafting, parliamentary rules and procedures, agenda-setting on legislative priorities, and other aspects of the legislative process.
- *Religious Freedom and Peace-building:* DRL plans to commit funding toward the promotion of inter-faith tolerance and respect for minority rights, with an emphasis on community-level peace building and the increased capacity of leaders and civil society to resolve complex disputes nonviolently. DRL grantees will continue to engage and mobilize Sunni, Shia, Christian and other minority religious leaders to implement coexistence projects at the community level, specifically focusing on areas of Iraq that have been affected by ethno-sectarian conflict. Activities will include: trainings on mediation; facilitation of conflict resolution in highly fractious areas; and engagement of youth and community members in tolerance and peace-building initiatives.
- *Civil Society:* Activities will focus on the rights of women and marginalized populations, media freedoms, and labor rights. Through targeted trainings, technical assistance, and public advocacy campaigns, efforts will center on: building the capacity of civil society to advocate for change; promoting media freedoms and development of an independent and professional media in Iraq; and supporting efforts to protect women's rights and promote the empowerment of women politically and economically.

Supporting Conflict Resolution, Gender and Religious Equality, and Economic Opportunity: The Ambassador's Fund (AF) (\$1.5 million) will enable Embassy Baghdad to promote reconciliation and stability and to improve the institutional capacity of Iraqi partners and local communities. Specifically, the program will aim to improve citizens' access to local government, enhance social stability, build civil capacity, and foster economic growth. Centering on smaller-scale programs, the AF allows the Department of State the flexibility to respond to the dynamic environment in Iraq. With the AF, Embassy Baghdad will be able to address a variety of needs, ranging from highly visible, shorter-term activities that promote U.S. Government strategic interests to discrete interventions to assist selected Iraqi communities. The program parameters also allow for grants to be given to Government of Iraq (GOI) entities in order to improve the capability and effectiveness of the GOI at the national and provincial level.

Key Interventions:

- Recognizing the critical importance of addressing the needs of vulnerable Iraqis, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), widows and single female heads of household, and religious and ethnic minorities, the Department of State anticipates a portion of these funds to be used for targeted

assistance activities to benefit these populations. There will also be some Migration and Refugee Assistance funding directed toward refugees and IDPs.

- Funds will be used for in-country training programs to introduce international best practices in public-sector administration and the governance of private-sector institutions. This type of support will advance broad based prosperity and support the country's re-integration in the world economy.
- Funds may be used to train Iraqi non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in how to recognize, report, and reduce corruption in areas such as citizen journalism, citizen-generated data, open source technologies, peer-to-peer networking, and search technologies as a way to strengthen Iraqi civil society.

Fostering Economic Development and Increased Market Opportunities: There is strong interest in Iraq for increased trade with, and investment from, U.S. firms. Iraqi government officials at the federal and provincial levels, as well as privately owned and state-run firms, have all expressed interest. Iraqi counterparts know that U.S. companies can offer advanced technology, managerial expertise, and financial resources, and have a vested interest in promoting their participation in the Iraqi market. For their part, U.S. firms are interested in Iraq's market because it is growing and it is solvent, but they recognize the need for key changes in Iraq's business environment in order to establish a level playing field for U.S. and other companies in Iraq. The Commerce Department's Commercial Law Development Program (CLDP) will use these funds (\$1.5 million) to continue its work to establish the standard of equitable competition and to promote the interests of the U.S. business community in Iraq.

Key Interventions:

- *Lowering Technical Barriers to Trade:* Expanding the scope of the capacity building work already executed with Iraq's standards organization, CLDP will help local counterparts adopt standards development practices consistent with the principles of the World Trade Organization's Technical Barriers to Trade agreement, with particular emphasis on transparency, notification, and comment procedures. The Department of Commerce will also help Iraq's standards organization develop modern standards and conformity assessment procedures consistent with international best practices.
- *Ensuring Effective Protection and Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR):* Building the capacity building work already done with Iraq's Patent Office and the Iraqi judiciary, CLDP will work with local counterparts to ensure that adequate appeal mechanisms are in place at the Patent Office and that IPR infringements are properly addressed by the judiciary.
- *Creating a Cadre of Lawyers within Ministries that Engage in International Transactions:* CLDP, in cooperation with selected Iraqi law schools, will build the capacity of a cadre of government lawyers to negotiate fair and durable international commercial and financial contracts consistent with international best practices, with particular emphasis on dispute resolution.

Maintaining High Standards of Performance While Preventing the Misuse of Funds Through Program Oversight, Monitoring & Evaluation, and Regular Assessments: The Department of State's Iraq desk's (NEA/I) monitoring and evaluation, assessment programming, and program administration support team will provide expert assistance for essential program oversight over all NEA/I-funded programs, including those funded with prior fiscal year monies. NEA/I will use these funds (\$1.5 million) to ensure program performance is on track, collect and disseminate program information to stakeholders, and shape future programming. In today's tight budget environment, these interventions will maximize the return on U.S. investments, eliminate potential duplication of efforts, and prevent possible fraud and misuse of funds through oversight.

Key Interventions:

- NEA/I will continue to contract in-country monitoring and evaluation (M&E) experts to monitor and evaluate all ongoing NEA/I-funded programs. Local experts are able to offer crucial oversight on projects that Embassy and Consulate staff cannot visit due to security and resource restraints.
- Using these funds, NEA/I will fund an assessment expert to conduct an annual evaluation of Ambassador's Fund projects to ensure each program is achieving its goals and objectives. This assessment is a key part of NEA's Bureau Evaluation Plan.
 - In addition, NEA/I will contract expert program administration support personnel to assist Department of State Grants Officers in the overall management of NEA/I assistance programs. These efforts will include competing, awarding, managing day-to-day administration, and closing out assistance awards.

International Military Education and Training

Promoting the Professionalization of the Iraqi Military: Courses funded with International Military Education and Training (IMET) funding in FY 2014 will expose Iraqi defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. The trainings are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Supporting Iraqi Efforts on Rule of Law Programming: Following the transition from a police training mission to a rule of law and justice sector-oriented program in FY 2013, the Administration proposes to continue rule of law, anti-corruption, and drug demand reduction programming in Iraq in FY 2014. These efforts will build upon the achievements of previous U.S. work in combating corruption, promoting judicial security, and advancing professional development within the criminal justice sector.

To maintain strong U.S. relationships with promising Iraqi police leaders and support their professional development, the Department of State proposes establishing an annual International Police Education and Training (IPET) program. This program establishes training fellowships in the United States for select Iraqi police leaders. IPET would complement the ongoing U.S.-based police training program administered by the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Key Interventions:

- The Department of State plans to commit the majority of the International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE) funding toward Rule of Law activities (\$15.0 million). Strengthening Iraq's judiciary and anti-corruption agencies will enhance public trust in the Iraqi criminal justice system. This, in turn, will help reduce the level of violent incidents arising from the public's lack of confidence that the judicial system is just, impartial, and accountable enough to provide an equitable resolution of differences.
- The technical portfolio will be rounded out with counternarcotics efforts (\$1.0 million) focused on demand reduction and the newly established IPET program (\$0.3 million) discussed above.
- In order to assure maximum return on the U.S. government's investment on these programs, all three of these efforts will be buttressed with a Program Development and Support (PD&S) component (\$6.8 million).

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Addressing Needs Associated with Anti-Terrorism, Border Security, Small Arms/Light Weapons, and Landmines: Despite reduced levels of terrorism and overall violence, violent extremist organizations and the vestiges of previous conflicts remain to threaten the stability of both Iraq and the region. In addition to small arms, light weapons, and unexploded ordnance, Iraqis must also address the dangers posed by

active terrorist and criminal organizations operating domestically and internationally. The FY 2014 Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) funding will consist of three main activities aimed at addressing these issues.

The first pillar is the Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program (\$20.0 million), which will continue to build Iraqi capacity to: address the hazards associated with unexploded ordnance; restore access to land contaminated with dangerous war materiel; and protect victims of conflict through physical and rehabilitative care. Representing the second pillar, Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) programming (\$4.8 million) will focus on building the capacity of Iraqi counterterrorism-focused law enforcement agencies to: establish more responsive and effective critical incident management mechanisms; secure Iraq's borders and prevent terrorist transit through the country; and investigate terrorist threats. Finally, the Export Control and related Border Security (EXBS) program (\$0.9 million) will help the Iraqis stem the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems and prevent irresponsible transfers of conventional weapons through the deterrence, detection, and interdiction of illicit trafficking in such items. Collectively, these programs directly support Iraqi-funded reconstruction initiatives vital to Iraq's economic recovery, its advancement to a law-abiding and democratic society, and its role as a positive agent in the prevention of terrorism in the region.

Key Interventions:

- The NADR/CWD program will support international and national non-governmental organizations to conduct a combination of projects, including: minefield, battle area clearance; unexploded ordnance (UXO) destruction missions; Mine/UXO Risk Education; and, Victims Assistance (VA) projects.
- The ATA program will provide training, mentoring, advisory services, and equipment to Iraqi counterterrorism-focused law-enforcement agencies. In addition to building their anti-terrorism capacity in the areas of critical incident response, border security, and investigations, these activities will strengthen bilateral and regional cooperation in combating terrorism and will increase local law enforcement adherence to the rule of law and respect for human rights.
- The third NADR component will be support for the interagency EXBS program, which will be coordinated by the Department of State's Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation, Office of Export Control Cooperation. In addition to enhancing host nation border security capabilities to identify, interdict, and seize strategic goods and other contraband, activities will assist Iraqis with the development and implementation of strategic trade control legislation and licensing infrastructure.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In late FY 2012 and FY 2013, USAID conducted evaluations on its democracy and governance and economic growth projects in order to document lessons learned and to inform programming decisions. For example, USAID/Iraq conducted an end of project performance evaluation of the Community Action Program, which was the Mission's longest-running development project in the country. The evaluation found that the project provided a model of effective citizen engagement in which diverse stakeholders came together through their identification of a common need with clear constituencies and tangible mutual benefits. In addition to its monitoring and evaluation contract, USAID continues to routinely monitor progress through portfolio reviews, regular project reporting, Iraqi field monitors, and site visits to the extent that security conditions allow.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The evaluations and assessments noted above helped U.S. assistance programs in Iraq identify implementation constraints, adjust programming as needed to achieve better results, and obtain lessons learned.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Efforts to support Iraq's assistance programming must be balanced with the realities of the current domestic budget environment and funding levels for other countries in a region of critical importance. The Department of State and USAID are currently reducing staffing and programmatic funding levels in Iraq with a goal of normalizing the U.S. Government presence while still fulfilling bilateral commitments. As a result, the FY 2014 bilateral Iraq assistance request for Iraq represents a 53 percent reduction from FY 2012 budget levels.

Israel

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States' commitment to Israel's security has been a cornerstone of U.S. policy in the Middle East since Israel's creation in 1948. Facing a wide range of significant threats, Israel must be prepared to defend itself. U.S. security assistance to Israel is based upon strong bilateral ties and reflects the United States' unshakeable commitment to Israel's security. The broad issues of Arab-Israeli and Palestinian-Israeli peace continue to be a major focus of the U.S.-Israeli relationship. U.S. assistance to Israel is aimed at ensuring 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 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	3,075,000	*	3,100,000	25,000
Foreign Military Financing	3,075,000	*	3,100,000	25,000

Foreign Military Financing

FY 2014 will mark the sixth year of a 10-year, \$30.0 billion Foreign Military Financing (FMF) memorandum of understanding (MOU) with Israel signed in 2009. U.S. assistance helps ensure that Israel maintains a qualitative military edge over potential regional threats, preventing a shift in the region's military balance and safeguarding U.S. interests. It also strengthens interoperability and the capability of Israel to participate in coalition operations and exercises. The United States' strong relationship with Israel is also underscored by U.S. Government support of missile defense technologies, funded by the Department of Defense, which benefit both the United States and Israel.

Key Interventions:

- FMF funds will support Israel's continued defense modernization
- U.S. funds will provide for the acquisition of U.S.-origin defense equipment ranging from ammunition to advanced weapons systems and training

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The United States regularly engages Israel on long-term planning for FMF-supported programs. In response, 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 to ensure that U.S. laws and policies are implemented effectively and accurately to address Israel's security needs.

Jordan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Jordan is a strong U.S. ally in a turbulent region that, despite its relative stability, faces a number of critical, immediate challenges of its own. The country is host to large numbers of refugees from Syria at a time when the lingering effects of the worldwide fiscal crisis, regional instability, and other pressures have created increased strain on Jordan's economy. Jordan also faces enduring development challenges, including high population growth and unemployment and insufficient and costly supply of water and energy resources. At the same time, the Government of Jordan (GOJ) is under increased domestic demands to speed the pace of promised reforms that emanated from the Arab Spring to not only improve economic conditions, but also to strengthen democratic practices and reduce public corruption. U.S. foreign assistance supports the GOJ's efforts to carry out its stated commitments to political and economic reforms while also helping to address fundamental development challenges that will result in more visible and tangible, people-level impact. U.S. assistance also supports efforts to deepen the partnership with Jordan to promote comprehensive regional peace and combat terrorism.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	775,900	*	670,500	-105,400
Overseas Contingency Operations	100,000	*	-	-100,000
Economic Support Fund	100,000	*	-	-100,000
Enduring/Core Programs	675,900	*	670,500	-5,400
Economic Support Fund	360,000	*	360,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	300,000	*	300,000	-
International Military Education and Training	3,650	*	3,800	150
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	*	-	-500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	11,750	*	6,700	-5,050

Economic Support Fund

In FY 2012, the United States provided an additional \$100.0 million in Economic Support Fund (ESF) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding as an extraordinary measure to help Jordan meet its economic challenges. The FY 2014 request reflects our annual commitment to Jordan of \$360.0 million in ESF.

Broad-based, Inclusive Economic Development Accelerated: Already shouldering public debt that amounts to more than 65 percent of its Gross Domestic Product, Jordan's deep fiscal gap continues to grow as soaring energy costs among other recurrent expenditures outstrip government revenues. U.S. assistance will help address this fiscal crisis, support initiatives to improve the country's competitiveness, create jobs, and provide workforce training to give youth the skills they need to find employment. To accelerate broad-based, inclusive economic development, the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID's) programs will reinforce Jordanian efforts to build workforce capacity; improve the business enabling environment; increase productivity and promote innovation;

attract foreign investment; diversify and improve the efficiency of energy resources; and strengthen public financial management.

Key Interventions:

- With FY 2014 resources of \$5.0 million, USAID will support workforce development and employment creation opportunities for vulnerable groups, especially the poor, women, and youth by providing skill training and promoting linkages with the private sector.
- U.S. assistance in the amount of \$31.0 million will increase private sector competitiveness, overall productivity, and foreign investment by supporting GOJ and private sector efforts to improve the business enabling environment, increasing access to finance for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises and women-owned businesses, and building a culture of innovation.
- Seven million dollars in U.S. assistance will improve management of energy resources by strengthening Jordan's energy sector-related institutions and entities, and supporting the implementation of the National Energy Strategy and Jordan Energy Efficiency Roadmap to maximize the use of Jordan's renewable energy sources, especially solar.
- U.S.-funded programs in the amount of \$6.0 million will improve efficiency of GOJ budgetary resources by helping to strengthen tax administration, improve public financial management, establish tighter controls on consumption, and make better use of public-private partnerships.
- FY 2014 funds will provide \$184.0 million to support the GOJ's overall balance of payments position through the provision of an annual cash transfer amounting to approximately 51 percent of USAID's annual economic assistance level.

Democratic Accountability Strengthened: Recent political developments open opportunities to deepen democratic reforms. U.S. assistance will expand opportunities for meaningful citizen engagement, foster more democratic political processes, and promote accountability of government, thereby cultivating a more pluralistic, fair, responsive, and representative culture of governance. This will be achieved through activities that will expand citizen participation in political processes (especially for women and youth), strengthen the rule of law, promote good governance, increase transparency and accountability to combat corruption, advance human rights, and promote free and fair elections.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$15.0 million to increase civil society engagement and effectiveness by helping to improve the advocacy and organizational management skills of civil society organizations. In addition, support will focus on building civil society-managed social service delivery activities, especially those serving women, youth, and other marginalized groups, and the capacity of communities to identify and address their own needs through a participatory process.
- FY 2014 funding will include \$8.0 million will strengthen rule of law by supporting efforts to develop accountability between independent branches of government, and supporting the full implementation of the newly-adopted GOJ judicial strategy as a means of securing the financial and administrative independence of the judiciary. Efforts will also focus on promotion and protection of human rights, particularly rights of women.
- U.S. assistance in the amount of \$5.0 million will support GOJ efforts to undertake constitutional and electoral reforms to improve political processes and representation, including through free and transparent elections and opening of political space and strengthened capacity for young leaders, women, and democratic political parties. Activities will also emphasize accountability and responsiveness of elected officials, both at the national and local levels.

Essential Services to the Public Improved: Maintaining and improving the national standard of living, and thereby promoting stability, will depend on the GOJ's ability to strengthen the delivery and quality of basic essential services, especially those related to family planning and reproductive

health, education, and water – particularly as the population increases. U.S. assistance will improve the delivery of these three essential services and will both improve the overall well-being of Jordanians and help the GOJ to maintain and strengthen its credibility as sometimes painful reforms, such as subsidy reductions, take effect elsewhere in the economy.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$15.0 million to increase the acceptability, accessibility, efficiency, and sustainability of family planning and reproductive health services. Family planning investments and advocacy will also link family planning to socio-economic benefits for families. Additionally, USAID will strengthen maternal and child health interventions to promote family planning and reproductive health.
- FY 2014 funding will include \$56.0 million to improve the quality of education by building the capacity of teachers, school administrators, and the Ministry of Education to implement reforms that result in better student learning outcomes at the K-10 classroom level. This also includes helping to improve learning environments through infrastructure improvements, enhancing the relevance of educational programs for secondary students and youth that have recently dropped out of school so that they are better prepared for work and life in a knowledge-based economy, and introducing new activities to improve early grade reading.
- U.S.-funded programs totaling \$28.0 million will increase accountable, sustainable management of water resources through building management capacity and supporting physical improvements that will reduce revenue lost from loss of water; working with the GOJ to plan, design, build, and maintain water and wastewater infrastructure; improving the fairness and effectiveness of policies and institutions in the urban and agricultural water sectors; building capacity for more effective environmental management; and, in a new effort, fostering improved management of water resources.

Enhance Gender Equality and Female Empowerment: Although Jordanian women have achieved significant improvements in their political, economic, and social lives in recent decades, discriminatory policies and perceptions towards them persist and significant inequalities exist between communities and geographic areas. This cross-cutting development objective will support and complement other objectives in promoting female empowerment and gender equity across sectors. Interventions will help reduce gender disparities and increase the capability of women and girls to realize their rights and determine their life outcomes.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support efforts to raise awareness of critical gender-specific issues and opportunities at the community level, facilitate community action to encourage changes in discriminatory social norms and practices, and advance the status of women at the family, community, and national levels.
- FY 2014 funding will strengthen institutional structures and facilitate networking amongst women's organizations so that these organizations can advocate policy reform in constructive ways more effectively.
- U.S.-funded programs will build the leadership skills of women to participate more fully in social and economic life.
- U.S. assistance will support organizations that are responding to local needs for community-based "safe spaces" in which women and girls can learn new skills; building women's confidence to participate meaningfully in civic, political, and economic spheres at the national and community level; providing legal referrals and other services to women faced with gender-based violence; and, encouraging changes in social norms and practices for more equitable participation of women.

Foreign Military Financing

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) funding will be utilized to support the Jordanian Armed Forces by equipping and enhancing force structure to meet the realities of modern asymmetric threats and improve interoperability with U.S. forces. In FY 2014, FMF will continue to support the development of counterterrorism capabilities by expanding, training and equipping small, elite units such as the Prince Hashem Royal Brigade (special operations aviation brigade), Jordanian Special Operations Command, and the Royal Jordanian Navy. Additionally, FMF will improve Jordan's conventional military forces and allow it to make meaningful contributions to regional security.

Key Interventions:

- FMF funds will support expansion of the Jordan Border Security Program, which installs technology along Jordan's borders to thwart infiltration into the country, as well as the Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Reconnaissance, and Surveillance Program, which securely links Jordanian land and air forces for rapid assessment, decision-making, and deployment to handle any internal threat or national disaster.
- Up to half of Jordan's FMF is expected to be spent on sustainment of systems purchased prior to FY 2014.
- U.S. assistance of \$10.0 million will be used to train and develop soldiers, non-commissioned officers, and leaders (including pilot training and women-centered training).

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds will help create a modern, flexible, and interoperable security force capable of combating terrorism, securing borders, maintaining internal stability, and deterring asymmetric threats through targeted professional military education and technical training.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$2.0 million to help to develop professional, capable officers and officials by funding professional military education courses at U.S. military institutions.
- FY 2014 funding in the amount of \$0.1 million will develop non-commissioned officers through senior-level courses.
- U.S. assistance will provide \$0.3 million to build technical skills in areas important to Jordan's defense and border security capabilities.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Jordan's geographic location makes it a potential hub for the transshipment of weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related products, and its limited expertise in detecting such shipments at its land borders and port continues to be a concern. Jordan has adopted the European Union control list, and is being encouraged to draft comprehensive export control legislation. The Department of State's Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) program will continue to enhance the capacities of counterterrorism law enforcement agencies to better safeguard borders and ports, integrate management and functional skills to investigate terrorist threats with an emphasis on cyber investigations; ensure sustainability and the institutionalization of ATA courses through "train-the-trainer" courses; and build regional partnerships and coordination. In addition, the Department of State's Export Control and Related Border Security Program will provide technical assistance, equipment, and other support to protect against the transshipment of WMD-related products.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will include \$5.0 million to develop a sustainable train-the-trainer program to build the investigative and border security capacities of Jordanian law enforcement bodies to counter terrorism and to develop Jordan as a training hub for regional partners.
- FY 2014 funds will provide technical assistance for the process of drafting regulations for current and future laws related to export control and border security.
- U.S.-funded programs will provide targeted training to Jordan's law enforcement bodies on donated, advance equipment used at Jordan's ports of entry, and will support practical inspection training to identify strategic goods.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The GOJ and the U.S. Government signed a five-year, \$275.0 million Millennium Challenge Corporation Compact in November 2010, which entered into force on December 13, 2011. The Compact is focused on reducing poverty and enhancing economic growth through three main projects in the water sector located in and around the city of Zarqa. Projects include expansion of the As Samra wastewater treatment plant, renovation of Zarqa's sewer network, and rehabilitation of Zarqa's potable water distribution network to reduce water losses. These projects build on investment models developed and implemented by USAID that further leverage USG assistance through co-investment with the private sector and the GOJ. Construction on the first two projects has already begun and completion of the entire Compact is on track for December 2016.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Performance of U.S. assistance in Jordan is reviewed through external evaluations, performance monitoring plans, portfolio reviews, pipeline analyses, and site visits. As part of the process to develop USAID's new five-year (2013-2017) Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS), USAID undertook 11 sector assessments and numerous evaluations to identify lessons learned from its interventions, prioritize Jordan's development needs, and guide USAID's future strategic priorities. USAID plans to undertake another 12 evaluations and two assessments in FY 2013.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The evaluations and assessments noted above helped U.S. assistance programs in Jordan to identify implementation constraints, adjust programming as needed to achieve better results, and obtain lessons learned to guide future project designs. Results and recommendations from assessments undertaken for the development of CDCS have helped shape the Mission's strategic focus over the strategy period. Findings from these assessments are also being reflected in USAID's project designs. For example, an economic growth sector assessment helped identify regulatory limitations to local economic development as well as sectors and industries with the most potential for generating jobs with a competitive advantage on the regional and international levels. USAID used this information to design interventions for workforce development and enterprise support. In addition, the early grade reading and math assessments found that the majority of students are not reading with fluency and lack the foundational literacy skills normally taught in first grade. As a result, USAID has developed a pilot program to address some of the causes of this problem (e.g., curriculum and teaching techniques) and has adjusted its education programs to focus on improving the quality of basic education in the early years (Kindergarten to third grade). In addition, several evaluations of USAID water sector projects informed the future direction of that portfolio – most notably, the shift toward more activities that focus on improved water resource management versus a predominant focus on construction. Furthermore, a periodic assessment of the

ATA program helps formulate the five-year Country Assistance Plan, which specifies ATA goals, objectives, and performance targets for Jordan.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: USAID drew on lessons learned and recent assessments and evaluations to modify its program in a number of ways. Most significantly, it has narrowed its health program to focus on family planning given that Jordan's high population growth rate is outstripping the carrying capacity of the country's resource base; decided to program increased levels of support beyond the urban areas in under-served areas where indicators of socio-economic well-being lag; and created a special development objective in order to be more deliberate in efforts to improve the status of women.

CDCS Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Request
TOTAL	360,000
Broad-based, inclusive economic development accelerated	240,000
Economic Support Fund	240,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	190,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,000
4.4 Infrastructure	7,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	28,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	5,000
4.8 Environment	7,000
of which Objective 6:	2,157
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,064
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,093
Democratic accountability strengthened	28,000
Economic Support Fund	28,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	8,000
2.2 Good Governance	6,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,000
2.4 Civil Society	9,000
of which Objective 6:	1,314
6.1 Program Design and Learning	480
6.2 Administration and Oversight	834
Essential services to the public improved	92,000
Economic Support Fund	92,000
3.1 Health	36,000
3.2 Education	45,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	11,000
of which Objective 6:	2,996

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2014 Request
6.1 Program Design and Learning		1,110
6.2 Administration and Oversight		1,886

Lebanon

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In 2011 the U.S. Government shifted its foreign assistance away from direct support to most Lebanese government ministries after the formation of a cabinet dominated by the pro-Syrian regime and Hizballah-aligned March 8 coalition. A centrist President and Prime Minister were nevertheless able to maintain stability and make selective progress toward U.S. goals, particularly adherence to UN Security Council Resolutions 1559 and 1701, and funding the Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL). The accusations from Bulgarian authorities that Hizballah members were behind the terrorist attack in 2012 in Burgas, Bulgaria, and the subsequent March 2013 conviction by a Cyprus court of a Hizballah operative for plotting terrorist attacks there, has reinforced the United States' decision to refrain from direct support to ministries until there is a change in the composition of the government.

The Syrian conflict has not only placed an enormous strain on Lebanon's economy, including its essential tourism sector, but has threatened to upset Lebanon's delicate political balance. An influx of refugees from Syria, amounting to nearly a quarter of Lebanon's population, has placed a heavy and increasingly unsustainable burden on the communities supporting them and increased competition for scarce jobs. Rising tensions between supporters and opponents of the Syrian regime have dramatically affected business sentiment in some of the poorest regions of Lebanon. The critical tourism sector, which accounts for over 20 percent of Lebanon's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), remains stagnant. As the government has lurched from crisis to crisis, it has had little time or energy to focus on long-term structural deficiencies, such as deteriorating infrastructure and one of the highest public debt-to-GDP ratios in the world.

The FY 2014 request will enable the U.S. Government to continue countering the role of Iranian, Hizballah and Sunni extremist influences in Lebanon and enable the United States to promote Lebanon's stability, sovereignty, and independence. Funds will be used to build the capacity of the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) and the Internal Security Forces (ISF), support the provision of services such as clean water and education, promote economic growth, and build the capacity of local government and civil society. This assistance promotes the U.S. strategic goals of supporting Lebanon's viability as an independent and sovereign democracy capable of responding to the needs of its citizens while maintaining internal stability and meeting its international obligations.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	191,147	*	165,904	-25,243
Economic Support Fund	84,725	*	70,000	-14,725
Foreign Military Financing	75,000	*	75,000	-
International Military Education and Training	2,372	*	2,250	-122
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	24,000	*	13,894	-10,106
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,050	*	4,760	-290

Economic Support Fund

Democracy Programs: After Prime Minister Mikati's government took office in June 2011, the United States strategically shifted its assistance programs away from direct work with the government except for collaboration with the Ministry of Education to improve public schools. U.S. assistance programs were redirected to support municipalities, civil society, and the private sector.

Key Interventions:

- \$10 million will provide financial assistance to the STL. The purpose of the STL is to try individuals allegedly responsible for the February 14, 2005 bombing in Beirut that killed former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri and 22 others.
- \$4.7 million for USAID to continue building local accountability and capacity under the "Building Alliances for Local Advancement, Development, and Investment" (BALADI) program that will fund Lebanese non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to manage in-kind competitive grants for municipal development projects that best respond to the governance and economic needs of citizens throughout Lebanon. An additional \$1 million under BALADI Plus is planned to support municipalities with technical assistance to enhance the capacity and accountability of local government institutions.
- USAID will continue funding the Embassy Small Grants Program which provides awards to local NGOs to build their internal capacity so that they qualify as direct recipients of donor funds, and to support innovative projects that contribute to greater accountability, transparency and responsiveness from the Lebanese government.
- The request includes plans to initiate a new program specifically focused on bolstering civil society organizations' capacity to play an active role in the Lebanese electoral process. This program will provide assistance towards building a broad-based constituency for electoral reform and increasing capacity for observing and monitoring elections.
- Approximately \$4.4 million is planned to develop a new program designed to bolster civil society's engagement on the priority concerns of citizens. USAID will partner with Lebanese civil society to support municipal entities that are generating innovative solutions to public service, citizen engagement and economic issues facing their communities.

Basic Education Programs: USAID envisions a two-pronged approach to address the needs of the Lebanese public education system: a primary focus on improvement in public schools in grades K-12; and a secondary focus on programming for at-risk youth, both those still in school who are at risk of dropping out and those out of school who face limited prospects. In addition, students from public schools will be provided with a quality, world-class secondary education, and more exposure to diversity, leadership development, public service, and the actual practice of critical thinking, which is expected to help mitigate extremism. In basic education, USAID is one of the largest donors working with the Lebanese government to address shortcomings in the public education sector.

Key Interventions:

- • \$8.9 million will support a basic education program that is starting in FY 2013. USAID intends to improve student achievement in Lebanon's public schools through physical repairs and provision of classroom equipment, in-service teacher training, and extracurricular activities. This program complements other donors' activities including the European Union (EU), France, and the World Bank (WB). As envisioned, this program will provide safe learning opportunities for children and youth, and strengthen institutional capacity to provide services. This program aligns with USAID's Education Strategy.

Higher Education Programs: Programming initiated in FY 2010 will provide university scholarships to academically talented yet economically disadvantaged students, and will expand outreach to students throughout Lebanon.

Key Interventions:

- \$8.6 million will support the University Scholarship Program (USP). This program supports meritorious Lebanese public school graduates who demonstrate high financial need to attend quality higher educational institutions that promote critical thinking, cultural tolerance, gender and social equality. Academic programs of study will be in fields linked to labor market demands to improve job prospects. USP promotes democratic and economic development in Lebanon by forming a cadre of young professionals in a variety of academic fields.

Water Programs: The U.S. Government will continue to support the improvement and expansion of public potable water supply delivery systems and thereby improve local government responsibility and responsiveness to local needs. USAID programs will improve and expand affordable and equitable water-related service delivery through the targeted building of the capacity of decentralized water-governing institutions, through strategic water-infrastructure improvements, and through heightened awareness among water users regarding the need to protect water resources and prevent pollution.

Key Interventions:

- \$11.4 million will support potable water supply service delivery and provide improvements in capacity-building and technical assistance for high-priority water infrastructure. USAID will continue to support Lebanon's four decentralized regional Water Establishments to leverage ongoing institutional strengthening. Other donors providing complementary assistance in this sector include the EU, Germany, Italy, France, and the European Investment Bank.

Economic Growth: The United States encourages Lebanon to rebuild and modernize its economy and strengthen its productive sectors through the provision of technical assistance and financial investments. U.S. assistance will continue building private sector and local capacities to stimulate inclusive value chain competitiveness. U.S. assistance will also foster expanded economic interventions that enable the most vulnerable and disenfranchised citizens to build and protect assets and income, and move out of extreme poverty, with the aim of mitigating extremist influence. USAID's Economic Growth portfolio will continue to emphasize economic interventions that carefully target consumption support, asset transfer, savings, trainings, market access, and domestic and international business linkages. The EU and the United Nations support this sector.

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide \$6 million to work with Lebanon to implement agricultural development programs. Of this funding, \$5 million will support two USAID programs: Developing Hydroponics to Access International Markets, and Lebanon Industry Value-Chain Development. These two activities will enhance the competitiveness of selected value chains, expand the number of micro, small and medium enterprises that can compete in selected markets, improve linkages between those firms and other actors throughout the value chain, increase the value of products and services in local and export markets, facilitate a business enabling environment, and ease access to finance for Lebanon's entrepreneurs.
- \$2.2 million will be used to continue supporting the start-up and expansion of income-generating opportunities within productive sectors that promote stability, economic governance, and market-based growth. USAID will fund the BALADI program to be implemented by local NGOs or

through in-kind subgrants to municipalities that address economic opportunity as well as governance priorities of citizens.

- USAID envisions a new \$5.7 million cross-cutting project focusing on Career and Technical Education to build the capacity of Lebanese individuals and organizations to act as catalysts for economic change. This will increase access to vocational/technical and tertiary education and training for underserved and disadvantaged groups, and will improve relevance and quality of workforce development programs.

Foreign Military Financing

The U.S. Government has helped the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) upgrade equipment and strengthen capacity, with a particular emphasis on LAF Special Forces elements. The LAF cannot yet carry out its mission to defend the sovereignty of the entire territory of Lebanon including its airspace and territorial waters. The LAF is also responsible for national-level counterterrorism protection, specifically in missions that the Internal Security Force is neither equipped nor trained to conduct. A strong and independent Lebanese Armed Forces will achieve one of USG's key foreign policy goals of de-legitimizing Hizballah. The FMF program is critical to meeting the U.S.-GOL joint objective to enable the LAF to become the sole defender of Lebanon as an independent, non-denominational force.

FY 2014 funding will continue to shift emphasis, which began in FY 2013, to build the LAF's capacity for border control, and improve the LAF's capacity to interdict negative elements in Lebanon. The FMF request will help us achieve this goal of providing \$70 million for equipment, maintenance, and spare parts, and \$5 million for training support. U.S. support will include in-country maintenance, logistics, and tactical training teams to familiarize the LAF in the use of equipment provided. The Embassy will continue to attend and monitor international donor coordination meetings to maximize synergy with other donor countries such as the United Kingdom and France, who conduct training for and provide some equipment to the LAF.

Key Interventions:

- The request plans \$22.7 million for spare parts in order to maintain the operational capability of aging LAF equipment originally procured from the United States like UH-1 helicopters and M113 Armored Personnel Carriers.
- Provision of additional helicopters to provide mobility required to transport LAF troops around Lebanon's difficult terrain.
- Significant support for border regiments and infantry brigades fighting to stem violence flowing over the porous border with Syria.

International Military Education and Training

In FY 2012, IMET successfully trained 90 LAF students. While the United States is the only country that has provided major support in this area, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, and the UK also offer related training. The 2011 U.S.-Lebanon Joint Capabilities Review with the Lebanese Armed Forces identified shortcomings in key LAF capabilities, which we intend to address through the FY 2014 IMET request: maritime border defense and security, land border defense and security, national defense secure communications, military training, and military logistics.

Key Interventions:

- The request will support counterterrorism trainings to support basic and advanced officer courses in artillery, infantry, armor, engineering, and underwater demolition which will improve the LAF's Maritime and Land Border Defense and Security capabilities.
- \$1.8 million will fund attendance at the military services' war colleges and staff colleges as a means of instilling U.S. professional military values for the LAF's future leaders. The effort will support

basic and advanced officer courses in language proficiency, maintenance, communications, and logistics which will aid the LAF's national defense secure communications, military training and logistics capabilities.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

The State Department's Bureau for International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) program in Lebanon seeks to enhance Lebanon's internal security capacity by improving the Internal Security Forces' (ISF) effectiveness and capacity to: protect and serve all Lebanese citizens while upholding human rights and increasing public trust of the ISF nationwide as a professional, non-sectarian institution; and exert sovereign authority throughout Lebanese territory. U.S. assistance will also improve the Lebanese government's ability to operate a sustainable prison and detention system that is safe, secure, humane, transparent, protects human rights, counters radicalization, and conforms with internationally accepted standards and norms. The FY 2014 INCLE request will support these objectives through its ISF Police Program and Corrections Reform programs.

ISF Police Program: U.S. assistance will foster the development of the ISF into a modern professional police force that is capable of serving and protecting all of Lebanon's citizens through a multi-functional program. The program will include training and a continuation of support for necessary equipment and for the development of infrastructure which continues the efforts of previous years. Creating a more robust and effective ISF will help relieve the Lebanese Armed Forces of law enforcement duties so that the army can focus on its mandated military responsibilities.

Starting in FY 2013, the United States assumed a lower-profile advisory role, focusing programming on leadership development and program sustainment, after having completed the transition to ISF control of the basic training and equipping program. INL will continue to support community policing and specialized trainings, with an emphasis on a train-the-trainer approach.

Key Interventions:

- INL plans for \$4 million to expand a pilot project aimed at putting into practice the concept and principles of community and preventative policing whereby police are held accountable for crime in their areas and where they conduct crime analysis and planning to lower crime, solve problems, and earn public trust. INL will replicate the pilot from the original multi-confessional jurisdiction, Ras Beirut, to other parts of greater Beirut and the countryside with territorial units. Community policing, if properly executed, should reinforce civil society's trust in the ISF and deliver effective police services that meet the needs of all people in Lebanon.
- FY 2014 funding will continue to support necessary equipment and infrastructure development, including the third phase of a four phase program, for the southern part of the country's secure, interoperable radio communications system, planned for \$6.5 million. The Countrywide Land Mobile Radio System for Lebanon, whose earlier phases for the north and central part of the country west of the Bekaa, will provide the ISF with secure and immediate communications, making it a more effective security force throughout Lebanon with immediate reaction capabilities.
- INL plans to continue to work with the Center for American and International Law (CAILAW) in Plano, Texas, to provide executive and mid-level leadership seminars to ISF officers, complementing leadership training the UK government is undertaking, and making the ISF a more professional institution. The European Union (EU), Germany, France, the UK, some Arab Gulf states, and Denmark are also providing technical assistance and training for the ISF, which is coordinated through a regular donors' committee to enhance effectiveness and to avoid replication.

Corrections Reform: FY 2014 funds will provide assistance to strengthen Lebanon's corrections systems to make them safe, secure, and conforming to internationally accepted standards. The United States will

expand assistance to strengthen key elements of the justice system, including corrections, courts, and prosecution. Assistance includes efforts to improve prison management and operations through training and technical assistance for prison officials, limited equipment donations, facility design consultations and improvements, and programming to address prison overcrowding issues.

Key Interventions:

- INL plans to provide ISF and Ministry of Justice personnel with corrections training to include training for prison wardens as well as train-the-trainer basic corrections training, which will complement the prisoner classification and prisoner transport training conducted in previous fiscal years. Building such capacity will help stem prison riots and radicalization of inmates, and reduce overcrowding and the large backlogs of pre-trial detainees by facilitating speedier trials.
- This program continues to use the International Correctional Management Training Center (ICMTC) in Denver, Colorado. INL also plans to partner with state correctional departments to provide training that cannot be provided by the ICMTC. Corrections training would include training for prison wardens as well as train-the-trainer basic corrections training, and continued classification training.
- INL plans to continue work which will be started in prior years to reduce prison overcrowding and the large number of pre-trial detainees. The program will include assistance to Lebanon to establish and run alternatives to incarceration programs such as parole, to encourage the public and judges to support such a system, and to streamline processes to help speed cases to trial.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Antiterrorism Assistance: Lebanon is part of the Regional Strategic Initiative for the Eastern Mediterranean Region. The Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) programs will support U.S. regional security goals of promoting an independent Lebanon capable of protecting its sovereignty and securing its borders. To foster peace and security, the United States intends to build on Lebanon's calls to control the influx of weapons into Lebanon from Syria and elsewhere. In FY 2014, Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)/ATA funding will continue to focus on developing and building the Lebanese government's capacities in conducting counterterrorism investigations, crisis response, and critical infrastructure security through primarily soft-skill training.

Key Intervention:

- Recently the ISF requested assistance in developing their abilities in maritime policing. To support this request the ATA program has projected \$1.3 million to support two maritime training courses and three maritime policing vessels.

Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD): The NADR/CWD request will continue supporting the development of the host government's capacity by providing training, equipment and supplies to the LAF through the Lebanese Mine Action Center (LMAC), and providing implementing partners with technical advisory support, mine detection dogs, demining equipment, and training to maintain battle area clearance (BAC) operations. Since 1998, the Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement has worked directly with the LMAC and several NGOs in humanitarian mine action, clearing over 0.5 million square meters of land and providing mine risk education and mine victims assistance to over 87,000 individuals. Studies show that the majority of areas cleared are later used for agricultural purposes, residential areas, and schools. The presence of mines continues to deny Lebanon an estimated \$25.0 million in annual agricultural revenue, but this is a significant improvement from an estimated \$125.0 million in 2007.

Key Intervention:

- The Department of State plans to provide \$1.8 million to several NGOs to continue supporting demining teams operating in high and medium impacted communities in North and Central Lebanon, to maintain BAC capacity in South Lebanon, and support the continued development of local capacity to perform mine action effectively and efficiently.

Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS): Lebanon is both a destination for transfers of weapons to non-state actors and a potential transit route for illicit trade from neighboring countries. The current conflict in Syria increases the risk for illicit transfers of items of proliferation concern across the border with Lebanon. Per the 2007 EXBS assessment, Lebanon lacks the necessary legal and institutional elements to manage strategic trade consistent with international standards. Currently, imports and exports of strategic items such as sensitive chemicals, radiological substances, and munitions are restricted or prohibited for reasons unrelated to proliferation concerns. Trade in most dual-use items covered by the control lists of the multilateral export control regimes is not subject to regulation. The EXBS program assists foreign governments in preventing proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, their missile delivery systems, conventional weapons, and related items. EXBS has been active in Lebanon since 2009, providing the Government of Lebanon with training and equipment to better monitor cargo shipments and passengers entering, exiting or transiting through Lebanon.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$1.0 million will be used to continue work with the Government of Lebanon on drafting comprehensive strategic trade control legislation and implementing regulations, including adoption and implementation of a national control list.
- EXBS will also continue to provide Lebanese Customs equipment and training to identify and detect illicit cross-border trade in strategic goods and other contraband such as advanced conventional weapons.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Through a \$5.0 million, five-year (2010-2014) program for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) launched in FY 2010, USAID Lebanon streamlined its Performance Management Plan (PMP), standardized its partners reporting system, strengthened its program monitoring in the field, and evaluated four projects with the support of the M&E contractor. The USAID Mission also undertook a gender assessment in FY 2012. Recommendations from the assessment report will be used for new designs and ongoing programs to ensure that gender is being integrated, accounted for, and reported upon in all programs. After completion of the new Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) expected in FY 2013, USAID Lebanon will continue to refine and maintain its PMP and align partners' PMPs to the USAID Mission's. In addition, USAID Lebanon's participation in the USAID Washington worldwide web-based "AID Tracker" since FY 2012 is allowing USAID Lebanon to better archive and present its performance information, including the posting of an interactive map available to the public via the USAID Mission's website. With the same rationale of visibility, accountability, planning, and lessons learned, USAID Lebanon prepared an evaluation plan for the lifetime of the CDCS that lists the programs that the Mission intends to evaluate in the coming five years.

In FY 2011, Embassy Beirut's Office of Defense Cooperation developed a Joint Capabilities Review (JCR) with the LAF which was reviewed in FY 2012, identifying eight critical capabilities and correlating

milestones to evaluate U.S. support to the LAF and its impact. JCR in-progress reviews indicate that FMF support has had a positive impact in strengthening LAF capacity. These milestones and a quarterly review with the LAF committee demonstrate Government of Lebanon and LAF accountability. Performance for NADR funds is assessed at the training level by regional staff, measuring the number of officers trained to course standards. While operational success is harder to measure, the Embassy and the Lebanese government review field successes and host assessment teams. Performance monitoring for the INCLE-funded ISF training programs is multi-layered. INL has completed several assessments and evaluations to help design and adjust programs to be most effective. In FY 2011, INL funded an extensive evaluation of the entire INL training program which serves as a basis for program improvements and provides a roadmap for training program sustainability with the ISF. Additionally, all individual INL programs are developed with specific objectives and metrics which implementers must report progress towards. INL verifies the validity of this information and at the conclusion of training courses, trainees complete course evaluation forms, which are analyzed to locate program shortcomings and improve course content. Lastly, INL verifies the maintenance and proper use of equipment provided to Lebanon through end-use monitoring. INL periodically analyzes all of this information in the context of U.S. priorities and adjusts programming to be as effective and appropriate as possible.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Budget allocations for democracy and governance (DG) programming were guided by the FY 2011 DG assessment. Based on this assessment, in early FY 2012 the USAID Mission competed and awarded an \$8.3 million three-year project (October 1, 2011- September 30, 2014), Promoting Active Citizen Engagement (PACE). PACE facilitates issue-based advocacy focused on priority citizen concerns and promotes experience sharing and mutual support by national, regional, community-level civil society organization and think tanks.

The largest programmatic impacts of the FY 2014 ESF funding request are anticipated in education and economic growth sectors. Basic education success will be measured through improvement of student achievement by measuring grade-level completion rates. Higher education success will be measured through merit and need-based scholarships that align with host country development priorities and strengthened capacity to develop and implement industry-recognized skills certification. The second significant impact will be seen in the agricultural value chain and rural development activities through enhancing private sector competitiveness and increasing income generation opportunities for Lebanese citizens. Success will be measured through increased income of small farmers in those selected value chains assisted by USAID.

Similarly, based on the water sector assessment undertaken in FY 2011, the USAID Mission competed and awarded in late FY 2012 the Water Infrastructure Support and Enhancement for Lebanon program, a three-year activity with the objective of boosting Lebanon's capacity in the management of water resources through water infrastructure upgrades and related management support. Through this project, U.S. assistance invests in safe, sustainable potable water infrastructure, which in turn contributes to the economic value of the water sector, promotes decentralized service delivery, and improves the health and livelihoods of underserved Lebanese citizens.

Finally, under the economic growth's sector, the new \$42.0 million Lebanon Industry Value Chain Development project a comprehensive six-month multi-sector assessment will determine targeted high-return priorities in transformational, poverty-reducing economic value chains by upgrading linkages between input suppliers, producers, and markets.

On a yearly basis, USAID Lebanon 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 hard choices based on the best available evidence. In FY 2012, USAID Lebanon conducted two annual independent project evaluations. The USAID Mission undertook the final performance evaluation of the Agriculture Quality Control and Certification program and validated its successes. USAID Lebanon also performed the mid-term performance evaluation of the Developing Hydroponics Access to International Market program and used the findings and recommendations of the report to re-direct the program.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Building on the LAF's development of a five-year plan in calendar year 2010, coupled with the review of eight critical capabilities for the LAF under the JCR in FY 2011, there are mechanisms and metrics to gauge the rate and level of the LAF's progress in FY 2013. Embassy Beirut and Diplomatic Security/ATA, through liaison exchange and formal assessment and evaluation with the ISF, provided information needed to develop a country assistance plan in FY 2010. This plan now serves as the framework for identifying training needs and funding required through FY 2014. Survey responses from ISF trainees have a direct impact on program focus areas.

Mentoring the LAF through the JCR provides milestones and targets for the LAF to meet and clearly articulates the requirements for future budgetary requests. INCLE programs will continue to address the critical work of the ISF to combat destabilizing actors within Lebanon, especially in those areas controlled by Hizballah and within the Palestinian refugee camps. Greater acceptance of the competence and professionalism of the ISF within Lebanese society will be a major factor in evaluating effectiveness of the INL program and continued support. This will be measured through regular polling of Lebanese citizens.

Libya

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Since the 2011 revolution that ended the Qadhafi regime, U.S. assistance to Libya has focused on helping Libya transition to a peaceful and democratic state, in coordination with the United Nations and other international partners. During, and in the aftermath of the conflict, the United States committed approximately \$187.0 million to support the transition in Libya, primarily focused on urgent humanitarian and security sector needs. While there has been significant progress on the ground, including the first free and fair national elections in over four decades in July 2012, many challenges remain and one can expect outside support will continue to be needed, even as Libya is able to provide financing for its own development. It is critical that U.S. Government support for Libya's nascent democratic institutions continue, both to bolster the country's transition to democracy and to ensure the planners and perpetrators of the September attacks in Benghazi are brought to justice. The United States is committed to providing assistance that advances its two primary goals for Libya: first, supporting Libya's transition to a democratic country that is secure, peaceful, prosperous, and an active member of the international community contributing to regional and global stability; and second, enhancing the Libyan government's capacity to bring to justice those responsible for the Benghazi attacks. The FY 2014 request begins to reflect what will be an ongoing shift from immediate transition response to a more regular bilateral foreign assistance relationship.

In consultation with the interagency and Congress, the U.S. Government has developed clear and simple criteria for providing targeted assistance that takes considers its highest priorities for Libya and other foreign policy interests within the wider budget context. The FY 2014 request for Libya is based on U.S. core competencies, specific Libyan requests, and the level and focus of assistance from other international donor countries. This judicious and coordinated process identified the following key priority areas for U.S. support to the Government of Libya (GOL): accounting for and securing conventional weapons; building niche military capacities to address specific threats to Libya's sovereignty; strengthening counterterrorism cooperation; enhancing border security; advancing civil society and democratic governance; providing election support; and strengthening judicial capacity and rule of law.

In addition to the bilateral request, which is focused on security sector assistance, the FY 2014 request includes resources for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Middle East Regional Program to support the advancement of Libya's democratic transition, focusing on developing governance, justice, and security institutions to help stabilize Libya and protect the rights of all Libyans; supporting an emerging civil society and engaged citizenry; and promoting a transparent and open economy and expanded economic opportunity.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	5,396	*	5,940	544
Overseas Contingency Operations	3,000	*	-	-3,000
Economic Support Fund	3,000	*	-	-3,000
Enduring/Core Programs	2,396	*	5,940	3,544

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Military Education and Training	296	*	1,500	1,204
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	1,500	1,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,100	*	2,940	840

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds will educate and train Libyan security forces and create vital linkages between the United States and Libyan officers as Libya builds its national security forces from the ground up. IMET-funded courses and training events expose Libyan 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.

Key Intervention:

- FY 2014 funding will focus on continued border security, counterterrorism, and senior-level professional military education, including English language training, which is a critical precursor to courses on civil-military relations.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Libya's legal, security, and justice institutions are critical for bolstering the country's ongoing democratic transition and broader regional stability. The International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE) program will support the modernization and development of effective security and justice institutions in the Ministries of Interior and Justice. These funds will also be used to promote civil society's role in justice and security sector reform. Promoting rule of law supports broader U.S. Government priorities in Libya, including reducing the role of militias, protecting the rights of all Libyans, and securing the country's borders. INCLE programming will build on ongoing programs funded previously through the Middle East Response Fund and will be closely coordinated with other U.S. assistance programs in the justice and security sector.

Key Interventions:

- In FY 2014, approximately \$0.8 million of the INCLE program will be used to provide technical support to the Ministry of Interior (MOI) in the areas of police leadership, strategic planning, and curricula development in order to address the most urgent operational, personnel, and institutional development needs of the MOI.
- Approximately \$0.5 million will be used to assist the Ministry of Justice and civil society in enacting reform of prison and detention operations, consistent with international standards and best practices. This program will include supporting the role of civil society in criminal justice sector reform, including public oversight and accountability.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) program: The ATA program will help the GOL deal effectively with security challenges within its borders, defend against threats to national and regional stability, and deter terrorist operations across its borders and the region. The ATA program's strategic objectives for capacity building in Libya in FY 2014 will be informed by a planned assessment of the GOL's current capabilities, but initial efforts may focus on helping the GOL develop improved law enforcement investigative, critical incident management, and border security capacities, as well as counterterrorism leadership and management capacity.

Key Intervention:

- The FY 2014 request will support ATA training and related equipment to help the GOL detect, deter, and respond to terrorism, especially in the areas of investigations, critical incident management, border security, and leadership and management capacity.

Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD): FY 2014 Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Projects/Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWD) funds will support CWD programs in Libya that focus on demining and battle area clearance, as well as physical security and stockpile management of unsecured weapons and ammunition storage areas, disposition of damaged weapons systems and unstable ammunition, and preventing proliferation of conventional and advanced conventional weapons such as man-portable air defense systems.

Key Intervention:

- The FY 2014 request will support multifaceted CWD and physical security programs to reduce the threat of explosive remnants of war, prevent weapons proliferation, and continue capacity-building with the Libyan Mine Action Center and the GOL.

Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS): The EXBS program in FY 2014 will directly support Libyan government efforts to improve its strategic trade control system and strengthen the Libyan border enforcement agencies' ability to deter, detect, interdict, and prosecute transfers of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), WMD-related items, and conventional weapons. The EXBS program will also encourage interagency cooperation, and promote regional collaboration on combating the trafficking of illicit items.

Key Intervention:

- The FY 2014 EXBS request will provide training and equipment for strategic trade and border controls that serve to prevent illicit trafficking and unauthorized transfers of strategic goods, enhance interagency and regional coordination and cooperation, and improve border enforcement at Libya's land, air, and sea borders and ports of entry.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Post plans to conduct site visits and follow-up interviews to evaluate programs once they have become fully operational. Post conducted post-training interviews with a number of participants in FY 2010-funded DS/ATA programs for law enforcement officials prior to the start of the revolution in 2011.

EXBS program monitoring and evaluation is conducted by International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN) staff through the use of assessments, training evaluations, and the Rating Assessment Tool (RAT). The RAT methodology allows ISN to evaluate year-over-year EXBS progress in each partner country. A revised baseline assessment will be completed in 2013 and will allow ISN to determine additional weaknesses in Libya's strategic trade control system, ascertain effectiveness of prior bilateral EXBS assistance activities, and pinpoint areas where limited assistance dollars can achieve the greatest impact. ISN uses this information in consultation with embassies, regional bureaus, and other U.S. government agencies to derive the specific bilateral request level.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The GOL's positive response to targeted assistance programs supports the request for funds for these programs in FY 2014.

This is an historic opportunity to establish strong bilateral relationships in the above areas with the new Libya and programs are selected based on past experience with effective Libyan interlocutors.

Morocco

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Despite a slower pace of change in 2012, Morocco continues to take steps forward in pursuit of political reform, and the country remains a stable and strategic ally of the United States in North Africa. Significant regional unrest has not impacted the Government of Morocco's (GOM) deliberately paced implementation of its new constitution and its pursuit of ambitious plans for job creation, improved educational opportunities, and social inclusivity for women and youth. Achieving its reform goals is critical for the Moroccan Government if it is to maintain stability and ensure political inclusion of its large youth population. Organized protests continue to highlight corruption, poor socioeconomic conditions, limitations on freedom of expression, and general distrust of traditional political parties as major sources of political tension. Coupled with an unemployment rate of 35 percent among urban youth, discontent creates conditions that can risk leading to disaffection and violent extremism. With a strong emphasis on increasing the economic participation of youth as a development priority, U.S. assistance to Morocco focuses on helping the GOM eliminate the drivers of marginalization and political unrest. Strong support for Morocco's reforms in the areas of democracy, increased civic participation among marginalized groups, and improved economic and educational opportunities remains a central focus of U.S. assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	41,237	*	32,576	-8,661
Overseas Contingency Operations	7,500	*	-	-7,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,500	*	-	-7,500
Enduring/Core Programs	33,737	*	32,576	-1,161
Development Assistance	19,039	*	-	-19,039
Economic Support Fund	-	*	20,896	20,896
Foreign Military Financing	8,000	*	7,000	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	1,898	*	1,710	-188
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,500	*	1,500	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,300	*	1,470	-1,830

Economic Support Fund

Peace & Security Programs: FY 2014 funds will be used to counter violent extremism by targeting at-risk and disaffected youth susceptible to extremist ideology. Assistance aims to address social needs and prevent delinquency and recidivism. To ensure the sustainability of this crucial effort, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will develop the capacity of Moroccan civil society youth-serving organizations and relevant public institutions to engage with susceptible youth and to implement future programming.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$2.5 million to expand access to workforce preparation programs for school dropouts. Focused at the neighborhood level, programming helps at-risk youth improve their ability to seize economic opportunities, engage in community life and, most importantly, work collaboratively and constructively within mainstream society to address root causes of marginalization and discontent.

Democracy & Governance Programs: U.S. assistance will continue to support political reform efforts in Morocco that respond to the aspirations of its citizenry and ensure continued stability. After the Moroccan Spring and the Monarchy's corresponding reforms, civil society is mobilized and constitutionally empowered, political parties are eager to shed their sclerotic past, and key parts of the government are keen to meaningfully engage citizens in policy-making. By increasing the capacity of civil society and political parties to engage the government on behalf of citizens and, in turn, strengthening newly institutionalized mechanisms of civic participation in government decision-making, Morocco will be better situated to implement its reform agenda in a peaceful and sustainable fashion.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide approximately \$1.5 million to work with political parties to increase their engagement with citizens at the local level, develop and implement policies that meet citizens' needs and expectations, and strengthen the ability of women and youth to participate actively and play meaningful roles.
- Approximately \$4.4 million in U.S. assistance will help build the capacity and sustainability of Moroccan civil society organizations through direct support and active training and mentoring.
- Approximately \$1.0 million in FY 2014 funds will support the Moroccan Government in implementing key reforms such as government accountability and institutionalizing constitutionally-mandated mechanisms for citizen participation in the policy process.

Basic Education: Literacy and school completion rates among Moroccan youth remain among the lowest in the region and pose a serious impediment to employability, especially among school dropouts. U.S. assistance will support the GOM's efforts to address the school dropout crisis at the primary and middle school levels. USAID plans to integrate education programming to support a broader effort to counter violent extremism. Targeting pockets of low literacy and high numbers of school dropouts, programs will both expand access and improve the quality of education in target geographic areas.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$4.5 million in FY 2014 funding will be used to improve primary-grade reading skills within the formal and non-formal education systems, and expand access to education programming for school dropouts.

Economic Growth: Limited economic opportunities for the country's youth have resulted in an increased demand for reform. Morocco's youth (aged 15-29) represent 30 percent of the total population and 44 percent of the working population. This group has largely been excluded from the country's recent economic growth. Youth unemployment rates are troubling, estimated at 22 percent among males and 38 percent among females. The "youth bulge" is both a reality and challenge for the Moroccan economy, and less than half of the 300,000 jobs required for people entering the job market are created annually.

A combination of excessive bureaucratic red tape, high corporate tax rates, and a rigid labor code has resulted in the growth of the informal rather than formal sector in Morocco. The labor supply and demand gap is often cited as one of the main drivers of unemployment and a major constraint to business growth. The private sector is quick to point out that jobs exist, but the labor pool is poorly suited to meet

needs. Lacking rudimentary skills such as literacy and life skills, a growing proportion of youth are not only unemployed, but unemployable. Training institutes and career service programs do exist, but their coverage and quality are problematic.

To address these issues, U.S. assistance emphasizes the reinforcement of an integrated workforce development system to improve access to employment. In FY 2014, U.S. assistance will focus on areas such as facilitating the transition from education to work; helping the Government of Morocco upgrade its workforce planning; and forging public-private partnerships to reduce the mismatch between skills requirements of employers and potential employees.

Through this U.S. assistance, Morocco will realize a high performing, demand-driven workforce development system. Such a system will be capable of sustaining economic growth by providing businesses with more qualified, productive, and adaptable workers. The efforts will be conducted in close collaboration with the GOM, the private sector, and local cooperatives and associations. Activities will be designed and implemented to address specific challenges facing the youth population and women.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide approximately \$6.9 million to establish and reinforce comprehensive career development services and institutionalize soft skills training; and improve the environment for public-private partnerships and ensure well-functioning, sector-focused advisory boards to advocate for and take into account private sector employment needs.

Foreign Military Financing

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) supports Morocco's ability to partner with the United States on mutual regional security concerns such as participation in peacekeeping efforts and military exercises. As the Moroccan military continues its modernization process, FY 2014 FMF funds will increase U.S. - Moroccan military interoperability and provide the Moroccan Government with the necessary tools for peacekeeping initiatives and the promotion of regional stability. The GOM uses FMF to maintain existing U.S.-origin equipment, refurbish Excess Defense Articles, enhance logistics and maintenance capacity, and improve communications systems that are interoperable with the U.S. military. Sustainment of these systems ensures that the Moroccan military has the equipment necessary to engage, interact, and operate with U.S. armed forces.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$1.5 million to modernize of forces and replacement of obsolete material.
- FY 2014 funds will support the maintenance costs for U.S. origin equipment.

International Military Education and Training

The International Military Education and Training (IMET) program with Morocco has enjoyed remarkable success since its inception in 1963, resulting in the increased professionalism and modernization of the Moroccan Air Force. 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 are attending courses.

Building a strong professional military development program will continue to be the number one priority for the Moroccan military forces and the Moroccan IMET program.

Key Interventions:

- IMET funds will increase professional military education opportunities for Army and Navy personnel.
- FY 2014 funds will provide approximately \$0.8 million to increase English language opportunities through the procurement of two language laboratories for Ben Guerir Air Base, training additional English language instructors, and purchasing books and materials to support English language programs.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) supports Morocco's effort to modernize law enforcement and border security capabilities to counter the growing threat posed by transnational criminal organizations, and strengthen the capacity of law enforcement officials to collect and analyze forensic evidence. Programming will continue to improve Morocco's ability to combat transnational threats and strengthen the U.S.-Morocco security relationship.

FY 2014 funds will also support Morocco's improvement of the legal and criminal justice system. The program will focus on promoting best practices in prison management and training staff in prisons and juvenile detention facilities in order to counter the threat of extremism; supporting judicial reform efforts and training; strengthening justice-sector integrity and anticorruption efforts; and improving access to justice for the public and especially for youth.

FY 2012 actual levels include \$7.5 million INCLE Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO), allocated from the Middle East Response Fund, to capitalize on expanded opportunities to support Morocco's efforts in the criminal justice sector.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide approximately \$0.8 million to train Moroccan Customs, Gendarmerie and National Police on advanced crime scene investigations, including evidence collection and DNA analysis.
- Activities will help build the capacity of the Central Authority for the Prevention of Corruption to investigate charges of government corruption/malfeasance/misappropriation of funds.
- FY 2014 funds will continue a program for training and advising senior staff of the Directorate General for the Administration of Prisons and Reinsertion to improve the management and operations of Morocco's prison system.
- FY 2014 funds will provide approximately \$0.3 million to assist the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Youth and Sports to improve the administration of juvenile justice courts, and the operations of child protection centers.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

The United States, through the Antiterrorism Assistance program, is helping Morocco enhance its counterterrorism 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 played a key role in quickly identifying and apprehending the bomber who attacked a tourist café in Marrakesh in April 2011.

The Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS) program directly supports Morocco's efforts to comply with international obligations, including those under the 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, while contributing to the security interests of the international community at large. It helps 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. EXBS aims to improve the GOM's concrete and procedural capacities to interdict WMD that could be transported through Morocco's seaports and border crossings.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide targeted training at regional laboratories of the national police to improve cell phone forensics in order to share evidence with the national laboratory in Rabat.
- Activities will improve police leadership at the mid-career level through courses at the national police academy.
- FY 2014 funds will provide \$0.2 million for technical assistance on drafting laws and regulations that strengthen Morocco's legal framework for trade and border-related controls.
- U.S.-funded programs will provide training to law enforcement and licensing personnel to improve port of entries processing.
- U.S. assistance will provide border control equipment to enhance the GOM's capacity to prevent WMD proliferation, dual-use transfers, and transfers of conventional weapons.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

As the single largest U.S. assistance entity in Morocco, the five-year, \$698.0 million Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact with Morocco has focused on poverty reduction through targeted investments in agriculture, fisheries, and enterprise creation. MCC-funded programs have concentrated on increasing productivity in high potential sectors through investments in fruit tree productivity and small-scale fisheries. Additional investments in microenterprise financial services, business skills, literacy, and vocational training are supporting small-business growth in these sectors. USAID programs that work to improve the business enabling environment, improve agribusiness and agriculture, and improve literacy are linked to and support these efforts. The MCC Compact with Morocco will conclude with projects slated to finish in calendar year 2013. In December 2012, the MCC Board of Directors selected Morocco as eligible to develop their second compact. Discussions about what projects will address the country's binding constraints to economic growth will begin shortly.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Performance Management Plans (PMPs) and Data Quality Analyses continue to be updated as the political, economic, and social environment shifts. Semiannual, Mission-wide portfolio reviews, regular monitoring visits to field locations and standing meetings with implementing partners help activity managers identify successes and challenges in meeting targets. Evaluation reports, audit findings, portfolio reviews and PMP indicator tracking inform Mission management of results and allow for necessary adjustments in implementation. These evaluations informed FY 2014 budget and planning decisions. Lessons learned through the evaluation of the USAID Improving the Business Climate in Morocco and Integrated Agriculture and Agribusiness programs helped the Mission focus and concentrate its future activities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Recently completed evaluations of political party programming, early grade reading statistics and the impact of completed business enabling environment activities are informing decisions on future programmatic direction.

Internal and external mid-term evaluations and summative evaluations continue to highlight lessons learned and best practices and inform budget decisions.

A recent audit and evaluation of two USAID economic growth programs revealed both successes and challenges in various program components and provided recommendations in the field of business environment and commercial law, which are being considered in the formulation of the new Country Development and Cooperation Strategy. Audit and evaluation recommendations resulted in changes to program scope and budget realignments. Lessons learned focused on improving communications between the implementing partner and beneficiary, developing consistent and clear PMPs, and managing expectations of beneficiaries. USAID is also using evaluation findings to identify areas where assistance is most effective in an effort to streamline future development activities.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Throughout the implementation process, activity managers and Mission management use performance data to inform technical, budget, and management decisions. Based on recent audits, evaluations, and performance monitoring, the United States will focus programs around key priorities in FY 2014 with an increased use of host country organizations in implementation of development activities.

Oman

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Oman remains a firm American ally in a region critical to U.S. national security interests. U.S. foreign assistance helps Oman protect shipping lanes in the vital Strait of Hormuz (through which passes half the world's exported oil), maintain a credible military able to defend its sovereignty, train with U.S. forces, and modernize military facilities to help ensure their readiness. Assistance also supports Oman's efforts to secure its long coastline and land borders from terrorist elements and other criminals, as well as from the entry or transit of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) and their components. U.S. security interests in Iran, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Somalia, and Yemen demonstrate the importance of a strong and stable Oman.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	11,138	*	11,000	-138
Foreign Military Financing	8,000	*	8,000	-
International Military Education and Training	1,638	*	2,000	362
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	*	1,000	-500

Foreign Military Financing

U.S. assistance will increase Oman's ability to maintain a credible military capable of defending its sovereignty and operating with U.S. forces, modernize its military facilities to help ensure their readiness, and protect its shipping lanes in the vital Strait of Hormuz and elsewhere. Assistance will also be used for the acquisition of U.S.-sourced defense equipment and associated training. Recent years indicate an increasing cycle of threats in the region, including piracy, Iran's destabilizing influence, and terrorism. U.S. assistance will strengthen Oman's efforts to protect its 1200-mile coastline and land borders from these threats. Funds will provide enhanced night vision capability for land and coastal forces, electronic surveillance equipment, which aids in the development and sharing of a strategic and operational Common Operating Picture. Given the scope of the security challenges Oman faces and its resource constraints, U.S. Foreign Military Financing (FMF) remains integral to Oman's ability to respond to regional security threats.

Key Interventions:

- FMF -funded efforts of approximately \$5 million will include the provision of equipment and training for monitoring and control of maritime borders, including electronic surveillance of territorial waters, maritime patrol of waterways, and interception/interdiction of suspect vessels and individuals.

International Military Education and Training

U.S. assistance for military education and training bolsters Omani interagency cooperation on security matters. It covers a broad range of areas, primarily professional military education, including maritime operations, English language instruction, and technical and logistics issues. U.S.-funded training increases Oman's value as a military partner by enhancing interoperability and coordination with U.S. forces; the engagement highlights the importance of a strong, cooperative relationship with the

U.S. and reinforces democratic principles of civilian control of the military. The education and training exposes Omanis to U.S. military values and helps to ensure common tactics, techniques, procedures and interoperability to advance U.S. objectives in the region. Oman sends senior officers to this training, many of whom occupy high positions in Oman's armed forces.

Key Interventions:

- International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds in the amount of \$0.9 million will be used to directly support professional military education and training, mobile training teams, and English language training for Omani forces, to include seats at two of the U.S. military's premier Senior Service Colleges – the National Defense University and the Army War College.
- IMET funding of \$1.1 million will fund training for Omani forces on recently acquired U.S.-made weapons systems, English language courses, and various other capacity building exercises and programs. (\$1.1 million)

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

U.S. assistance aids Oman's efforts to counter ship-borne threats by supporting a strategic trade control system in Oman and providing practical training related to customs enforcement and counter smuggling. FY 2014 funds will provide training and equipment for Omani police/customs to improve their inspection/detection capabilities, assist in developing both a risk analysis and national targeting system; and provide technical support for the adoption and implementation of a comprehensive export control list and related licensing regulations.

Key Interventions:

- Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) funds of approximately \$0.6 million will be used to conduct training courses with the Omani military, Royal Oman Police-Coast Guard, and Royal Oman Police-Customs officials in drug interdiction, human smuggling and trafficking in persons, and the transit of terrorist elements and materiel through the country.
- EXBS funds in the amount of approximately \$0.4 million will be used to obtain night observation devices and specialized visual and electronic inspection equipment for use by the Omani Coast Guard and Omani Customs. Approximately \$0.1 million of EXBS funds will also be used to host subject-matter experts in the field of strategic trade control, targeting, and risk management.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The FY 2014 FMF program request reflects Omani security forces' needs in confronting the current and evolving maritime threat. In FY 2013, Forward Looking Infrared Radars were procured to increase maritime surveillance capabilities. Building on that capacity in FY 2014, Oman intends to procure specialized patrol craft capable of monitoring and interdicting suspected smugglers and other maritime vessels of interest. Going forward, Oman hopes to increase its coastal surveillance capability by procuring land, marine and airborne sensors with the aim of providing better situational awareness of all maritime activity along Oman's 1,200-mile coast.

The FY 2014 IMET program represents Oman's desires to increase its military educational capacity. In FY 2013, Oman used the IMET funds to procure seats at the prestigious National and Army War Colleges as well as an abundance of English language and other specialized, military training classes. In FY 2014, Oman intends to follow up on its War College success and requests additional National War College seats as well as seats at the Air War College. Because of large Foreign Military Sales purchases in FY 2012 and 2013 of F-16 aircraft and a Ground Based Air Defense System, Oman intends to use its FY 2014 IMET

funds in direct support of these procurements to ensure that military personnel training on these systems are proficient in English as well as capable of operating effectively with US forces.

EXBS programming has equipped Omani border and security officials with increased capability and skills to identify and interdict items of WMDs and their delivery systems, if there would be an attempt to ship them to or through Oman. Specifically, programming has raised the capacity of Omani border and security officials to use sophisticated electronic inspection equipment to identify cargo and ship-borne threats to both Oman and the United States. In FY 2014, equipment donations and associated training will enable Oman Customs to quickly identify and categorize radioactive substances, allowing transit of legitimate shipments, e.g., medical isotopes, while enabling seizure of illicit material.

Saudi Arabia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Saudi Arabia is focused on International Military Education and Training (IMET), which serves to advance U.S. and Saudi common strategic interests. This assistance seeks to deepen bilateral security cooperation with Saudi Arabia by encouraging Saudi military officers to pursue training in the United States. These 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 protect critical infrastructure and key air and shipping routes. A minimal U.S. investment through IMET serves to encourage large numbers of Saudi military officers to pursue training in the United States, deepening bilateral security cooperation and improving Saudi interoperability and performance when working with the U.S. military to employ U.S. systems. This small investment in the bilateral relationship pays huge dividends in Saudi Arabia’s large investments in training and purchasing of U.S. manufactured defense articles, including the recent \$30.0 billion purchase of F-15 fighter jets.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	9	*	10	1
International Military Education and Training	9	*	10	1

International Military Education and Training

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 Sales training rate as an IMET recipient country. Allocating modest IMET funding encourages Saudi Arabia’s continued participation in U.S. military education and training programs. Further, lower per-capita training costs result in many more U.S.-trained Saudis for a fixed training budget, and having more U.S.-trained Saudis enhances interoperability with U.S. forces; promotes military professionalism and respect for human rights; builds Saudi defensive capacities; and ensures the current strong, cooperative political/military relationship between American and Saudi military officers will continue into the future.

The continuation of IMET in any amount allows the Saudi military to increase its return for value in each of its military modernization programs. This is particularly important in the coming years as the United States advances military modernization initiatives with Saudi forces, including (but not limited to) military upgrades to Patriot systems and F-15 forces, expansion of the Navy’s eastern fleet, and the Saudi Arabian National Guard’s (SANG) standing up of a rotary aviation wing.

Key Intervention:

- IMET allocation will be used for a course focused on defense resource management.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

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 our continued security cooperation.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Minimal IMET funding has helped expand Saudi-financed military training. In turn, bilateral security cooperation is strong, and the SCOs attached to the U.S. Embassy in Riyadh (e.g., Office of Program Management, Saudi Arabian National Guard (SANG), and the U.S. Military Training Mission continue to develop mature partnerships with Saudi counterparts. IMET funding has successfully helped improve cooperation and interoperability.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The United States continues to advise the SANG and Ministry of Defense on how to match their performance to a doctrine tailored to the specific threats Saudi Arabia faces.

Tunisia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance supports Tunisia in laying a foundation for political stability and economic prosperity that strengthens civil society, empowers youth, and solidifies the foundation of democracy. This assistance serves as an important demonstration of the United States' enduring commitment to the people of Tunisia in support of their transition to a democracy that aims to provide equal opportunity and dignity for all citizens. Since Tunisia's January 14, 2011 revolution, the United States has committed more than \$350.0 million in foreign assistance resources to support three key areas: ensuring a secure and peaceful Tunisia, enhancing economic stabilization and opportunity, and supporting transparent and accountable governance. This includes \$100.0 million in FY 2012 Economic Support Fund (ESF) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) to pay directly debt that Tunisia owed the World Bank and African Development Bank, allowing the Government of Tunisia to accelerate economic growth and job creation; and a U.S. guarantee to sovereign bonds that the Tunisian government issued to raise funds to support its stabilization and economic reform plans.

Since the fall of the Ben Ali regime, Tunisia has taken important steps in its transition. The October 2011 Constituent Assembly elections were broadly recognized as fair, transparent, and credible, and were followed by an orderly transition of power. The Tunisian Constituent Assembly completed a second draft of the constitution and passed legislation to establish an electoral management body to oversee elections in 2013. Tunisia's transition, as with all transitions, is not without challenges. As it addresses domestic political and economic reform, the Tunisian government is also grappling with the heightened risks of cross-border and domestic terrorism. Porous borders and recent security incidents highlight the need to help Tunisia improve the ability of its security forces to mitigate and respond to extremist threats.

The FY 2014 request supports Tunisia's near-term priorities while continuing to lay the foundation for its mid- to long-term democratic and economic development. The United States is prioritizing programming and engagement that directly addresses Tunisia's urgent security needs. Only with an adequate capacity to mitigate domestic and foreign threats, and protect Tunisians and foreigners, can Tunisia foster an environment conducive for progress on the political transition and economic growth and job creation. Specifically, the FY 2014 request includes funding to build upon critical programs, initiated after the Tunisian revolution, that enhance U.S.-Tunisian engagement on security cooperation, internal security and criminal justice sector reform, civil society and governance support, and critical economic development policy reforms.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	89,337	*	61,780	-27,557
Overseas Contingency Operations	64,500	*	-	-64,500
Economic Support Fund	30,000	*	-	-30,000
Foreign Military Financing	12,000	*	-	-12,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	22,500	*	-	-22,500
Enduring/Core Programs	24,837	*	61,780	36,943

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	5,000	*	30,000	25,000
Foreign Military Financing	17,500	*	20,000	2,500
International Military Education and Training	1,837	*	2,300	463
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	8,000	8,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	*	1,480	980

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	89,337	*	61,780	-27,557
Tunisia Enterprise Fund	20,000	*	20,000	-
Economic Support Fund	20,000	*	20,000	-
Other	69,337	*	41,780	-27,557
Economic Support Fund	15,000	*	10,000	-5,000
Foreign Military Financing	29,500	*	20,000	-9,500
International Military Education and Training	1,837	*	2,300	463
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	22,500	*	8,000	-14,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	*	1,480	980

Economic Support Fund

Enhancing Economic Stabilization and Opportunity: Recognizing that the Tunisian revolution was sparked by the real and perceived inability of many Tunisians to improve their socio-economic standing, U.S. assistance programs focus on increasing economic, income generation and employment opportunities, particularly for youth, women, and those living in the interior parts of the country where many feel socioeconomically marginalized by the former regime. The economy, which has started a slow recovery, has yet to return to pre-revolution strength. Unemployment is high and frustration with poor economic growth and job creation continues to spur civil unrest, particularly in the country's under-served interior. The FY 2012 Actual includes \$30.0 million in ESF OCO, allocated from the Middle East Response Fund (MERF), which funded \$20.0 million for the first-year capitalization of the Tunisian-American Enterprise Fund (TAEF); and, \$10.0 million to support a workforce development scholarships program for Tunisian youth. The FY 2014 bilateral request includes planned additional funding for those multi-year programs.

Key Interventions:

- The USAID-managed TAEF will foster stronger investment ties between Tunisia and the United States, leverage other investors, and help Tunisians launch small-and-medium enterprises that will be engines of long-term growth. The FY 2014 request includes \$20 million to support the third-year capitalization of the TAEF.
- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Information and Communications Technology (ICT) sector development project positions Tunisia's ICT sector as a catalyst for private-sector growth and job creation. The project provides training and support to thousands of

Tunisians across several skill sets using job-placement initiatives while improving the overall business environment for ICT firms, and helping expand the ICT sector. The FY 2014 Request includes \$4.0 million to support the fourth-year implementation of this multi-year program initiated from FY 2011 ESF from the MERF.

- The FY 2014 request includes \$1.0 million to continue USAID's joint work with the U.S.-Overseas Private Investment Company (OPIC) on developing Tunisia's franchising sector and providing Tunisians with access to credit programs provided through an OPIC franchising facility.
- The FY 2014 request includes \$1.4 million to continue programs that strengthen and expand linkages between U.S. and Tunisian higher education institutions, especially in fields critical to the growth of Tunisia's economy. This initiative helps young Tunisians develop the professional and leadership skills needed to be competitive in the marketplace.

Supporting Transparent and Accountable Governance: The success of Tunisia's transition depends significantly on its ability to develop mechanisms for government transparency and accountability as well as the development of thriving civil society and media sectors. In FY 2014, U.S. assistance will continue to bolster efforts that strengthen the role of civil society and enhance civic participation in the political process; develop the professional capacity of the media sector; support a free and fair electoral process; and promote an inclusive transitional justice process. U.S. assistance will focus on fostering dialogue between civil society and the Tunisian government and will emphasize the role of youth, women, and/or minorities.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$0.7 million for the expansion of programs that foster deeper engagement with civil society throughout the country by providing direct support, technical assistance, capacity building, and support for the development of civil society networks.
- U.S. assistance will include \$0.3 million to fund programs that strengthen political processes, competition, and consensus-building.

Foreign Military Financing

The aftermath of the revolution, coupled with the degraded capability of the Interior Ministry, left Tunisian borders more vulnerable to outside infiltration of terrorists and affected the Tunisian Government's ability to identify and defend against internal and external threats. The Tunisian military, in addition to its national defense responsibilities, also took on a role in providing internal security; the United States anticipates the responsibility for internal security will transition to the Tunisian Interior by FY 2014. Crucial to this effort is the apolitical and professional Tunisian military, which plays an important role in supporting the transition and which continues to develop its capabilities to apprehend terrorist elements, improve border security, and combat smuggling. Continued assistance will strengthen these capabilities. In FY 2014, Foreign Military Financing (FMF) will support the Tunisian military's capacity to apprehend indigenous and transnational terrorist elements, improve border security, and combat smuggling. This assistance will help the Tunisian military keep its aging U.S. equipment operational and support improved capabilities in the areas of intelligence, surveillance, border security, and reconnaissance.

Key Interventions:

- The FY 2014 request includes \$5.0 million to support previously provided U.S.-origin equipment, such as wheeled vehicles, fast boats, airborne infrared and ground-based radars, and unmanned aerial vehicles. This support will maintain and improve Tunisia's ability to detect, identify, and defeat extremists rapidly, as they enter Tunisia or transit its territory.
- The FY 2014 request also includes \$5.0 million for aircraft engine overhauls. Throughout the process of political transition, Tunisian helicopters have been a mainstay of the military's border and

internal security efforts. Continued high tempo operations have increased the operational wear-and-tear on these aircraft. These funds will help ensure that Tunisia can maintain this vital capability.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (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 are attending courses. The firm but appropriate response by Tunisia's military to the myriad of security related challenges since the revolution illustrates the likelihood of a successful IMET program.

Key Interventions:

- Tunisia continues to expand the use of English in its forces, and to send large numbers of soldiers to train in the United States. The FY 2014 request includes \$0.1 million to support an in-house English language training program to ensure IMET training participants have language skills to effectively engage in activities.
- The FY 2014 IMET request includes \$0.6 million to support technical training focused on border security, counterterrorism, and intelligence.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Under Ben Ali, Tunisian criminal justice institutions existed to protect the regime, shield it from scrutiny, and allow it to profit from corruption and criminal activity. Police and prison officials relied on intimidation and coercion to enforce order, while prosecutors and judges followed instructions from the ruling party. A range of repressive legal codes and decrees were used to stifle opposition; those laws remain in effect, although the current government is not actively enforcing them. Reform of criminal justice institutions and related laws is needed to reorient mandates, cultures, and methods of operation. Post-revolution Tunisia is eager for reform; however, Tunisian government personnel lack the capacity to design and manage legal and institutional reform processes. Tunisia is seeking assistance to help reorient the criminal justice sector and its police forces from a culture of regime protection to one of citizen support. In support of this goal, the United States signed an agreement in September 2012 formalizing its commitment to help Tunisia undertake critical steps to reform, train, and equip Tunisia's security services.

The FY 2012 Actual level includes \$22.5 million in International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE) OCO, allocated from the Middle East Response Fund, to meet pressing requirements towards rebuilding the Tunisian Interior Ministry forces' capacity with training, equipment, and technical assistance. INCLE funding in FY 2014 builds upon these initiatives and the bilateral relationship established by the September 2012 Letter of Agreement between the United States and Tunisia to support Tunisia's efforts to establish more transparent, accountable, and effective criminal justice institutions. Key partners include the Ministry of Interior (MOI), Ministry of Justice (MOJ), and MOJ Directorate General of Prisons and Rehabilitation (DGPR).

Key Interventions:

- The FY 2014 request includes \$7.0 million to support the continuation of initiatives to assist the police in becoming more responsive and accountable to the public; enhance the Tunisian government's capacity to design and implement sustainable institutional reforms; and enable the prison service to manage prisons and detention centers in a safe, secure, and humane manner. This

may include training, the provision of equipment, and technical assistance to Tunisian MOI forces and DGPR officials to help build their capacity to provide security throughout Tunisia in a manner that respects human rights and serves the citizenry.

- The United States will also support efforts to implement meaningful and sustainable reforms in the MOI to re-orient the police to a citizen-centered mission, and to assist the DGPR to implement direct supervision and improved offender management. Law enforcement and prisons projects will support an inclusive reform program that addresses oversight and management, field operations, and basic and specialized functions.
- The FY 2014 request also includes \$1.0 million to fund the continuation of projects that enhance the capabilities of the judiciary, prosecutorial service, defense bar, in partnership with civil society. Projects may include training, the provision of equipment, and technical assistance to the MOJ and other key actors in the Tunisian justice sector. Projects will also support efforts to enhance the professionalism, independence, and accountability of the judiciary in order to build its capacity to prosecute and adjudicate crimes.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Only with an adequate capacity to protect against domestic and foreign threats can Tunisia foster an environment conducive for progress on the political transition and economic growth and job creation. With FY 2014 Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) funding, the United States will support efforts to bolster counterterrorism (CT) and enhance border security capabilities of the Tunisian government and armed forces.

Key Interventions:

- The Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) program will help Tunisia deal effectively with security challenges, to defend against threats to national and regional stability, and to deter terrorist operations across borders and regions. The FY 2014 request includes \$1.0 million to further train, advise, mentor, and equip Tunisian CT law enforcement in developing leadership and management, maintaining border security, and building law enforcement investigative capabilities.
- The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program will facilitate further engagement with Tunisia to work on enhancing Tunisia's border security. The FY 2014 request includes \$0.5 million to support capacity-building activities, including training and equipment donation to enhance Tunisia's capabilities to detect, identify, and interdict illicit trafficking in items of proliferation concern.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The bulk of allocated FMF is being committed to the maintenance and repair of existing U.S.-origin equipment. The key mechanism for evaluation of financial performance is the Financial Management Review (FMR) conducted annually by the Embassy, the Defense Security Cooperation Agency, and the Tunisian Ministry of Defense. The Joint Military Commission and the Annual Planning Conference provide broader insight into the effectiveness of U.S. assistance as it relates to U.S. strategic objectives.

ESF projects managed by USAID will report on performance indicators annually and develop additional evaluation criteria, as necessary, in consultation with the Department of State.

INCLE program monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will be conducted through direct observation by Department of State staff; qualitative and quantitative surveys; impact evaluations; and specific, measureable monitoring and evaluation provisions contained in implementing agreements, including the

Letter of Agreement with the Government of Tunisia. The long-term officer from the Department of State's Bureau for International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement Affairs to be stationed at Embassy Tunis will hold regular discussions with Tunisian government officials on the progress and impact of INCLE programming.

NADR/EXBS program M&E is conducted by the Department of State through the use of assessments, training evaluations, agreements with partner countries, and the Rating Assessment Tool (RAT). The RAT uses a 419-point survey that assesses a given country's licensing, enforcement, and industry outreach capabilities and nonproliferation regime adherence practices to derive country-specific scores.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The FMR process provided information to inform budget and programmatic choices for FY 2012 and beyond. FY 2014 FMF will continue to support existing U.S.-origin equipment, enhance border security and counterterrorism capabilities, and upgrade and modernize existing U.S.-origin equipment.

The United States, led by the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) in coordination with the African Development Bank, has worked closely with the Tunisians on identifying primary constraints to economic growth in Tunisia. Having completed this joint U.S.-Tunisian analysis in September 2012, the MCC is now planning to design a Threshold program to address these constraints through policy and institutional reform. The FY 2014 ESF request complements these efforts by targeting job creation initiatives, supporting the development of Tunisia's information and communications technology sectors, investing in education, and providing support to significantly invest in small-and-medium enterprises and provide capital to budding entrepreneurs.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Tunisia's FMF is used to maintain a baseline sustainability of U.S.-origin equipment with spare parts and maintenance services to ensure the Tunisian Armed Forces are combat-capable.

The EXBS RAT methodology allows the Department of State to evaluate year-over-year progress in each partner country. In prior years, these assessment and evaluation activities allowed the Department of State to determine vulnerabilities in each partner country's strategic trade control system; ascertain effectiveness of prior bilateral EXBS assistance activities; and pinpoint areas where limited assistance dollars can achieve the greatest impact. ISN used this information in consultations with embassies, regional bureaus, and other U.S. government agencies to derive the specific bilateral request level.

West Bank and Gaza

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The achievement of a negotiated two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is a core U.S. national security objective which is central to American interests in the Middle East. The U.S. Government (USG) pursues this foreign policy objective along two tracks: 1) working with both parties to create the conditions necessary for resuming direct talks on a negotiated settlement to the conflict; and 2) supporting Palestinian institution building through which a future state will possess the capacity to govern, provide services, and ensure security and stability within its borders and also with regional neighbors.

To bolster this two-track approach and in line with Palestinian Authority (PA) strategic goals and objectives, the U.S. foreign assistance program supports the development of PA institutional capacity to deliver quality services; improves security conditions on the ground while reinforcing Palestinian respect for the rule of law; fosters the conditions for a strong private sector-driven economy; aids the development of quality health and education services; provides critical infrastructure programming to improve water, sanitation, and road networks; meets humanitarian assistance needs; and provides direct budget support to the PA to ensure its ongoing fiscal viability. By continuing to support the development of public and private institutions, enhanced law enforcement and security, local and national governance systems, service standards in health and education, trade and commerce regulation, PA budget stability, and key infrastructure networks, USG programming contributes to the overall stability and security of the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	510,256	*	440,000	-70,256
Economic Support Fund	395,699	*	370,000	-25,699
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	100,000	*	70,000	-30,000
P.L. 480 Title II	14,557	*	-	-14,557

Economic Support Fund

Democracy Programs: The viability of a future Palestinian state rests upon a foundation of improved governance in the West Bank and Gaza. The PA is committed to building the capacity of public institutions that promote improved service delivery, civic engagement, rule of law, and democratic practices. As a result, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) supports improvements in governance structures; strengthens the Palestinian judicial system; further develops rule of law and human rights processes; encourages civil society participation in public decision-making; and ensures a more transparent dialogue between the government and the citizens of a future Palestinian state. These interventions are designed to bolster confidence in the PA and contribute to continued stability in the region.

USAID programs will build upon USAID's successful partnership with the PA to build the capacity of targeted institutions by improving citizen service delivery through internal process improvements, refurbishing customer service facilities, and supporting the development and modernization of

governance rules and regulations. Rule of law programming will strengthen PA justice sector institutions through professional training, improved justice facilities, and enhanced legal and civic education. USAID programming related to the civil court systems is complemented by the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) work with the public prosecutors. USAID support to Palestinian civil society organizations (CSOs) will continue as they are a critical element of effective public discourse. Finally, USAID will assist municipalities to improve local capacity and service delivery capabilities.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of approximately \$25.0 million will include programs to build the capacity of PA ministries to provide and sustain key citizen services.
- U.S.-funded programs will also strengthen the policy processes of the PA to enhance governance effectiveness.
- FY 2014 funding will provide technical assistance and training to newly-elected municipal officials, developing their capacity to deliver services more effectively.
- U.S. assistance will train legal professionals to improve the quality of justice sector institutions.
- Programs funded by the \$25.0 million will improve civic participation in the formal decision-making processes.
- U.S.-funded programs will empower rural women, the disabled, and other traditionally marginalized groups to increase their engagement with the PA.
- FY 2014 funds will conduct public education campaigns to promote improvements in the rule of law and service delivery capacity of the PA.
- U.S. assistance will support other activities to ensure broad and inclusive participation of all citizens in the electoral and political processes.

Health Programs: The PA Ministry of Health (MOH) has demonstrated a strong commitment to improving the health status of Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza. As a result of this commitment and with the assistance of the international community, the MOH is in the process of upgrading the health system to improve equity, sustainability, and quality of the services available. Although the PA works to ensure that it better addresses the basic health needs of the Palestinian people, gaps in health services threaten the socioeconomic development and security of the West Bank and Gaza. These service gaps, particularly the health system's capacity to manage the chronic diseases now prevalent among the population, mean that thousands of Palestinian patients continue to be referred to critical health care facilities in Israel, Jordan, and Egypt to receive the care they need, making treatment less accessible for patients and extremely expensive for the PA.

USAID programs will strengthen service delivery in Palestinian public and nongovernmental organization (NGO) health facilities, expand community-based health initiatives, improve the prevention and treatment of priority public health problems (non-communicable diseases in particular), and build capacity of the central MOH to manage the healthcare system as a whole, including workforce, health information, health planning, and other key governance functions.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of approximately \$10.0 million will include programs to strengthen MOH institutions to enhance their capacity to oversee an effective and sustainable healthcare system, focusing on health workforce planning and management, systematic improvements to the primary health care system, and an increased emphasis on use of comprehensive health information systems for clinical and population-level decision-making.
- FY 2014 funding will improve service delivery by better equipping the primary healthcare workers to prevent, detect and manage chronic diseases, and by expanding key services at nongovernmental

hospitals that the PA uses as referral centers for complex care, thus reducing the number of patients requiring referrals to more expensive international health facilities.

- U.S. assistance will also conduct social mobilization and public education campaigns to provide accurate and timely health information to the Palestinian public, both to encourage healthy behaviors and to engage them in the MOH's decision-making processes.

Water Programs: The U.S. Government will fund the development of water and sanitation infrastructure which improves access to reliable water sources, upgrades sanitation services, and reduces the pressure inefficient agriculture places on potable water resources. Since 2002, USAID investments in the water sector have been designed to expand access to potable water to hundreds of thousands of Palestinian families, making key contributions towards achieving regional stability and advancing Middle East peace, while improving the operation and financing of such services to reduce overall dependency on donor funding. Palestinian per capita water consumption in the West Bank is approximately 70.0 liters (18.4 gallons) per day, which is 25-30 percent of the consumption rates in Israel. Based on the PA Central Bureau of Census and Statistics, nearly five percent of Palestinian households remain unconnected to the water network, creating dependency on water purchased from tanker trucks, which is less sanitary and can cost up to 400 percent more than piped water. Agriculture consumes at least 65 percent of freshwater resources, while only contributing three to four percent to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The situation in the wastewater sector remains dire: only 25-35 percent of wastewater created by Palestinians in the West Bank is collected; less than three percent of all wastewater is treated; and raw sewage continues to flow into dry riverbeds. The volume of untreated sewage has increased substantially over the last 15 years due to an overall increase in the population. Sustainable and effectively maintained water resources for Palestinians are critical to Palestinians and Israelis alike.

USAID programs address these challenges by working to increase sustainable access to safe drinking water through the installation of water transmission lines; water distribution lines; construction of water reservoirs; introduction of technology to make water-use more efficient; and drilling sustainable new wells. USAID water programs will develop new (or reused) water resources while reducing water loss from aging transmission and distribution lines and expanding the focus operation and maintenance activities. USAID will also expand program interventions to alleviate chronic sanitation programs throughout the West Bank. Programs will focus on reducing contamination of underground aquifers, improving the living conditions of local communities, and rehabilitating environmentally hazardous sewage systems. Finally, USAID will explore new technologies to treat wastewater in urban areas and promote the reuse of wastewater in agriculture, with a focus on maximizing sustainability of resources.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$40.0 million will include programs to increase access to drinking water by installing or upgrading internal water networks, water connection systems, water distribution and transmission lines, and water reservoirs.
- U.S.-funded programs will upgrade sewage lines to help prevent the flow of raw sewage into riverbeds and contamination of aquifers.
- The FY 2014 funding of \$40.0 will also pursue innovative solutions that reduce contamination of surface and underground water sources.
- U.S. assistance will improve management of water facilities through the provision of operation and maintenance services.
- FY 2014 funds will expand water-saving technology and management techniques, while improving agricultural practices to achieve a stronger return on GDP for water use.

Education and Youth: With U.S. assistance, the PA has made a number of improvements in recent years in essential service delivery to the approximately four million Palestinians that reside in the West Bank

and Gaza. Despite these gains, however, a number of challenges remain. Positive sector indicators such as an enrollment rate of 97 percent in basic education, gender parity, and an adult literacy rate of approximately 94 percent rely almost entirely on donor support to provide both basic operating costs and financing for school construction and renovation. This donor dependence is an inherent vulnerability to the long term sustainability of the PA's basic education reforms to date. U.S. assistance in this sector will help improve the quality and relevance of the education system at all levels, ensuring that the educational needs of the most vulnerable populations are also addressed. USAID programs, which are designed to promote values of tolerance and inclusivity, will also support the PA Ministry of Education's efforts to upgrade the qualifications of its in-service teachers and will build the capacities of Ministry departments involved in both school management and the training/certification of PA teachers. Programs will also improve access to and the quality of education in the most underserved areas of the West Bank and East Jerusalem.

The unemployment rate hovers around 18 percent in the West Bank, 32 percent in Gaza, and is higher in both areas for youths between the ages of 20 and 24. Formal higher educational institutions fail to provide students with marketable, professional skills. USAID programs will provide capacity building for youth-serving institutions, employability and entrepreneurship training, and social and civic engagement programs for young people between the ages of 14 and 29. Programs will promote youth leadership and better prepare young people to enter the workforce by focusing on training and skill building specifically tailored to the local marketplace.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$9.5 million will include programs to improve access to and the quality of education in the most underserved areas of the West Bank and East Jerusalem by not only constructing and renovating schools but also providing training and educational resources, extracurricular activities, and career counseling.
- U.S.-funded programs will also support partnerships between universities in the West Bank and the United States to improve the critical skills of Palestinian teachers, and provide Palestinian university graduates with the opportunity to pursue Masters'-level educational opportunities at U.S. higher education institutions.
- FY 2014 funds will build capacities of Ministry departments involved in policy development and training as it relates to upgrading the status of the teaching profession and school management and oversight in the West Bank.
- U.S. assistance will also support local universities to help improve the teaching quality and to better ensure that courses link to the needs of the marketplace.
- U.S.-funded programs will provide employment and entrepreneurship training and skill building to better enable students to find employment and improve their life options.
- The \$9.5 million amount will also support capacity building for youth-serving institutions, employability and entrepreneurship training, and social and civic engagement programs. These programs will promote youth leadership and better prepare young people to enter the marketplace.
- The FY 2014 request will build partnerships between Palestinian Vocational Training Centers and international professional associations, as well as between U.S. and Palestinian universities and educational institutions, to encourage the exchange of best practices.

Social Assistance/Direct Budget Support: The USG anticipates a continuing need for direct budget assistance to the PA for FY 2014. This support is expected to follow the existing model of paying down PA debt to eligible and vetted creditors or suppliers of consumer commodities. U.S. support of the PA in this manner, which is a critical stabilizing factor within the PA fiscal environment, leverages additional financial support from international donors and improved PA fiscal management, including increased revenue collection. In addition to direct budget support, social assistance programming will develop

infrastructure projects which have been prioritized at the community level. A particular programmatic focus will be construction or renovation of community infrastructure serving vulnerable populations in the West Bank.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide direct budget support to the PA to pay down commercial debt in line with past contributions.
- U.S.-funded programs will construct or renovate clinics, hospitals, schools, and other community infrastructure based on a community-driven development model.

Economic Growth: The development of a sustainable, private-sector driven economy is fundamental to the long-term success of a viable Palestinian state. Despite strong growth in recent years, inflation-adjusted per capita GDP is only now near the 1999 level. The unemployment rate for the West Bank and Gaza has risen dramatically – from 12 percent in 1999 to 18 percent today (32 percent in Gaza). Domestic tax revenue has increased due to improved collection and administrative reforms, but is still below budget targets, in large part because the PA is no longer able to capture most revenue from Gaza. Micro- and small-sized enterprises, which account for more than 90 percent of existing Palestinian businesses, face endemic challenges to competing in local and regional markets because of Israeli restrictions on movement and access to goods and people and an incomplete enabling environment for commerce and investment.

U.S. assistance for private sector development in the West Bank and Gaza will continue to take a two-pronged approach. First, it will support Palestinian businesses to generate employment and to access domestic, regional, and global markets. Second, it will address the essential role of the PA in overseeing public revenues and expenditures and build the foundations of a business regulatory environment that is conducive to business and finance. USAID programs will complement the efforts of other donors active in the sector, particularly the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the European Commission, which promote fiscal and regulatory reform.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of approximately \$25.0 million will include programs to increase the competitiveness of businesses (particularly in agriculture, tourism, marble and stone, and information technologies) by removing obstacles to expanding value chains.
- U.S.-funded programs will also develop infrastructure and improve procedures at commercial crossing points in the West Bank, easing the movement of goods while recognizing Israel's legitimate security concerns.
- FY 2014 funds will support the Ministry of Finance in designing and implementing a modern and efficient tax and customs administration system.
- U.S. assistance will develop the legal and regulatory framework necessary to encourage trade, entrepreneurship, and foreign investment by working with the Ministry of National Economy and the private sector.
- FY 2014 funding will support relevant PA ministries that aim to comply with the rules and regulations of multilateral trade frameworks.

Infrastructure Programs (Roads): To support economic growth initiatives, USAID will also focus assistance on the development of key transportation infrastructure. In line with PA infrastructure priorities, road projects will connect urban centers, economic zones, commercial routes, and residential neighborhoods, as well as provide safer travel routes.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will improve transportation infrastructure by renovating high priority road networks that will ease the movement of goods and services throughout the West Bank, develop trade routes, reduce road fatalities, and improve access to basic services.
- U.S.-funded programs will maintain existing road networks and improve management capacity of the relevant PA ministries through the provision of operation and maintenance services.

Humanitarian Assistance: Frequent cross-border military actions continue to be a destabilizing force for the communities along the Israeli-Gaza border, although these have reduced significantly following the November 2012 hostilities in Gaza. In addition to the conflict and resulting destruction of public and private property, Gaza suffers from a number of challenges. Unemployment in the West Bank stands at about 18 percent and in Gaza at 32 percent. The consumer price index for food products has risen 45 percent since 2004. The most recent data available show that 17 percent of the people in the West Bank and 44 percent of the people in Gaza are food-insecure. The PA, burdened with severe budget shortages and a lack of sufficient donor funding, is unable to provide for the needs of vulnerable families; as such, many are dependent for their survival on the support of international organizations. With little or no disposable income, these families' educational and economic opportunities are limited as well. The USG will continue to provide assistance to the most vulnerable populations in the West Bank and Gaza in FY 2014. USAID programs will target the non-refugee population, while the Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration will continue to provide support to the United Nations (UN) Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, which has the sole UN mandate for assistance to Palestinian refugees in the West Bank, where refugees comprise about one-third of the population, and Gaza, where refugees comprise two-thirds of the population. While there are some humanitarian assistance needs in the West Bank, the majority of humanitarian assistance programming is expected to be implemented in Gaza. Despite a number of easing measures implemented by the Government of Israel and the large number of international donors providing assistance to Palestinians in Gaza, there is a core element of the population in dire need of humanitarian assistance in general and food assistance in particular. USAID programs will help ensure that these critical humanitarian assistance needs are met and that nutritious food is provided to vulnerable, non-refugee Palestinian families to help them meet their household caloric needs.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of approximately \$20.0 million will include efforts to distribute regular food commodities or electronic food vouchers to needy, food vulnerable non-refugee Palestinian families.
- U.S.-funded programs will also provide support to local and international organizations responding to humanitarian needs in the West Bank and Gaza.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

The Palestinian Authority Security Forces (PASF) continue to successfully promote and maintain security in the West Bank, resulting in a safer and more secure environment and improving the lives of both Palestinians and Israelis. Working together, the United States Security Coordinator (USSC) and INL continue to enhance the professionalization and capacity of the Ministry of Interior (MOI) to provide oversight and support to PASF institutions through programs that provide training, technical assistance, equipment, and infrastructure support. The USG supports these important objectives with programs that improve PA capacities to provide justice services, in a manner that complements gains made in the security sector and promotes the effective rule of law, and that increase popular participation in democratic dialogue. Specifically, the effectiveness of the criminal justice system has been strengthened through training, equipment, technical assistance, and infrastructure support provided to Palestinian judicial, prosecutorial, and law enforcement institutions, and infrastructure improvements to courthouses and prosecutor's offices. These activities complement USAID's work in the civil justice system, and

foster a mutually reinforcing cycle of competent governance, popular support for the PA, and citizen-government engagement.

Security Assistance: INL and USSC will continue to provide training, technical assistance, non-lethal equipment, and infrastructure support to restructure and reform the PA security system. This assistance will further enhance the skills, competency, and professionalism of the PASF, to include the National Security Force (NSF), Palestinian Civil Police (PCP), Presidential Guard (PG) the Military Justice Commission, and the Civil Defense (CD). Consistent with the plans developed jointly by INL, USSC, and the PA, these efforts will ensure that the PASF are better equipped and capable of maintaining public security, fighting serious crime, terrorism, and other threats to law and order, and addressing national emergencies in a manner that respects human rights and is consistent with international practice and standards. Working with the PA MOI, U.S. assistance will further develop the institutional planning capacity needed to manage the PASF in a holistic fashion that is designed to maintain and sustain the gains realized through assistance already provided by the USG.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$54.0 million will include programs to support refresher, specialized, and advanced training in Jordan and the West Bank for previously trained NSF Special Battalions and PG units, specialized logistics training for PASF logistics managers, and initial, refresher, and advanced training for PASF personnel.
- The \$54.0 million will also fund courses to train PCP and other members of the security forces in leadership development and other specialized joint training requirements, to include continuation of an instructor training program to focus on developing a cadre of PASF instructors.
- U.S. assistance will resupply the PASF with equipment that has depreciated since the start of the program in 2007. Equipment resupply efforts will include specialized training for PA personnel in facilities management and maintenance, and the provision of equipment and other materiel necessary to stock and manage the network of central and regional logistics and sustainment facilities constructed with prior year funds.
- U.S.-funded programs will support infrastructure projects to house and facilitate the operations of the NSF, PG, CD, and military justice events.
- FY 2014 funding will continue to provide programmatic (e.g., training and equipment) and periodic technical assistance support to the MOI Strategic Planning Department Unit with the goal of ensuring that the PA is fully capable of managing and accomplishing its own strategic planning for the PASF and to support the continued institutional development of the MOI.
- U.S. assistance will provide programmatic (e.g., training and equipment) and periodic technical assistance to MOI-enabling organizations which support the Minister's ability to exercise civilian control, build efficiencies in the security sector, and create pan-PASF synergy and interoperability. These enablers include agencies that report directly to the Ministry which manage pan-PASF logistics; training synchronization and policy; leadership development; financial planning; human resource management; and information systems.
- U.S.-funded programs will provide the PA CD forces with equipment, operational and tactical training in both the West Bank and Jordan, and institutional development. Funds will be used to support development of instructional and managerial capacity for institutions that oversee leader education, strategic planning, and resource management. Seminars in resource management and curriculum development, as well as partnered planning processes for establishment of future Palestinian Leadership College and Palestinian Officers' Academy, will be important steps in this direction. A continuing program of mid- and senior-level Professional Development will aim to enhance the human capital resources of the security forces and those providing oversight to them.

Justice/Rule of Law Assistance: INL will further develop and improve the criminal investigation capacity of the PCP and the prosecutorial function of the Public Prosecutors Offices (PPO). For the Attorney General's Office, resources will, in coordination with other donors, expand the existing rule of law programs to all West Bank governorates, supporting both criminal investigation and prosecution functions. INL will also complement other USG programs in coordination with other international donor activities in the sector, and will continue to support efforts to enhance the PA's capabilities to operate and maintain correctional facilities that meet accepted international standards and respect for human rights. Also, INL will continue to provide technical and material support to the MOI to strengthen civilian oversight, support, and management of the security forces.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will expand training for the PCP to meet PCP-identified needs that are not being addressed by other donors, to include interview and interrogation skills, cybercrime investigative capacity, and other general or advanced policing skills.
- In coordination with other donors, U.S.-funded programs will continue with infrastructure projects to build and renovate police stations across the West Bank and support efforts to modernize and improve prison and detention facilities to ensure they meet international standards. Funds will be used to support the PCP and the PPO to improve capacity to investigate and prosecute crime, with a focus on improved police/prosecutor coordination; improved case management; more effective execution of judicial warrants; improved evidence collection and handling; and improved strategic planning ability, while reducing case backlogs and accelerating case dispositions. This will include renovation of existing facilities if necessary.
- FY 2014 funding will assist the PA's Correction and Rehabilitation Centers Department to sustain a humane prison system that conforms to international human rights standards. Technical expertise, training, and equipment funding will be used to continue to develop a comprehensive basic training program, expand the cadre of instructors, and enhance leadership and administrative skills of senior corrections staff. Funds will also be used to provide essential furnishings and basic operational equipment for corrections staff.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID/West Bank and Gaza (WBG) completed three evaluations in FY 2012 and utilized the findings to design new projects or refine implementation objectives of an existing project. The three evaluations were focused on water and sanitation, economic development, and Gaza humanitarian and recovery assistance projects.

In FY 2013, USAID/WBG intends to conduct 10 mid-term or final evaluations that will help shape future programming and guide strategic decisions on current and potential activities in the West Bank and Gaza.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The results of these evaluations have influenced both budget and programmatic choices in the following ways.

Results from the Emergency Water and Sanitation II mid-term evaluation were instrumental in guiding the development of the scope of work for a follow-on project. The evaluation confirmed the positive impact of the project while reinforcing continuing Palestinian water and sanitation needs.

The Investment Climate Improvement (ICI) project final evaluation helped set the parameters of a follow-on activity in the areas of fiscal reform and macroeconomic policy reform. The objective of the evaluation was to review, analyze, and evaluate the impact and effectiveness of the ICI program in

achieving its program objectives. The evaluation of the project reinforced USAID's technical direction and as a result, sector support will continue to streamline efforts in these two economic sub-sectors.

Finally, the Palestinian Community Assistance Program mid-term evaluation was used to guide the final year of implementation and provide USAID with critical information about a future Gaza project design. The evaluation also guided current program managers to streamline and focus activities that would provide attainable results and produce a greater impact in Gaza.

In 2011, USAID created a Monitoring and Evaluation Team (M&E Team) within the Program and Project Development Office to support technical teams throughout the project life cycle. In the past year, the M&E Team has provided Mission-wide training on log-frames, the Mission's monitoring process, and the conduct of data quality assessments (DQAs). In addition, the M&E Team has reviewed DQAs with project managers, guided the development of more robust Performance Monitoring Plans, and initiated an enhanced monitoring program in Gaza. Recognizing the importance of these efforts to more effective project management and the achievement of project results, USAID/WBG has also completed the following monitoring and evaluation activities in the last year.

New Monitoring Mechanism for Gaza Projects: Due to the restrictions on travel of individuals under Chief of Mission authority to Gaza, USAID initiated a new mechanism to provide additional monitoring services for USAID-funded projects in Gaza. This new mechanism will assess the accuracy of project performance data; confirm the reliability and effectiveness of implementing partners' internal controls related to performance monitoring and reporting; and collect documentation in the field for USAID project managers. The work of these independent, third-party monitors provides USAID with another method of verifying that the project implementation progress and data prepared and reported by implementing partners is accurate.

Enhanced Geographic Management Information System: USAID/WBG took another step forward in the development of its custom Geographic Management Information System (Geo-MIS) which is considered an Agency model in geo-spatial data collection. Performance information provided through Geo-MIS tracks each project's Performance Management Plan and directly informs the preparation of the Performance Plan and Report. Over the past year, the M&E Team led a complete overhaul of the system to introduce higher quality technology, better system functionality, and additional features. These changes ensure the quality of project reporting is improved.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: As in past years, USAID conducted interagency portfolio review discussions for each of the five technical sectors in the WBG portfolio. These project-by-project reviews were led by the Mission Director and included representation from other USAID technical offices and other U.S. entities at post. A primary focus of the portfolio review discussions was the review of current indicators for each project, including the ratio of output to outcome indicators, the selection criteria for each project's key indicators, and the tracking of the priority indicators. The portfolio review discussions confirmed the importance of USAID/WBG's strategic focus in the five technical areas (democracy/governance, health, education, infrastructure, and private sector development) and identified opportunities for cross-functional collaboration within USAID, the USG, and the international community.

USAID/WBG has begun initial preparations for the development of a Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) for the West Bank and Gaza. The CDCS will incorporate the learning of past and current projects into the strategic planning of future USAID interventions and will focus on programmatic opportunities for USAID throughout the region. Additionally, USAID's Youth Task Force is preparing a new youth strategy to address the needs of Palestinian youth which is expected to be finalized in

FY 2014. The Gender Analysis Report for the West Bank and Gaza which was completed in 2012 will influence future programming as it provides guidance on the need for more comprehensive gender integration in programs. In such a complex operating environment, the USAID Mission to the West Bank and Gaza will continue to utilize past performance to inform future programming decisions.

Yemen

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Yemen's political transition is progressing under the framework of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) initiative, signed in November 2011. U.S. assistance priorities for the country will align with the GCC Initiative objectives of a peaceful political transition, economic recovery, enhanced delivery of basic services, and military and security reform. U.S. Government (USG) support for the political transition includes assistance 1) for a National Dialogue (ND), which engages political parties and movements, civil society, youth and women in the determination of the country's post-transition political structure and governance; 2) in initiating constitutional reform and a nationwide referendum on its acceptability; and 3) conducting nationwide elections for new local and central government representatives, scheduled for February 2014.

In light of the global economic downturn and limited job opportunities, especially for youth and lack of adequate social services, Yemen's democratically elected government will face numerous challenges upon taking office. To assist Yemen's government to better respond to the needs of its citizens, the United States will support Yemen's economic recovery and the improvement of social service delivery to the Yemeni population, especially education and health services. FY 2014 assistance will strengthen the effectiveness of the Republic of Yemen Government (ROYG) ministries, departments, local government bodies, and civil society organizations (CSOs); improve health systems and maternal and child health and family planning services; improve basic education through literacy interventions; and help stimulate economic growth through investment in the agriculture and financial sectors, expanded public-private partnerships, and workforce development.

U.S. support for the military and security sector in Yemen continues to be a priority for funding in the FY 2014 budget to support regional peace and security in Yemen. Yemen's transitional government has made substantial gains in extending security in the country, both through military operations against al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) and its affiliates and through a challenging process of reorganization in both the Ministries of Defense and Interior. Yemen's population faces high unemployment, rendering youth susceptible to recruitment by violent extremist organizations, and it is essential to spur the economy by expanding private sector activity. This growth will require additional assurances of secure movement of goods and personnel throughout the country. U.S. funds will support Yemen's growing ability to deny territory to terrorists; modernize its security forces in concert with American goals, and to sustain critical equipment; extend the rule of law throughout areas influenced by tribes, sects, and adverse political groupings; aggressively work against corruption in all sectors; clear areas rendered unlivable by AQAP land mines and booby traps; improve Yemeni anti-terrorism capacity; and to reduce the availability of arms to unauthorized users. These efforts together will set the stage for the ongoing democratic political transition and revitalization of Yemen's economy and its positive links to the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	135,212	*	82,520	-52,692
Overseas Contingency Operations	16,105	*	-	-16,105
Economic Support Fund	10,000	*	-	-10,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,605	*	-	-3,605
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,500	*	-	-2,500
Enduring/Core Programs	119,107	*	82,520	-36,587
Economic Support Fund	26,606	*	45,000	18,394
Foreign Military Financing	20,000	*	20,000	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	7,989	*	9,500	1,511
International Military Education and Training	1,064	*	1,100	36
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,395	*	3,000	-4,395
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,250	*	3,920	2,670
P.L. 480 Title II	54,803	*	-	-54,803

Economic Support Fund

Democracy, Rights and Governance Programs: The GCC-sponsored initiative provides a framework to guide Yemen through a two-year political transition leading to a new, democratic, inclusive and accountable government for the country. In FY 2014, U.S. assistance in democracy, human rights, and governance will continue to address key drivers of instability through a holistic sector-focused approach in governance and political processes, economic growth, agriculture, health, and education. In order to facilitate a peaceful, democratic transition in Yemen, USAID will promote credible and transparent elections; support the drafting of a constitution built on democratic principles; develop the government's capacity to be responsive, inclusive, and accountable; and strengthen civil society's ability to engage in public policy formulation and implementation. FY 2014 will be a bridging period, when U.S. assistance will support the final stages of the GCC transition initiative, and will help constitutionally-mandated institutions fulfill their new responsibilities. Technical assistance and training for both central and local government will be complemented by community development and activities, including increasing opportunities for employment and improving health and education services. USAID will continue to work with an extensive network of CSOs providing training and outreach to local councils on health, gender, and education matters; midwives; teacher-parent associations; and youth workforce development.

U.S. assistance will support executive offices of government whose policies and services impact community life. These may include the ministries of Planning and International Cooperation, Public Health and Population, Education, Agriculture, Finance, Local Administration, and Youth and Sports. U.S. programs will also deliver grants to CSOs that advocate for government accountability, more equitable access to services, and improved economic opportunities for all Yemenis. Local government and community-level assistance will include non-traditional actors, with an emphasis placed on the role of youth. Funds in FY 2014 will also support domestic or international election monitoring efforts and the strengthening of political competition.

Key Interventions:

- Democracy and Governance funding of \$15.5 million will promote credible and transparent electoral processes by improving the credibility and the performance of the Supreme Commission on Elections and Referendum, strengthening established and emerging political parties, empowering women and youth, and supporting crucial constitutional and legal reform.
- USAID will support the capacity, credibility and transparency of select executive branch institutions and local governments.

- Funding will support partnerships with a broad array of CSOs across the country to improve their effectiveness and their ability to engage in discussions related to public policy reforms and in shaping and monitoring electoral processes.

Basic Education: With FY 2014 funds, U.S. assistance will build upon its previous programs aimed at increasing enrollment and improving outcomes in basic education. In partnership with the Ministry of Education (MOE), USAID will expand a comprehensive early-grade reading initiative. Specific policy interventions and technical support to the central and local offices of the MOE will support priorities such as the ROYG’s “Education for All” initiative, and help meet Millennium Development Goals. Continued emphasis will be placed on community engagement in school governance, strengthening parent and student councils, and small-scale school renovations, particularly those that will promote girls’ attendance and retention.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$5.0 million in basic education will support the Early Grade Reading Program that leverages the success of past USAID efforts and international research in the field so that children can learn to read in grades one to three and gain fundamental skills for future learning.
- Education funding will also implement girl-friendly school programs that will improve the learning environment for students and increase enrollment and retention in schools.

Humanitarian Assistance: U.S. assistance will respond to the needs of communities affected by the economic downturn and by conflict. USAID will support quick-impact employment and community infrastructure rehabilitation projects. Assistance will support sustained engagement between government and community representatives, ensuring the activity ultimately helps to build a new, constructive relationship and improve government responsiveness.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$5.5 million in Humanitarian Assistance will support activities such as the rehabilitation of community infrastructure, including improvements to local schools, health clinics, water supply networks, and other community priorities, through cash-for-work and in-kind assistance.

Economic Growth: Yemen’s economic hurdles include dwindling oil reserves, limited development in non-oil sectors, poor infrastructure, corruption, and regulations and policies that are not conducive to private sector investment. In order to support the country’s economic development, funds in FY 2014 will enhance agricultural productivity; expand markets and trade; and increase employment through improved vocational skills and entrepreneurial development for women and youth. In addition, U.S. assistance will strengthen financial and credit institutions, improve the legal and regulatory frameworks for the financial sector, and facilitate capital for value chains and alternative energy technologies. Assistance will also help improve the ROYG’s capacity to absorb and effectively utilize the development and humanitarian pledges committed at the Donor Conferences in September 2012 by promoting policies that facilitate private sector investment and growth in the power, trade, financial, infrastructure, and services sectors.

Key Interventions:

- Feed the Future (FTF): As part of the President’s Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, USAID will provide \$4.6 million to implement agricultural development programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals. USAID will support ROYG efforts to promote sustainable agricultural development under an FTF-financed program that will address constraints in key value chains across seven governorates that are home to over five million food-insecure people. These value chains may include coffee, honey, livestock, and horticulture.

This program will provide Yemeni farmers access to high value markets and the profit potential those markets represent, with the overall goal of creating sustainable market systems that increase rural incomes, enabling poor residents to purchase the food necessary to meet their daily nutrition needs. Programs will be closely coordinated with the USG interagency and other development partners.

- U.S. assistance will support commercial banks and microfinance institutions through the Development Credit Authority to broaden opportunities for micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises in underserved areas.
- U.S.-funded programs will create and sustain career-enhancing vocational education and training programs that are responsive to the current and future local labor needs.
- U.S. assistance will offer support for central ministries in conjunction with capacity-building through financial transparency work with the Ministry of Finance and anticorruption bodies that will improve public sector budgeting, increase access to public services, and promote both decentralization and private investment.

Foreign Military Financing

Through Foreign Military Financing (FMF), we will actively shape the modernizing Yemeni military, improve its interoperability with United States and international forces, and strengthen its ability to carry out effective counterterrorism (CT) efforts. The focus of the FY 2014 FMF budget continues to be on professionalizing the military, especially through depersonalizing military structures that have in the past permitted loyalties outside the national command structure. FMF funding will improve the government's control of its territory to prevent its use by terrorists, transnational criminals (including pirates), and other threats to stability. U.S. counterterrorism projects initiated under the Department of Defense's section 1206 authority for CT partner units such as the Special Security Forces Counterterrorism Unit, the Yemen Special Operations Forces, the Yemen Coast Guard, and the Yemen Air Force will enhance Yemen's internal interoperability and its ability to take and hold areas contested by AQAP. FMF funds will also enable broader military-to-military engagement through English language training and logistics improvement.

Key Interventions:

- FMF funding will help the Yemeni government implement the military reorganization plan with a focus on improving operational readiness rates.
- U.S. assistance will improve sustainment of U.S. equipment and training of the reorganized land, air, and maritime forces. FMF will also steer the Yemen Armed Forces to field CT strike forces against AQAP and other violent groups in more direct and active operations, especially in the provinces.
- Funding will assist the Yemen Air Force with sustainment and phased maintenance of critical airlift platforms that enable rapid transportation of troops and equipment.
- Funding and training will improve Yemen maritime forces' ability to patrol their territorial waters and conduct counterpiracy operations in the Gulf of Aden.
- Funding will also create and maintain an organic capacity for the Yemeni Armed Forces to learn English in order to prepare more students for professional military education under the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program.

Global Health Programs

Yemen's health indicators are the lowest in the Middle East. Poverty and ineffective government services contribute to high rates of malnutrition (stunting is estimated at 53 percent), and child and maternal mortality. Yemen's population is estimated at more than 25.0 million and increasing by three percent per year, with a fertility rate of 6.2 children per woman. FY 2014 funds will provide assistance for high-impact family planning (FP), maternal and child health (MCH), and the strengthening of health systems. Targeted policy and capacity-building support to the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MoPHP), aimed at improving the delivery of services, will make investments more sustainable and will

support stability in under-served communities. GHP funds in FY 2014 will also support the principles of USAID's Global Health Initiative, improving health outcomes through work with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation. Funds requested will increase access to basic health services, improve communities' awareness of healthy behaviors, and build capacity for local health care services. Ongoing family planning and reproductive health assistance will strengthen supply chain management, offer training for reproductive health care providers, and promote healthy families and communities.

Key Interventions:

- **Maternal Child Health Intervention Program:** U.S.-funded programs of \$5.0 million will work with the MoPHP to assist in strengthening its capacity to deliver high-impact, evidence-based interventions to reduce maternal, newborn, and child health mortality and morbidity. This intervention will integrate the delivery of essential MCH/FP services and improve health-seeking behaviors with strategies to empower users in making reproductive and family planning decisions. Specific activities will include: support for maternal health services by reducing post-partum hemorrhage, pre-eclampsia and eclampsia, and maternal anemia; improving access to essential newborn care; and strengthening family planning services and utilization.
- **Deliver Health Systems Strengthening:** The United States will provide \$4.5 million for intensive technical support to the MoPHP in order to set up and manage its supply chain for contraceptives and maternal and child health commodities. Support to the MoPHP will focus on planning and managing the health workforce as well as training health care providers, addressing specific policy obstacles, and building the Ministry's capacity for evidence-based decision-making; enhancing health planning and management; and promoting transparent, needs-based allocations.

International Military Education and Training

FY 2014 IMET will continue to focus on professional military education, technical training, and English language competency. The U.S. ability to leverage Yemen's military partnership will be substantially enhanced by directly advocating and developing Yemen's military professionalism and demonstrating basic democratic values and human rights standards to military personnel.

Key Interventions:

- IMET funding will provide seminars and courses geared towards democratic values and civilian control of the military in order to develop a professional, apolitical military.
- IMET programs will also develop professional military education designed to foster professionalization among mid-career officers and non-commissioned officers and promote U.S.-Yemen interoperability.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

In FY 2014, International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE) funds will continue to support efforts to build a more professional, accountable, and responsive criminal justice system in Yemen. For the new Yemeni government to gain the full confidence of the population, equitable and unbiased police and justice systems must be accessible and effective throughout the country. INCLE funds will continue to support increasing access to justice, combating corruption, and strengthening accountability mechanisms within the civil and criminal justice sector. The INCLE program will continue to coordinate efforts with USG agencies such as the Department of Justice-Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Homeland Security, Department of Defense, and Department of State- Regional Security Office.

Key Interventions:

- INCLE funding will help strengthen rule of law, in coordination with the Ministries of Interior and Justice, as the foundation for a more democratic country. INL will respond to MOI and MOJ interests by complementing international efforts in rule of law and justice development.
- INCLE funds will also provide technical assistance, training, and equipment to improve the capacity of Yemen's civilian law enforcement and judicial institutions to enforce the law and deliver policing and justice services.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

The Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) request will support export control and related border security assistance efforts (EXBS), Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) projects, and antiterrorism assistance (ATA) efforts.

NADR-ATA: The ATA program will support Yemen's ongoing efforts to deal effectively with security challenges within their borders, including AQAP remnants in Shabwa, Abyan, and Bayda as well as other armed groups in the south and north; to defend against threats to national and regional stability, such as Iranian interference in Yemeni sovereignty and integrity; and to deter planning and implementation of terrorist operations. The ATA program will provide antiterrorism training to the newly-reorganized Yemeni law enforcement entities. Investigative and border security training and equipment will be geared in part towards the identification of improvised explosive devices, explosives, and non-conventional weapons that can be used to carry out terrorist operations.

Key Interventions:

- NADR-ATA funds will improve Yemen's CT capabilities through training Yemen's security forces and supporting CT actions outside the capital.
- ATA programs will also improve Yemeni Customs border security capabilities by sending counter-proliferation and border security officials to regional and United States-based trainings.
- In the near term, ATA will assist in enhancing Yemeni law enforcement capacity to protect its national leadership in a high-threat security environment.
- In the longer term, ATA will focus on helping Yemeni law enforcement build improved investigative, leadership and management, and border security capabilities in order to counter terrorism.

NADR-CWD: The NADR/CWD funds request will cover demining and recovery efforts, which includes the continued support to the Yemeni Mine Action Committee's (YEMAC) current efforts to clear mine and explosive remnants of war; the replacement of necessary equipment; mine risk education and reintegration support and facilities for landmine survivors; and the disposal of unexploded ordinance (UXO) and clearance of battle areas in southern provinces such as Aden and Abyan. Given the recent conflict in the south of Yemen, there is dire need for UXO clearance before internally-displaced persons can return safely.

Key Intervention:

- NADR-CWD funds will support YEMAC and a mine survivors' assistance organization. These funds will protect victims of conflict by initiating permanent marking of high-impact mined areas, restore access to land and infrastructure through clearance of medium-impacted communities and other new landmines/UXO as a result of recent years' armed conflicts, and develop host nation capacity.

NADR-EXBS: Pervasive corruption and a tradition of personal weapons ownership, in addition to a known militant population and weak central government, make the country a proliferation concern. The Gulf of Aden is one of the busiest and most strategically important sea lanes in the world and intersects

the so-called Red Sea Terror Triangle between Sudan, Somalia, and Yemen. Yemen does not have adequate resources and expertise to secure its coastline, which makes it an attractive transit point for illicit trafficking of arms and other contraband. The EXBS program seeks opportunities to cooperate with the ROYG to address maritime and border security deficiencies.

Key Interventions:

- NADR-EXBS funds will allow the U.S. Coast Guard to conduct (if security permits) maritime training with the Yemeni Coast Guard, including resident training in Boarding Officer Courses and refurbishment of patrol boats and classrooms.
- EXBS will build upon the success of the strategic trade control legal seminar held in April 2012 to continue our engagement in developing comprehensive strategic trade control legislation that meets UN Security Resolution 1540 guidelines.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID maintains Performance Management Plans (PMP) that focus on project-level inputs and results and report against standardized and custom indicators. In addition to consistent oversight by and reporting to USAID, partner data will be reported through the information clearinghouse and USAID's Yemen Monitoring and Evaluation Project (YMEP). Through YMEP, USAID ensures the validity and accuracy of the data quality through field monitoring. USAID holds complete portfolio reviews twice a year to examine program performance, management, budget issues, and guide the overall direction and management of its program.

USAID is able to obtain unbiased and accurate field monitoring and data validation for all USAID-funded projects. The online Management Information System/Geographic Information System clearinghouse will be maintained and updated, enabling collection and analysis of program inputs, outputs, outcomes, and impact. Through the project, USAID's Mission-wide PMP will continue to be improved to make more accurate determinations regarding the impact of programs on development and stability in Yemen. Information on program performance will be used to identify needs for additional in-depth assessments and evaluations and improve management decisions related to funding, program/project modifications, and the need for follow-on support.

INCLE-funded programming within Yemen has only started in the last several months. Performance monitoring for the INCLE-funded INL programs is designed to be multi-layered. All individual INL programs are developed with specific objectives and metrics toward which implementers must report progress. In addition, the INL Director in Yemen maintains constant interaction with the programs and the relevant Yemeni counterparts to conduct ongoing monitoring. INL conducted an assessment at the beginning of 2013 to help design and adjust programs to be most effective. Lastly, INL verifies the maintenance and proper use of equipment provided to Yemen through end-use monitoring. INL routinely analyzes all of this information in the context of U.S. priorities and adjusts programming to be as effective and appropriate as possible.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The midterm evaluation on USAID's Community Livelihood Project completed in FY 2012 informed the restructuring of the project to focus solely on early grade reading and access and the closing of the health and agricultural components to be continued through new health, agricultural, and economic growth mechanisms. USAID plans to conduct three performance evaluations and will design up to one impact evaluation to be completed in FY 2014.

The midterm evaluation of USAID/Yemen's Responsive Governance Program helped to re-scope the activity to become more relevant to the political transition in FY 2012.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The National Dialogue, constitutional reform/referendum, and the subsequent election of a new government at the national and local level will inform USAID's programming in a number of governance, political process and economic development areas.

As INCLE-funded programming only began recently, INL has combined an ongoing evaluation of the current programming, the results of INL assessments and data collection, and inputs from U.S. and international partners to inform INL's programming for FY 2014.

Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Promoting Arab-Israeli relations is a key element of U.S. Middle East peace efforts. MEM was established after the 1991 Madrid Peace Conference as part of the multilateral track of the peace process. U.S. assistance will focus on strengthening the peaceful exchanges among Israel, the West Bank and Gaza, and neighboring Arab states. MEM provides funding and technical assistance for cooperative projects that support important aspects of a comprehensive peace, such as joint water management and environmental activities. MEM-funded projects promote and strengthen Arab-Israeli ties while demonstrating that peaceful technical cooperation can yield tangible benefits.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	1,500	*	1,000	-500
Economic Support Fund	1,500	*	1,000	-500

Economic Support Fund

Arab-Israeli cooperation on sensitive environmental and technical issues: Programs will support discussions, training programs, and pilot or demonstration projects to advance a regional approach to sustainable development in an environmentally-stressed area in a way that facilitates broader cooperation and reduces the potential for conflict. Israeli and Arab participants, including from the West Bank and Gaza, will cooperate on disaster mitigation and earthquake monitoring in the Mediterranean region, attend workshops focused on water management, and work together on irrigation efficiency and water quality monitoring.

At least one other international donor contributes to all MEM activities. In FY 2012, Norway, the Netherlands, Japan, Korea, the European Union, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and Oman funded projects or provided co-financing for MEM activities. The United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) Middle East Bureau and the Department of State's Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs closely coordinate the activities of MEM with the Middle East Regional Cooperation program and USAID's Office of Middle East Programs to ensure the programs are complementary and not duplicative. This gives the United States agility and flexibility to address regional environmental and natural resource challenges with a variety of tools to promote regional and Israeli-Arab cooperation on these issues.

Key Interventions:

- The Department of State will support the Middle East Desalination Research Center (MEDRC) in Muscat, Oman to sustain 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 remainder of the U.S. funds will be divided among the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation for technical support with existing multilateral programs such as the Regional Water Data Banks Executive Action Team (EXACT) and Reducing Earthquake Losses in the Extended Mediterranean Region. Activities will include support for irrigation efficiency, water resources management, and data collection, analysis, and management.

- The EXACT working group will continue the process of adopting common, standardized data collection and storage techniques among the Core Parties (Israel, the Palestinian Authority, and Jordan). EXACT will also continue improving the quality of water resources data collected in the region and communications among the scientific community in the region.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2012, Department of State officials performed two site visits to MEDRC and two visits to meet students in MEDRC training programs. Twice a year MEDRC and EXACT donors meet with the Core Parties (Israel, the Palestinian Authority, and Jordan) to discuss project status and new opportunities for cooperation to improved management of shared water resources. USDA and USGS submitted reports for their activities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2011, the United States and Israel performed a joint financial audit of MEDRC. In FY 2012, the Netherlands performed an evaluation related to MEDRC's strategic goals. The Department of State concluded that sustained support for MEDRC is justified at current levels, and the Netherlands committed to funding at similar levels. The Department of State used reports provided by implementing agencies to determine levels of support for FY 2013 and FY 2014.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The Department of State has observed strengthened relationships among Israeli and Arab officials through all of these programs. All programs will be reduced from FY 2012 levels, with EXACT and MEDRC receiving the larger proportion of funds because of the high-level participation of water authority officials who attend meetings and work on projects.

Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S.-Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) supports democratic transitions and reform in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) through partnerships with a broad range of local stakeholders working for change in the region. MEPI works directly with indigenous civil society organizations, business associations, activist networks, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and other citizen-led groups – as well as with reformers within MENA governments, when appropriate – to promote democratic and economic reform. The Department of State's Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs and USAID's Middle East Bureau coordinate the activities of MEPI to ensure that programs are complementary to other Department of State and USAID regional and bilateral activities. The FY 2014 budget request for MEPI will support active citizen engagement in the development of representative, transparent, and responsive governance; promoting clear, consistent, and fair “rules of the game” for political competition in emerging democracies; improving the business environment for small and medium enterprises and entrepreneurs through private sector advocacy for freer markets and other underpinnings of inclusive economic growth and job creation; and assisting those striving for political and social freedoms, often in the face of repression.

MEPI programming often needs to be quickly deployed to respond to emerging opportunities and ongoing political developments throughout the region, such as current U.S. efforts in support of opposition efforts in Syria and U.S. activities supporting ongoing democratic transitions in Libya, Tunisia, Egypt, and Yemen; and the United States’ reform-oriented work in some of the region’s more restrictive environments. For instance, since the outset of FY 2012, MEPI funding has been used to:

- Bolster comprehensive and nation-wide voter education initiatives in advance of Tunisia’s October 2011 National Constituent Assembly elections;
- Provide support to civil society, grassroots organizations, and key opposition constituencies in Syria;
- Foster increased political dialogue among moderate actors from inside and outside Bahrain’s government across sectarian lines through training on negotiation and mediation techniques;
- Facilitate a series of nationally televised town hall meetings in Yemen, opened by the President of Yemen via video and presided by the head of the National Dialogue Committee, that encourage public participation in, and demonstrate the government’s commitment to, the National Dialogue process;
- Train recently elected women Members of Parliament in Algeria, the first such intensive foreign-funded program in that country;
- Strengthen political parties in Libya by developing their internal capacity, constituent outreach functions, and coalition-building skills in advance of and following elections; and
- Support election observation missions in Algeria, Egypt, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, and Yemen. The MEPI-funded international election observation mission in Tunisia produced thirteen recommendations aimed at improving the electoral process that were ultimately approved by the Tunisian government.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	70,000	*	75,000	5,000
Economic Support Fund	70,000	*	-	-70,000
Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund	-	*	75,000	75,000

Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund

Governing Justly and Democratically (GJD) Programming: MEPI's FY 2014 GJD programming will take advantage of new opportunities created by recent changes in the region and will be aligned against four primary areas: direct support and training to advocates and reformers; promoting effective political competition, including by protecting fundamental freedoms of speech, association, and assembly and effective citizen participation in democratic processes; government transparency and accountability; and women's political and economic participation. MEPI will continue to advance MENA citizens' ability to advocate for, influence, and monitor government policies and decision-making in order to shape the trajectory of reform and contribute to pluralistic, representative governance. Activities will provide training, funding, and other tools to a range of regional and country-specific actors, including civil society organizations (CSOs) and community groups; legal and business associations; media entities; political parties; political activists; and legislative and executive officials. All MEPI initiatives strive to include women and youth participants and highlight issues of concern for politically marginalized communities. Advancing women's rights is an area of tremendous potential, as women across MENA continue to play critical roles in advocating for change in countries like Syria. MEPI is increasing its focus on accountability and transparency programming throughout the region to take advantage of indigenous reform efforts and government reform particularly in countries where transparency and accountability have been historically weak.

Key Interventions:

- Activities will assist activists and organizations to advocate more effectively, with the intent to improve political freedoms, effect legislative and regulatory change, and ensure the implementation of promised reforms.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen women's political leadership skills and effectiveness by advocating for policy and legal changes affecting women and their role in the political process; offering targeted campaign schools and other forms of political training for women candidates; working with women political leaders to enhance and expand their roles within political parties; reforming internal party governance rules to make them more inclusive; and facilitating and creating linkages between women leaders and CSOs to address specific community needs.
- The United States will continue its long-standing and direct support to local CSOs through MEPI's Local Grants Program, and will assist indigenous reformers and emerging leaders through targeted exchange programming such as MEPI's Student Leaders and Leaders for Democracy. Respectively, MEPI plans to provide approximately \$2.4 million and \$1.7 million to these two efforts.
- U.S.-funded programs will establish new citizen accountability mechanisms and practices, including at the municipal level; support citizen campaigns, including those utilizing new media tools; train of citizen watchdog groups; and assist civil society and political organizations working for free, fair, and transparent electoral processes.
- U.S. assistance will build the professional capacity of the media to encourage greater transparency and independent oversight of the political process and political accountability of government, parties, candidates, and officials.

- Activities will encourage civil society-initiated engagements, such as via town halls with candidates, parties, and decision makers, in order to identify and elevate community concerns.
- The FY 2014 request will support political party organizational development and candidate training activities, to include supporting platform and message development, as well as effective campaigning techniques for new and established parties and constituent outreach activities to promote inclusive political processes and responsiveness to constituent interests.

Economic Growth: MEPI will focus on supporting indigenous efforts in support of economic reforms that increase economic opportunity and growth throughout the region. The intention is to work with local associations and business groups in their efforts to advocate for clear, consistent, and fair regulatory frameworks that reduce impediments to free market growth; the rule of law, transparency, and integrity in the institutions governing the economic sphere; and direct assistance to small- and medium-sized businesses that are engines of job creation. To this end, MEPI will support projects that enhance the role that private and nongovernmental sectors play in influencing policy decisions and ensuring that policies remain transparent and responsive to the needs of business and labor, as well as ensure that policy-makers have the technical capacity to implement reform. MEPI will also continue its investments in entrepreneurship as a way to spur innovation and drive growth and continue to look for partnerships with the private sector. MEPI's programming in support of entrepreneurs focuses, where possible, on women and youth and creating a more supportive ecosystem.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will address known barriers to growth throughout the region by building the capacity of professional associations, trade unions, chambers of commerce, and other professional organizations to better represent the needs of their membership and improve their ability to advocate for needed reforms with the government.
- U.S.-funded programs will mobilize the business community around issues related to legal and regulatory reforms, economic policy, and transparency.
- Activities will reform the business climate in the MENA region, including through streamlined business registration processes, improved bankruptcy and insolvency laws, and creating more open and transparent economic governance.
- The FY 2014 request will support business creation, networking, and economic development through the provision of comprehensive training to entrepreneurs, technical assistance and capacity building support to business incubators and accelerators, and by linking entrepreneurs with investors and sources of capital and mentorship. MEPI plans to provide up to \$5.0 million for these efforts.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: MEPI maintains its standards for performance by using a Results Orientated Monitoring (ROM) Framework for foreign assistance grants that ensures rigor in program planning, analysis, and reporting. Grantees report quarterly performance against a standard set of ROM indicators, and MEPI staff monitors grantees' progress on an ongoing basis through conference calls, meetings, and site visits. In FY 2014 and beyond, MEPI will continue to refine the ROM based on lessons learned and data gathered from previous fiscal years. Consistent with the Department's Evaluation Policy, MEPI continues to fund a number of expert, third-party evaluations of ongoing and completed projects to enhance MEPI's understanding of programming successes and areas for improvement. MEPI has been conducting these evaluations since 2006, examining specific types of grants, including grants to local civil society actors and programming in specific sectors, such as rule of law and U.S. media and exchange programming.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Key findings of some of MEPI's 2012 evaluations are summarized below and in the Near Eastern Affairs' overview.

Quick Response Grant Making: This review examined MEPI's quick response grant making process in the immediate aftermath of the start of the Arab Awakening (April – December 2011) in order to assess the effectiveness of MEPI's approach and to identify lessons learned and best practices. The study found that MEPI's approach during this period was timely and particularly critical in countries in which key political processes were rapidly evolving and where international donors did not have deep pre-existing ties or immediate presence, such as Libya, Syria and Tunisia. The evaluation found that in Libya, Tunisia, Egypt, Syria, and Yemen, MEPI efficiently accelerated and expanded its grant making activities and capitalized on new partnerships and relationships, particularly with nascent local organizations outside capitals and major urban centers. Data confirmed that 85 percent of the projects funded during the period achieved or were on track to achieve their intended outcomes, particularly notable given that nascent organizations accounted for 37 percent of the projects reviewed. Moving forward, MEPI will use the data gained from the evaluation to further increase efficiency to respond swiftly and effectively to support rapidly evolving and transition situations in the field by, for example, drawing on pre-approved grants templates for grants and utilizing even more flexible grant making processes such as statements of interest and umbrella response mechanisms.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: In FY 2014, performance monitoring and program evaluations will continue to shape and inform MEPI projects. Since MEPI's last evaluation of political party and election assistance in 2008, the Arab Awakening has changed the political landscape in much of the MENA region, providing opportunities to assess the impact and effectiveness of projects following the fall 2011 elections in Jordan, Tunisia, Egypt, and Morocco. Findings from the scheduled FY 2013 evaluation of political party and election assistance will illuminate how MEPI's work can complement the efforts of other foreign assistance providers and improve the effectiveness of U.S. programs in this area. In addition, an evaluation of MEPI 'graduates' – local implementers that have scaled up projects or partnerships as a result of MEPI-funded institutional capacity building – will not only help MEPI document its impact on NGO/CSO capacity in the MENA region, but will help MEPI identify best practices and methods to support grantees with the potential to scale-up their advocacy and effectiveness.

Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC) Program promotes Arab-Israeli cooperation and technology development by supporting joint projects between Arab and Israeli scientists, technicians, students, and communities working together to solve common development problems. The program catalyzes cooperation that would not otherwise occur, provides key funding for applied science in Arab countries, and produces development impact. MERC is a long-standing activity initiated by the U.S. Congress in 1979 after the Camp David Accords. MERC was subsequently expanded beyond Israeli-Egyptian cooperation to include Arab-Israeli projects involving Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia and West Bank and Gaza, as well as workshop participation by other countries in the region.

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 receives as many as 100 joint applications each year, and supports 30 to 40 ongoing projects. Projects continue to make significant development contributions, most notably in water, agriculture, environment, and health. Despite the often difficult political atmosphere, Arab and Israeli support for MERC has remained high, and a near-record number of new projects were selected in 2012. Projects also continue outreach to the wider communities that utilize research results, putting the research to work and demonstrating the tangible benefits of cooperation.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	5,000	*	4,000	-1,000
Economic Support Fund	5,000	*	4,000	-1,000

Economic Support Fund

Research and Development Cooperation: MERC projects cover a wide range of applied research topics and sectors. To ensure that locally identified priorities receive fair consideration on a level playing field, project proposals may be on any research topic, but the applicants are required to demonstrate they will produce development impact. MERC will select projects based on the technical advice of external peer-review panels composed of scientists knowledgeable in the field of each proposal, as well as a development review by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). These measures have been critical to the program’s success in attracting quality proposals and 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.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$3.3 million of U.S. funds will be used to conduct an open-topic solicitation for research grants.
- U.S. funds will aggressively promote the inclusion of junior scientists on projects in order to address the aging demographic among professional-level researchers in the region and to better ensure that Arab-Israeli cooperation extends to the next generation of scientists.

MERC is implemented by USAID's Bureau for the Middle East, working in close coordination with USAID field missions in the region and with the Department of State's Bureau for Near East Affairs to ensure that programs are complementary and not duplicative.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In addition to utilizing a Program Monitoring Plan for each formal indicator, the MERC program developed specific 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 semiannual reports against these benchmarks. Oversight visits were conducted for nearly every active project during FY 2012 to verify progress and identify achievements, best practices, potential problems, and ways of improving implementation. Findings showed that MERC projects conducted over 50 joint Arab-Israeli activities in FY 2012, including workshops of students, technicians and scientists; joint lab and field work; meetings that attracted participants from additional Muslim countries; and extension and outreach activities that carried cooperation to the larger societies beyond the scientific communities. Projects also produced development results in arid-lands agriculture, protecting the environment, improving health conditions, and addressing water issues of crucial importance to the region.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: On an individual project level, performance information against benchmarks was used to determine whether funding will continue or if remedies need to be sought. On a broader level, best practices identified through performance monitoring were identified, shared with other grantees, and became part of MERC's standards for new awards. While MERC's mandate is to fund research, the program also places an emphasis on requiring grantees to develop and follow through on specific plans to partner with public and private-sector institutions to implement their research results to achieve development impact.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Performance assessments have supported project-level decisions, and also identified program-wide needs, such as better inclusion of younger scientists in addition to the program's current emphasis on participation by students.

Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) is an international organization that supervises the implementation of the security provisions of the Israel-Egypt Peace Treaty, a fundamental element of regional stability. The MFO is a cornerstone of international and U.S. efforts to advance the goal of comprehensive peace between Israel and all of its neighbors and so supports critical U.S. interests in the Middle East. In the wake of terrorist attacks last summer on both countries in the vicinity of the international border, an agreed military build-up by Egyptian forces in the Sinai was discreetly and successfully facilitated between Egypt and Israel by the MFO, and the MFO and its Director General played a key role throughout this sensitive period. In this context, the MFO continued to promote confidence in the Treaty, to maintain dialogue between Egypt and Israel, and to assist the two Parties in creating concrete mechanisms for managing change. 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; other international donors have also contributed on a limited basis to MFO security needs. Support to the MFO is a visible symbol of the United States' political commitment to the Peace Treaty and regional stability.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	28,000	*	28,000	-
Peacekeeping Operations	28,000	*	28,000	-

Peacekeeping Operations

Enjoying the full confidence and support of Egypt and Israel, the MFO is an essential resource for the Parties in monitoring their hard-earned peace and consolidating a stable security relationship. The MFO monitors compliance with the Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty and, since September 2005, implementation of the Agreement on stationing of Egyptian Border Guards opposite Gaza. Working through the established Agreed Activities mechanism, agreements between both Parties to Egyptian security deployments in the Sinai are facilitated by the MFO and conditional on MFO verification. The MFO builds trust through its verifications and its fostering of a military-to-military liaison system between the Israeli and Egyptian defense establishments. The MFO and the liaison system are now the primary mechanism for dialogue and maintaining confidence between the two countries, in addition to engagement by the Director General and the Force Commander, who hosts and supports critical bilateral meetings.

U.S. assistance will continue to meet both the core U.S. funding commitment in support of the MFO operating budget, matching Egyptian and Israeli contributions, as well as additional funding for enhanced force protection for personnel. The deteriorating security situation in the Sinai requires the MFO to operate with increased vigilance and force protection while effectively completing its mission. In response to expanded monitoring needs, the MFO has increased the number of inspections performed by the Civilian Observer Unit and is increasing the Unit's strength to 19 personnel.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$25.0 million will meet the MFO's operating budget in FY 2014, which funds the MFO's capacity to supervise the implementation of the security provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli

Treaty of Peace and employ best efforts to prevent any violation of its terms. Egypt and Israel also will contribute the same amount, for a total operating budget of \$75.0 million. The MFO will use an additional estimated \$4.5 million of donor funding from nine other countries for FY 2014 operational costs, for the Civilian Observer Unit, or other expenses.

- Approximately \$2.0 million will be contributed by the United States for MFO Force Protection measures, such as MFO camp and remote site fencing, lighting, Entry Control Point and ballistic tower improvements projected for FY 2014.
- U.S. funding in FY 2014 will also provide \$1.0 million for the MFO's budget reserve fund.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The MFO presents financial plans and independent auditors' reports at the Annual Trilateral Meeting last held November 14-15, 2012. In June of each year, the MFO holds a mid-fiscal year budget meeting with the three principal Funds Contributing States to review expenditures over the past fiscal year, key projects, and its five-year forecast. The United States provides a performance and financial review in its Annual Report to Congress on the MFO.

Near East Regional Democracy

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Governing justly continues to be a problem in the region. Many governments severely restrict civil liberties, including the freedoms of speech, press, assembly, association, and religion. There is often a lack of respect for the rule of law and individuals are subjected to arrest, detention, prolonged imprisonment, and even execution without due process. The number of prisoners of conscience continues to grow. Elections often do not reflect the will of the people, or meet international standards of free and fair. Corruption is widespread, and there is a lack of government transparency and accountability throughout the region.

U.S. assistance seeks to address these critical governance problems by supporting programs that foster greater adherence to democratic principles and support efforts to increase government accountability and transparency while improving citizen participation in decision making. The Near East Regional Democracy (NERD) supports programmatic initiatives that strengthen democratic organizations and institutions, increase respect for human rights, and further integrate people in the region with the global community. Programs will also encourage greater awareness and defense of internationally recognized rights, especially those enshrined in international obligations to which the countries are a party. Programs will be inclusive of marginalized communities, including, women, ethnic and religious minorities, LGBT and disabled members of society.

FY 2014 funding will be used to promote freedom of expression, including through new media tools, strengthen civil society capacity and advocacy, and increase awareness of and respect for human rights, the rule of law, good governance and political competition. Goals and objectives for FY 2014 programs are subject to fluid political and security environments; as specific opportunities arise or new openings occur, additional focus areas may emerge that are in line with U.S. government policy in the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	35,000	*	30,000	-5,000
Economic Support Fund	35,000	*	30,000	-5,000

Economic Support Fund

Rule of Law, Human Rights, Political Competition and Consensus Building: U.S. support for the rule of law takes on even greater significance in light of the region's poor human rights conditions. Programs are designed to enhance capability of citizens to protect internationally recognized legal rights; strengthen independent voices; and help increase political space for these voices to be heard by providing program participants with the training and tools necessary to effectively advocate for electoral reforms.

NERD programs build on election-related assistance from previous years that support indigenous efforts to heighten awareness of international election standards and support grass-roots efforts to advocate for electoral reform efforts at the national and provincial levels. Additionally, the United States will support projects that provide online access to independent information about domestic and international electoral issues, including uncensored information about political competition, in an effort to increase civic participation.

Key Interventions:

- Funding will continue to support legal aid clinics that increase citizens' access to legal services, and provide resources and training to assist civil society in advocating for legal reform to expand access to justice.
- NERD programs train human rights activists, defenders, academics, and journalists on effective methods of increasing citizen awareness of, and advocacy for, adherence to human rights principles embodied in the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights.
- Programming will include professional and other training and information-sharing programs for law students, defense attorneys and professional law associations. Activities may be conducted on-line or in-person and typically include trainings, workshops, and other professional opportunities that increase participants' knowledge, skills, and capacity.
- The NERD programs plan to spend approximately \$2.0 million to continue programs that strengthen local organizations' ability to promote internal democratic practices, as well as fair electoral processes and legal frameworks for elections.

Civil Society

U.S.-sponsored civil society programs improve the capacity of citizens and civil society groups to organize and advocate for domestic interests and hold the state accountable. Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) are active, but face repression from governments. Therefore, funding will be used to strengthen the skills of civil society members and their tools, including new media, available to them to safely advocate for transparency, accountability, service delivery or policy issues. These policy issues include governance, corruption, justice, economic and environmental management, empowerment of marginalized members of society, and social service delivery, among other areas.

Projects in this area also aim to provide greater access to independent information sources. Although professional news sources are well received in the region and many people are well connected to the Internet, some governments attempt to control access to information by blocking non-governmental media sources and blogs, independent web sites, social networking sites, and by preventing people from accessing and sharing information internally and globally.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will deliver capacity-building trainings to nascent civil society organizations and activists on topics such as organizational development, advocacy, networking, public outreach, and methods to effectively and securely share data via the Internet and mobile devices.
- The request includes \$7.0 million at a minimum to support cutting edge tools and requisite training that promote Internet freedom and enhance the safe, effective use of communication technologies. The total amount of the FY 2014 internet freedom request is \$25.0 million. This funding is allocated across two bureaus within the Department of State: \$7.0 million is included in the NERD program, and \$18.0 million in the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor.
- FY 2014 funding will support using new media creatively to engage youth to exert leadership and volunteerism on key policy issues, including transparent and participatory electoral processes.
- U.S. assistance will provide funding to train activists, bloggers, and citizen journalists to participate in online forums safely
- FY 2014 funding will provide citizens with access to objective and unfiltered sources of information, and to promote respect for freedom of expression.
- U.S. programs will support increasing public awareness of the importance of independent media in a democratic society, and other areas of civic education.

- U.S. assistance will provide funds for the development and support of cellular and web-based technology to enable civil society activists in closed societies to access information
- U.S. assistance will provide threatened civil society activists with temporary and safe access to education in third countries, as necessary.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The NERD Operating Unit (OU) is continually assessing program performance to assist in the budget and planning process. In FY 2012, the NERD OU reviewed program monitoring and evaluation practices, and improved on a portfolio management plan (PMP) incorporating best practices and lessons learned since program inception. The purpose of the PMP is to systematically and regularly review all the projects in the portfolio to ensure that activities are working towards the overall strategic objectives of the program. This tool allows the NERD OU to aggregate program results across the program objectives and more accurately manage program elements. Building on the democracy assessment performed in FY 2012, a number of studies and evaluations will be commissioned to support program design and learning. The NERD OU conducts an annual Portfolio Review, including individual project reviews and portfolio-wide trends, challenges and successes. Three project evaluations are being conducted in FY 2013 to provide an in-depth assessment of selected implementing partners. Finally, we will continue to select ongoing virtual activities to monitor and evaluate the quantity and quality of the discussions happening in these spaces.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The NERD OU uses the PMP, Portfolio Review, virtual monitoring and project evaluations to identify challenges and opportunities and guide overall decision making regarding program strategy and funding priorities, solicitation design, and security measures in line with U.S. policy. Due to the increasing number of online applications funded through the NERD portfolio and the growing influence of cyber attacks in the region, in FY 2013, the NERD OU commissioned an information technology (IT) security audit and assessment services for our projects that contain online components. This IT support will be expanded in FY 2014 to assess cyber security vulnerabilities in implementing partner digital online activities and to make recommendations for reducing or eliminating the corresponding risks to the integrity and security of these web applications, and their operating environments.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The PMP, individual project-level monitoring and evaluation efforts, research projects, and the annual portfolio review provide the underpinning for the FY 2014 budget request. Given challenges to direct monitoring of activities, the NERD OU utilizes a combination of tools to gauge emerging opportunities for program development.

Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) is an interagency partnership between the Department of State, the Department of Defense, and the U.S. Agency for International Development that focuses on improving individual country and regional capabilities in the Sahel and Maghreb to defeat terrorist organizations. TSCTP was authorized in March 2005 to prevent al Qaeda and other violent extremist organizations from building and sustaining safe havens in the Sahel and the Maghreb. This includes disrupting efforts to recruit and train new terrorists, particularly from the young and rural poor, and countering efforts to establish safe havens for domestic and outside extremist groups. TSCTP partner nations include Algeria, Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, and Tunisia. TSCTP key priorities in the Maghreb are twofold: to create an environment inhospitable to terrorist and trafficking operations, and to address youth vulnerability to violent extremism and recruitment by terrorist networks. The request below is for Near East Asia regional countries only and consists of government-to-government training in counterterrorism and rule of law. The TSCTP funds are in addition to bilateral funding requested for these countries and provides additional cross-region focused programming.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	4,500	*	2,500	-2,000
Economic Support Fund	1,500	*	-	-1,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	*	1,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000	*	1,500	-500

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Law Enforcement Training and Narcotics Control: The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) supports partner nation efforts to make law enforcement, judicial, and corrections systems more effective, responsive, and accountable. International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE) funding is a critical component in strengthening TSCTP partner countries' criminal justice sector institutions in the Maghreb. It is an essential element supporting the ability of these governments' criminal justice sectors to combat terrorism, from prevention to response, investigation, and prosecution. The \$1.0 million in INCLE funding requested in FY 2014 will be used to build capacity in law enforcement, rule of law, and corrections to promote systemic change in TSCTP partner countries from a regional perspective and will be complementary to bilateral assistance programs.

Key Interventions:

- Funds will provide training, technical assistance, and equipment for programs including, but not limited to, forensic and law enforcement development, prison reform, judicial training, and anti-corruption support.
- Funding may also be used to support regional counterterrorism initiatives and complement bilateral programming in Morocco and Tunisia, with a focus on enhancing their governments' ability to prevent and combat terrorism.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA): TSCTP Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs ATA (NADR/ATA) funding allows the United States to bring multiple countries together to focus on countering transnational counterterrorism issues such as border security through advanced training opportunities. These efforts address a transnational counterterrorism gap that bilateral funding does not permit. Furthermore, regional funding helps address unforeseen emerging needs, allowing a rapid response during times when governments are experiencing political and security transitions and need critical counterterrorism assistance.

Key Intervention:

- This request will support efforts to build regional border security capabilities by enhancing the ability of law enforcement personnel in countries in the Sahel and the Maghreb, with an emphasis on screening, preventing terrorist transit or operations, and encouraging the Governments of Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia and other countries in the region to engage with their regional neighbors and partners on counterterrorism issues.

Terrorist Interdiction Program (TIP): Near East Asia TSCTP NADR funds also support the Department of State's Bureau of Counterterrorism's PISCES (Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System) program in one or more host nations in the Maghreb, based on known terrorist activity or transit, the need for a watch-listing system, and governments' political will to cooperate.

Key Intervention:

- With these funds, the United States will work with one or more Maghreb countries to adopt the PISCES system. The funding will provide the new program with hardware, software, training, and long-term operational and maintenance support.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Past reporting has taken into account three measures of performance: the number of students trained in anti-terrorism under TSCTP auspices, the number of public information campaigns completed by U.S. TSCTP programming, and the number of U.S.-assisted assessments on terrorism. The Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs will continue to review the progress of TSCTP to identify ways of improving coordination and programming implementation.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The governments of the North African TSCTP countries' positive response to targeted assistance programs support our request for funds for these programs in FY 2014. This is an historic opportunity to establish strong regional relationships in the above areas with the governments of Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia and programs are selected based on our past experience with effective interlocutors.

The INCLE TSCTP request has remained consistent since FY2011, and funds have primarily focused on law enforcement capacity building based on past successes. For instance, in FY2011, INL used TSCTP funds to train forensics scientists in Morocco on the chemistry of explosives, and the scientists used their acquired knowledge to lead the investigation of the April 2011 Marrakech bombing. Their evidence collection led to an arrest.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: With past successes in law enforcement capacity building, INL will continue to support law enforcement reform with FY2014 funds in TSCTP countries.

Specifically, INL will support TSCTP countries' abilities to counter terrorist financing and curb the growing threat of transnational crime.

USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region continues to face serious development challenges which transcend international borders. The historic political and social changes that have swept the region require solutions to the complexities presented by a burgeoning youth population with limited employment opportunities and the increasing scarcity of natural resources that threaten stability and constrain economic growth. USAID's regional programs in the Middle East are a vehicle for trans-boundary assistance that complements bilateral foreign assistance programs. The FY 2014 request for USAID Middle East Regional Program encompasses new and continuing activities previously funded under the Office for Middle East Programs (OMEP) and Asia Middle East Regional. The request reflects USAID's need for a strengthened, consolidated, and more focused approach to critical issues common to the countries of the MENA region.

The USAID Middle East Regional Program (ME Regional) will implement activities that address trans-boundary issues such as regional trade and investment and water scarcity, as well as cross-cutting activities to improve regional governance and empower youth and women. USAID's Middle East Bureau and the Department of State's Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs coordinate the activities of the ME Regional to ensure that programs are complementary to other Department of State and USAID regional and bilateral activities. Regional programs supported include the Middle East and North Africa Network of Water Centers of Excellence through the Further Advancing the Blue Revolution Initiative to address critical water challenges confronting the region. ME Regional will also continue to support civil society efforts to promote the importance of respecting fundamental rights and responding to the needs of citizens, promote regional cooperation on cross-cutting development issues, and enable environments conducive for expanded trade and private sector investment. ME Regional provides funding for activities in countries transitioning to democracy, including limited USAID presence offices opening in Libya and Tunisia, as well as technical staff and subject-matter experts in Washington and Cairo who advise senior managers and USAID missions on sector programs in health, education, agriculture, economic growth, and civil society. FY 2014 funding will also be provided for USAID missions and offices to conduct program planning, design, and evaluations; draft five-year strategic plans; comply with regulatory requirements; and carry out USAID Forward reforms.

ME Regional's assistance to countries in transition to democracy will focus primarily on democratic governance and economic growth programs in Libya. Assistance activities will support democratic transitions, identify and strengthen national and civil society institutions accountable to the people, and promote transparent and open economies that secure equal rights and opportunity for women, as well as facilitate and support regional trade initiatives.

The successful national elections in July 2012 and the creation of the General National Congress, facilitated by targeted international assistance and support, demonstrated the opportunities for democratic processes to take hold in Libya. U.S. assistance will continue to advance Libya's democratic transition, focusing on developing governance and security institutions to help stabilize Libya and protect the rights of all Libyans, supporting an emerging civil society and engaged citizenry, and promoting a transparent and open economy and expanded economic opportunity. Strategic investments in these areas will support a continued path toward a stable, secure democratic future in Libya.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	5,000	*	30,000	25,000
Economic Support Fund	5,000	*	-	-5,000
Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund	-	*	30,000	30,000

Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund

Peace and Security: Countries in the MENA region continue to face challenges of extremism that threaten national and regional stability. USAID programs aim to mitigate the appeal of extremism in the region, often investing in young people so they have political voice, skills, knowledge, and attitudes to succeed in today's society.

Key Interventions:

- \$150,000 will be used to provide technical assistance to improve the impact of countering violent extremism strategies and programs in the region.
- ME Regional will develop analytical tools and support for programs to conduct research, and to pilot and initiate innovative and state-of-the-art programming to mitigate the appeal of violent extremism with an emphasis on youth.

Democracy and Governance Programs: Programs will focus on advancing critical regional development priorities and providing expertise to ensure that programs are consistent with U.S. government directives and initiatives and on the cutting edge of analysis, strategy development, and programming. Since the Arab Awakening, the democracy portfolio has come to the fore and the ME Regional will continue to rapidly mobilize to advance the Arab Awakening transitions and bolster support for political reform openings in neighboring countries. Emphasis will continue to be on priority countries where USAID has limited presence.

Programs will include partnering with host government institutions, regional and local civil society groups, media practitioners, and multilateral donors to promote participatory democracy and transparent and accountable governance. Through a combination of technical support to bilateral missions and regional programming, ME Regional activities will strengthen regional networks, disseminate lessons learned, and build the capacity of government institutions, legislatures, and civil society organizations to achieve higher levels of accountability and civic participation. ME Regional will also support individual bilateral mission initiatives to improve public financial management in the region, by working through regional organizations that are encouraging the adoption of international standards.

ME Regional seeks to ensure that Libya's transition is transparent, inclusive, and credible and to support the consolidation of democratic reforms by assisting governing authorities and strengthening civic participation. FY 2014 funds will support the drafting of a new constitution, and the creation of permanent, accountable national and sub-national governing institutions. In relation to electoral processes, ME Regional funds will support efforts to register more voters, including higher numbers of women and marginalized populations, to participate in national elections.

Key Interventions:

- \$1 million will be used to provide technical assistance and training programs that strengthen electoral systems, governing authorities, civil society, and media to support transitional political processes, including support for future elections and good governance.
- Support justice and security sector reform and promote national reconciliation, including transitional justice through ME Regional technical assistance and training programs.
- Promote partnerships with key regional institutions that help governments improve their public financial management capacity, transparency, and accountability.
- Support activities to strengthen civil society organizations and legislative bodies to advocate for and achieve transparency, and stronger civic participation, particularly in the area of public financial management.
- Support activities to strengthen civil society that promote the participation of women and youth throughout the region in a participatory political process.
- Support staff and mechanisms to conduct research and pilot innovative programming, provide analysis, support evaluation, exchange best practice, and conduct strategic design to advance foreign policy objectives in the region and help to ensure state-of-the art USAID democracy and governance programming.
- \$6 million will be used to support activities in Libya.

Investing in People – Health: The MENA region continues to have high rates of maternal and infant mortality. FY 2014 funding will be used both to inform strategies and program designs and to support USAID’s approach to expanding best practices in support of the Global Health Initiative (GHI). The approach supports best practices in maternal and child health, and family planning services. Assistance provided through regional health programming will support the goals and principles of GHI to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. USAID technical experts will ensure that U.S. field programs have the latest technical information and evidence-based practices to improve their programs’ results.

Key Interventions:

- \$500,000 to identify and support implementation of best practices in maternal and child health and family planning.
- ME Regional will scale up evidence-based best practices to apply women- and girl-centered approaches, build the local capacity of partner countries to develop, manage, and evaluate their health programs and emphasize data-driven decision-making to address key questions related to USAID missions in the region and partner country goals.
- Assist missions in the region to promote health practices and expand services addressing the unmet needs for voluntary family planning services and information.

Investing in People - Water Supply and Sanitation Programs: ME Regional will support the Middle East and North Africa Network of Water Centers of Excellence through the Further Advancing the Blue Revolution Initiative (FABRI) to address critical water challenges confronting the Middle East and North Africa. Water programming will increase the efficiency of water management, mitigate the impact of water scarcity, and improve water supply and sanitation to reduce health risks to the region’s citizens. It will equip policy makers and professionals with the tools to better manage scarce water resources. Through a combination of technical support to bilateral missions and regional programming, ME Regional activities will monitor the availability and use of water resources to allow decision makers to develop more effective policies and regulations to promote efficient water management. Enhanced water resource management improves the health of the region’s population by increasing the availability of clean drinking water, improving sanitation, and accelerating agricultural productivity. ME Regional will also provide technical assistance and training to ensure environmental compliance of USAID programs.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will partner with organizations that use satellite and remote sensing technologies to help water managers model surface and groundwater flows, adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change, and improve water decision making.
- ME Regional will support regional twinning and other capacity building activities where both MENA government agencies and service providers, including water utilities, pair up with counterparts to build the capacity of regional organizations. In addition, USAID will support policy-linked research by MENA organizations working on water resources management issues.
- Programs will link MENA research institutions and U.S. land grant universities in order to build and exchange regional science and technology capacity to improve water resources planning and management, foster partnerships among Middle East researchers, and reduce tensions created by water scarcity through regional cooperation and assistance.
- USAID will support the water sector by investing \$2 million in FABRI to transform water management; help ensure that water and sanitation programs are carefully targeted, innovative, and technically sound; and that best practices and lessons learned are effectively shared across regions.

Investing in People – Education: Millions of children and youth in the Middle East lack access to quality education needed to succeed in school. Further, a more relevant and inquiry-based education is needed for youth to gain employability skills for work, and to be productive and informed members of civil society. ME Regional will continue to focus efforts on improving the educational and employment outlook for children and young people. In FY 2014, regional education funds will be used to inform strategies and program designs, and to support the USAID Education Strategy and the integration of evidence-based evaluation. The approach supports professional development in basic education, youth and workforce development, and higher education. Emphasis will be placed on early-grade reading, access to education in conflict or post-conflict country environments, and helping youth prepare for and gain skills to obtain jobs. USAID technical experts will ensure that USAID field programs increasingly have the latest technical information and evidence-based practices to improve their programs' results.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will support informed strategies and program designs across the MENA region, as well as the integration of evidence-based evaluation.
- \$540,000 will be used to develop and improve analytic tools to assist missions in increasing capacity to implement evidence-based programs in education, particularly in early grade reading.
- USAID will support MENA regional exchanges of lessons learned and other capacity building efforts, where government and local civil society participate to build their expertise, especially in the area of early grade reading and other foundational skills instruction.
- ME Regional will use \$360,000 to support the capacity of USAID field missions to implement evidence-based programming to support mission higher education programs that improve the ability of tertiary and workforce development programs to produce a workforce with relevant skills that support country development.

Economic Growth: ME Regional activities in the economic growth sector will support trade facilitation, customs harmonization, strengthening of intellectual property rights, regional entrepreneurial and small and medium enterprise (SME) development, and women's economic empowerment. FY 2014 funds will also provide technical support in the form of economic analyses, project design, and monitoring and evaluation of regional economic growth programs implemented across borders and in transitioning countries. With quick-responding mechanisms, ME Regional will rapidly mobilize economic growth assistance to address immediate and unplanned needs of countries experiencing economic stresses as a

result of political and social transitions. USAID technical experts will also provide assistance in trade and investment, SME development, and unemployment/underemployment in the MENA region.

ME Regional funding will assist Libya's new economic institutions and the private sector lay the groundwork for a sustainable market-oriented economy. The transition goal of expanding opportunities for women entrepreneurs will be complemented by the development of longer term partnerships with the Libyan government and its citizens, focused on promoting market reforms, increasing access to finance, and facilitating the expansion of small-and-medium enterprises.

Key Interventions:

- ME Regional will use \$500,000 to conduct both regional and country-specific assessments of economic growth needs. Based on needs, the program will conduct pilot interventions to introduce best practice innovations that inform long-term program designs in the Middle East.
- \$4 million to support enhanced economic opportunity while promoting women's economic empowerment; expand training opportunities for emerging entrepreneurs; increase access to finance; develop capacity of new economic institutions; and expand civil society and private sector initiatives beyond women SME's in countries in transition.
- USAID will identify, share and promote best practices in systemic policy and institutional reforms for expanded trade and investment, broad-based economic growth, and poverty reduction.
- Programs will support in-depth case studies on the implications of economic and private sector policy in several Middle East countries.
- \$500,000 will promote agriculture-sector development needed to alleviate hunger and encourage sustainable, broad-based economic growth, efforts that have become increasingly vital within the context of the Arab Spring.
- Women's economic empowerment will be promoted through programs, including a media project promoting gender equality and women's economic empowerment.
- \$3.5 million will be used to support private sector initiatives and women's empowerment in Libya.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The ME Regional Program provides extensive support to USAID field missions and strengthens field programs across the region through targeted technical support and research. USAID managed programs will report on performance indicators annually and additional evaluation criteria will be developed, as necessary, in consultation with the Department of State.

In FY 2013, OMEP (incorporated as a component of ME Regional in FY 2014) will evaluate the impact of a recently-completed youth-focused program, in which an educational television drama on issues central to young people's lives was produced and broadcast throughout the MENA region. OMEP will also conduct a performance evaluation of two ongoing water resources management programs.

In addition to the evaluation efforts described above, ME Regional will have Washington and field-based monitoring and evaluation specialists who will oversee performance management, advising implementing partners on accurately measuring and reporting on performance, and providing monitoring and evaluation technical assistance to other USAID missions in the MENA region. Portfolio reviews will be conducted regularly to examine strategic and operational issues, and to determine whether activities are leading to the achievement of intended results. ME Regional staff will regularly consult with bilateral missions in the MENA region on programming to ensure that it is appropriately targeted and fully complementary to

mission initiatives. ME Regional staff conduct continuous monitoring of program performance through the review of quarterly and annual reports of implementing partners and site visits, and hold regular meetings with implementing partners to discuss program performance and recommend ways to improve implementation.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Middle East Regional staff in Washington and Cairo have supported a number of evaluation efforts. In FY 2012 and FY 2013, the Middle East Regional Program conducted assessments, created frameworks, and established mechanisms that improved program design, implementation, and evaluation across the region. The efforts have allowed USAID to draw important conclusions and take targeted actions, in line with the USAID Forward emphasis on improving decision making by obtaining, analyzing, using and sharing meaningful information about program performance and impact. With respect to evaluations, the results of the impact evaluation will help determine whether future investments are advisable. Performance evaluations of the water resources management programs will produce data that USAID can use to make any required mid-term programmatic adjustments.

As a result of program monitoring efforts in FY 2012, field-based staff in OMEP modified several awards to realign budgets to more efficiently use foreign assistance resources towards achieving program results. These monitoring efforts will continue in FY 2014.

The ME Regional program also supports gender analysis and the integration of strategies to reduce gender-related inequalities between men/boys and women/girls through regional programs managed both by Washington and Cairo staff. ME Regional will also ensure that gender analyses are completed to identify and address specific barriers and opportunities to men's/boys' and women's/girls participation in USAID-funded projects. The findings of these analyses will inform strategies, activities and indicators that measure the extent to which ME Regional and bilateral programs promote gender equality.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: In FY 2014, the Middle East Regional Program will continue to provide expert technical assistance to plan, design, and evaluate bilateral, regional, and Washington-based programs implemented in MENA.

South and Central Asia Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In 2014, as Afghanistan's security transition marks a new phase of U.S. engagement, U.S. foreign assistance will continue to help advance the New Silk Road vision of a stable and prosperous Afghanistan embedded within a stable and prosperous region. Assistance across South and Central Asia is aligned to advance progress towards this goal and to further other broad U.S. foreign policy and development objectives such as advancing regional economic integration; strengthening the U.S.-India strategic partnership; deepening the relationship with Central Asia; and promoting sustainable peace, development, and democracy in South Asia. In FY 2014 U.S. assistance will seek to fortify democratic gains through support for civil society, the rule of law, and human rights, as well as to reinforce economic growth, and improve access to basic and higher education. These programs will also complement continued strong investments in the three Presidential Initiatives - the Global Health Initiative (GHI), Feed the Future (FTF), and the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI). Security assistance will support nonproliferation, counterterrorism and counternarcotics efforts and will provide training and equipment for police and military forces to build their capacity to provide internal security, secure borders, enforce the rule of law, and combat violent extremism. Lastly, across the region assistance will also address cross-cutting issues, such as impediments to women's rights, corruption, and disaster risk reduction.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	4,691,081	*	3,870,840	-820,241
Overseas Contingency Operations	3,775,385	*	1,726,200	-2,049,185
Economic Support Fund	2,662,962	*	1,382,200	-1,280,762
Foreign Military Financing	218,423	*	-	-218,423
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	399,000	*	344,000	-55,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	43,000	*	-	-43,000
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund	452,000	*	-	-452,000
Enduring/Core Programs	915,696	*	2,144,640	1,228,944
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	112,811	*	-	-112,811
Development Assistance	127,874	*	101,900	-25,974
Economic Support Fund	110,503	*	1,185,096	1,074,593
Foreign Military Financing	90,685	*	311,335	220,650
Global Health Programs - State	10,602	*	18,290	7,688
Global Health Programs - USAID	197,550	*	191,000	-6,550
International Military Education and Training	13,178	*	13,309	131
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	12,814	*	235,260	222,446
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	62,930	*	88,450	25,520
P.L. 480 Title II	176,749	*	-	-176,749

Detailed Overview

Supporting a Secure, Stable, and Prosperous Afghanistan within a Secure, Stable and Prosperous Region: Afghanistan's future economic success depends upon its ability to expand effective cooperation in ways that enhance economic opportunities for Afghans, but also to open avenues to improve the economic performance of the entire region. The Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will work in concert with major development efforts already underway in Afghanistan and ensure an extra emphasis on promoting the role of the private sector in expanding trade and economic integration between and among neighboring states. By highlighting and building consensus around a limited subset of achievable projects and reform initiatives, the United States will seek to unlock private investment in the region concentrated on facilitating the trade and transit of commercial goods. To this end, the U.S. Government will have greater leverage in advocating for investor-friendly policies, trade agreements and cooperation, cross-border exchanges, and transparent governance that will spur economic growth and unlock the vast potential in the markets of the region.

In Pakistan, the United States welcomes the positive steps taken by the Governments of India and Pakistan to initiate closer trade and commercial ties, including through support for Track II initiatives. Increased economic linkages between India and Pakistan will create a natural foundation for a stronger bilateral relationship and yield dividends for citizens from both countries. Embedding the economies of Afghanistan and Pakistan into the collective potential of the South and Central Asia (SCA) region will help undercut the appeal of extremism and contribute to long-term growth and stability in both countries, a particularly important development as Afghanistan prepares to assume responsibility for its own security in 2014.

Advancing Regional Economic Integration: Progress towards this goal remains a key objective, above and beyond its applicability to Afghanistan. Movement toward an integrated, stable, and prosperous region will promote an environment conducive to the achievement of other goals, including increased U.S. exports and investment. The economic potential of a more open and integrated region as dynamic as this is virtually unlimited. To this end, in FY 2014 the U.S. Government will continue to address regulatory and customs barriers and related issues. To buttress these efforts, the United States will develop new or deeper relationships with regional institutions, other donors, governments and private sector partners pursuing similar transborder goals.

The FY 2014 request seeks to further operationalize the Administration's New Silk Road vision of a more integrated region through assistance aimed at fostering economic, energy, natural resource, security, and people-to-people ties across borders. The SCA region is also central to the development of an Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor. This nascent link, connecting South Asia, through Burma, to South East Asia is vital to enhancing trade between the regions and laying the ground work for increased U.S. investment and trade opportunities. Improved economic linkages within South Asia, supported by this program, are key to realizing greater connectivity with the markets of South East Asia.

Strengthening the U.S.-India Strategic Partnership: As the region's economic anchor, India plays a critical role in maintaining regional security, and is a crucial player in multilateral priorities. Recognizing this, the U.S. Government will encourage India's growing responsibilities in the Indian Ocean region and beyond and strengthen counterterrorism, intelligence, defense, and cyber-security cooperation in line with the U.S. foreign policy towards Asia. The United States will work with India to encourage regional energy cooperation to ensure greater energy security. In addition, given India's continued economic rise, the U.S. will maintain support and develop openings for U.S. exports and investment and will work to attract Indian investment to the United States. The FY 2014 request reflects

a transitioning U.S. assistance relationship with India, from one of traditional donor-recipient to a peer-to-peer partnership for addressing Indian and global development challenges.

Broadening the U.S. Relationship with Central Asia: The United States has an enduring interest in promoting a secure and prosperous Central Asia, made up of states integrated economically with each other and with their neighbors in Afghanistan and South Asia. Assistance programs support good governance and anti-corruption; foster market-driven growth; enhance energy integration; mitigate narcotics trafficking in the region; and increase support for human rights and democratic reform, media freedom, civil society, and the rights of women and girls. In coordination with regional partners, the U.S. assistance will promote cooperation on energy issues, transit and trade, encourage the more effective management of trans-boundary water issues, and the reduction of cross-border threats, such as human trafficking and infectious diseases. To support the Afghanistan transition and New Silk Road vision, security assistance in Central Asia will build the capacity of law enforcement entities to secure critical transit corridors without hindering the free flow of trade.

Promoting Sustainable Peace, Development and Democracy in South Asia: The FY 2014 request will continue to provide robust U.S. development assistance in order to achieve U.S. foreign policy goals of sustainable peace, development, and democracy in the region. While unique in many ways, Bangladesh and Nepal face the combined challenges of growing populations that require increased food supplies, environmental degradation that reduces arable land, and high rates of infectious disease that threaten health, nutrition, and productivity. Therefore, FY 2014 assistance in these two countries will continue to focus on the three presidential initiatives: GHI, FTF, and GCCI. The United States will also maintain critical programs supporting economic growth, democracy and governance, and education to strengthen fragile institutions, including civil society, counteract corruption, and improve government capacity to respond to citizen needs.

In FY 2014 assistance will move beyond stabilization objectives in Nepal and Sri Lanka, and towards a focus on supporting sustained reconciliation efforts and post-conflict transitions.

In the Maldives, the social unrest and events leading up to and following the February 2012 resignation of the president underscores the need to support greater political cooperation, good governance, and democratic institutions in this pro-U.S. fledgling democracy. FY 2014 assistance in the Maldives will focus on improving maritime security, increasing counterterrorism capability, legal and judicial reforms, and helping the country adapt to the negative effects of global climate change.

Afghanistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The FY 2014 civilian foreign assistance request of nearly \$2.2 billion for Afghanistan will protect the development achievements of the last decade while supporting our core goal of disrupting, dismantling, and defeating al-Qaeda in Afghanistan and its capacity to threaten America and U.S. allies in the future. To advance this goal, FY 2014 resources will support the political transition to a new democratically elected government; promote economic growth with a focus on agriculture; strengthen the justice system; and protect the development gains of the past decade, particularly for women and minorities. These resources will continue to build the capacity of Afghan institutions so that the Afghan Government can take greater responsibility for the country's development. Continued sustained support to Afghanistan will be essential for solidifying the progress made after years of effort, and providing a sound basis for the Transformation Decade (2015-2024) ahead. All of these investments are directly linked to successful political and security transitions – important not only for Afghanistan, but also for the security of the United States.

Over the past decade Afghanistan has relied heavily on donor support; a key objective the United States shares with all Afghans is to significantly reduce Afghanistan's dependence on foreign aid by the end of the transformation decade. U.S. Government concerted efforts in 2014 are designed to help the government increase its revenues and improve critical service delivery as Afghanistan moves into the next phase of its development through transition and beyond. As such, FY 2014 assistance will center on four primary objectives.

First, U.S. resources will support sustainable economic growth through efforts aimed to improve the business enabling environment, promote regional trade, generate employment, strengthen budget and tax administration, and sustain gains made in infrastructure development. As a large percentage of the Afghan population relies on agriculture for its livelihood, the United States will place particular emphasis on improving food security, promoting high-value crops and strengthening farm-to-market value chains. Increased commerce and trade will increase Afghan public revenues, thereby reducing Afghan reliance on foreign aid.

Second, the U.S. Government will work in close cooperation with Afghan counterparts to ensure that notable achievements in education and health will be maintained. The United States will aim to maintain current access to quality basic education, strengthen Ministry of Education capacity, and expand technical and vocational training. U.S. assistance will continue to prioritize efforts that enable women's education. Health activities, implemented in close cooperation with other donors, will support Afghan Government-led delivery of basic health services.

Third, U.S. programs will work in Kabul and at the sub-national level to ensure Afghan institutions are responsive to the needs of the people, and will continue to build civil society's capacity to monitor government and demand accountability. Community stabilization programs will continue, though downsizing considerably, with a new focus on building Afghan Government capacity to do its own stabilization programs and connect communities back to their government. 2014 will be a critical year in Afghanistan's political transition with the Presidential and provincial elections, and preparations for the 2015 Parliamentary elections. In 2014, the United States will support Afghanistan's Independent Election Commission, civil society, the media, and community organizations to help ensure a transparent, accountable, and effective election process that is viewed as credible and accepted as legitimate by the Afghan people.

Fourth, U.S. programs will continue to assist Afghanistan in its effort to establish a functioning justice system and increase access to justice; both are critically important to long-term stability. The coordinated U.S. Government strategy is to support Afghan government and civil society efforts to increase access to fair, efficient, and transparent justice based on Afghan law. FY 2014 programs will focus on increasing access to justice by developing institutional capacity, providing legal education to justice sector leaders, and by strengthening the government's institutional capacity. Counternarcotics efforts have been refocused on capacity building, including advising and mentoring in relevant ministries and law enforcement agencies. FY 2014 programs will also concentrate on developing links between the informal and formal justice systems, and combating trafficking-in-persons. In concert with other efforts in the sector, the Department of State will partner with the government to increase its capacity to manage a safe, secure, and humane corrections system that discourages the radicalization of prisoners, as well as to develop correctional sector leadership and capacity.

As security responsibilities transition to an Afghan lead and the United States' relationship with Afghanistan shifts to an enduring partnership, corruption remains a formidable obstacle to stability. Corruption will continue to undermine confidence in the Afghan government until it is adequately addressed. The Afghan Government and other key stakeholders in Afghan society have taken steps to increase transparency, promote legitimate commerce, and reduce opportunities for extortion and graft. A main priority of governance, justice, and rule of law efforts will be to strengthen financial supervision, secure the borders and increase customs revenues, and build the capacity of Afghan institutions to counter corruption.

In FY 2014, the United States will continue to prioritize issues affecting women. Although the circumstances for Afghan women have improved significantly since 2001, the United States will seek to solidify and build upon the positive gains of the last eleven years. Thus, U.S. Government agencies will continue to mainstream gender issues into all policies and programs in order to ensure steady support for women as transition proceeds. Additionally, stand-alone gender programs will support the next generation of Afghan women leaders in the public, private and civil society sectors.

The United States and international community have consistently assured the Afghan Government and the Afghan people of the joint sincere long-term commitment. However, that commitment is coupled with responsibilities. The July 2012 Tokyo Conference reaffirmed the necessity of mutual accountability in the provision of civilian assistance, including government commitment to key political, fiscal, and governance reforms. The Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework (TMAF) includes measurable reform benchmarks and calls for a greater portion of donor funding to be directly conditioned on specific reforms via incentive mechanisms. These reforms are designed to strengthen the institutions of government and better prepare the Afghan people for the transition from wartime to a peacetime economy and polity. Follow-through on the Tokyo Framework reforms will help ease the transition from a state overwhelmingly dependent on donor assistance to a trade- and investment-driven economy. The United States and the Afghan Government both agree that TMAF reforms are critical to Afghanistan's continued development. In line with Tokyo commitments, an increasing percentage of assistance will be provided via incentive mechanisms, including the existing incentive program under the World Bank's Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund. 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 TMAF reforms.

In anticipation of the challenges posed by the military drawdown, the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) are taking steps to mitigate the associated negative impacts. The Embassy conducted a mission-wide survey to identify critical actions enabled by military bases around the country to determine whether any of the base closures endangered short or long-term U.S. strategic interests. The Embassy is also focusing on how oversight of projects and activities will be

conducted in a non-permissive security environment. This effort entails analysis of specific projects that will require oversight, review of local and third-party capacities, a thorough review of monitoring techniques and available technologies, and consultation with current field staff to validate proposed approaches.

Over the past 11 years, the Department of State and USAID have concentrated on programming in Afghanistan that would have a lasting and sustainable positive impact. FY 2014 resources will span the security transition and the Afghan Presidential election, perhaps the most important phase of the United States' vital engagement in Afghanistan. Now more than ever, U.S. efforts must support Afghans to take on responsibility for their own development and security. U.S. assistance programs during this period will support the long term objective the United States shares with its Afghan partners – a strong and sovereign Afghanistan where Afghans find security, peace, prosperity, and dignity.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	2,285,887	*	2,193,950	-91,937
Overseas Contingency Operations	2,162,762	*	1,445,000	-717,762
Economic Support Fund	1,815,762	*	1,130,000	-685,762
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	324,000	*	315,000	-9,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	23,000	*	-	-23,000
Enduring/Core Programs	123,125	*	748,950	625,825
Economic Support Fund	21,000	*	535,250	514,250
International Military Education and Training	1,176	*	1,500	324
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	160,000	160,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	41,750	*	52,200	10,450
P.L. 480 Title II	59,199	*	-	-59,199

Economic Support Fund

Rule of Law and Human Rights: The durability of the 2014 transition depends in part on the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan's (GIROA) ability to establish a legitimate, reliable justice system with clear rules that are consistently and fairly enforced. With combined Economic Support Fund/Overseas Contingency Operations (ESF-OCO) and FY 2014 ESF funding, USAID assistance will utilize \$31.0 million to continue to support the training of new and sitting judges in judicial ethics and other substantive legal topics, as well as promote law curriculum reform in secular and Islamic law faculties, consistent with agency rules for such assistance. In the informal justice sector, programs will continue to work with local community leaders to ensure that traditional dispute resolution mechanisms are in line with the Afghan Constitution, adhere to human rights standards, and include the participation of women. Programs will also increase citizens' knowledge of and ability to access their legal rights. Ensuring that women have access to justice and are able to participate as decision makers will remain a priority for all rule of law activities.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will implement intensive training of judges, community elders, and other key stakeholders in the justice sector, along with capacity-building and better administrative systems that will result in improved performance of the court system and will align the Traditional Dispute Resolution system (TDR) with the Afghan Constitution.
- USAID will promote women's access to justice and participation in the justice sector by increasing their role in TDR, conducting workshops on women's rights, and by increasing the capacity of the Afghan Women Judges Association through training and mentoring opportunities.

Good Governance: Over the past ten years, USAID's governance programs have helped to build government institutions that are more representative, visible, and accountable to the Afghan people. This work must continue beyond the transition in order for achievements to become sustainable. With \$696.0 million of FY 2014 ESF funds combined with ESF-OCO funds, USAID will continue to promote more capable, accountable, and responsive governmental institutions that can serve the Afghan people with lower levels of international assistance. USAID will continue its support for enhanced national and sub-national governance, including by building the capacity of Provincial Councils to conduct oversight and constituency outreach, and by deepening civil service reforms in areas such as organizational management, recruitment, and retention. Assistance will also be directed to continue anti-corruption efforts in collaboration with the GIROA and civil society. Additionally, programs will build the capacity of the Afghan Parliament to operate as an independent and effective legislative, representative and oversight body.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will implement a new sub-national governance program that will lay the foundation for long-term engagement and work to meet citizens' needs by strengthening provincial-level actors' skills and coordination in the areas of representation, budget formation, provincial planning, and advocacy between various government institutions.
- USAID will strengthen Parliament's ability to perform its core functions of legislation, oversight, and outreach through targeted training and mentoring of Parliamentary staff and members of Parliament.

Civil Society: In addition to strengthening governance capacity, a politically active civil society and an independent media are important to hold government accountable, advocate on behalf of citizens, and aggregate and publicize diverse views. USAID assistance of \$60.0 million will help sustain the legally-protected freedom to associate, express views publicly, and debate public policies openly. In these areas, programs will support civil society sector strengthening through building the capacity of Afghan civil society support centers that train and provide grants to nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in their respective regions, increasing accountability, policy dialogue, monitoring and advocacy skills, and enabling more constructive engagement between civil society and government on citizen concerns. In addition, FY 2014 funds will support U.S. Embassy programs to increase Afghan access to information, facilitate the involvement of civil society and women's groups in the political process and economic development, and support local media to amplify Afghan voices of tolerance and unity. Findings of external program evaluations undertaken of previous civil society, gender, and media programs will promote greater effectiveness and targeting of future programming to strengthen democratic civic participation, media freedom, and the free flow of information.

Key Intervention:

- USAID's new civil society and media program will focus support on building the role of civil society as an advocate for citizens to their government through the promotion of networks and coalitions, improving advocacy skills, and strengthening civil society's relationship with the government.

Rights of Afghan Women and Girls: Gender programming that promotes the empowerment and integration of Afghan women in the political, economic, and social spheres will be a major focus of FY 2014 programming. All gender programs are aligned with the U.S. assistance gender strategy and the Afghan Government's *National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan*, and are coordinated by the USAID gender unit and an inter-agency gender strategic working group. USAID programs are designed to help Afghan women assume an increased number of leadership positions in the public, private, and civil society sectors. USAID will support business development training; help women to establish and/or expand viable small- to medium-sized businesses; strengthen women's organizations; provide women with leadership development and management training; and increase women's representation in the civil service through internship programs with GIRoA ministries and agencies, with the goal of permanent employment.

The program will promote sustainable and inclusive economic growth, political stability, and social progress in Afghanistan through the empowerment and integration of women.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will promote women's leadership in critical aspects of Afghan society beyond the 2014 transition period through the empowerment and integration of women. USAID intends to provide opportunities that will enable educated women to enter and advance within mainstream social, political, and economic sectors. This will allow for a critical mass of women who are able to assume decision-making and leadership roles at all levels of government and enterprise while improving the status of women and accelerating inclusive, sustainable development.
- U.S.-funded programs will strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Women's Affairs (MOWA) and the Departments of Women's Affairs at the provincial level. USAID intends to support two key components of MOWA's National Priority Program: 1) institutional reform and capacity building; and 2) public awareness and education, outreach, and media relations.

Health: Investments in the health needs of a rapidly-growing population are crucial to Afghanistan's sustainable development and, as such, are among USAID's highest priorities. U.S. assistance contributed to significant advances in the health status of Afghanistan since 2002 in partnership with the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), the World Bank, European Union, and other donors. This substantial effort has resulted in marked decreases in the maternal, infant, and under-five-years-old mortality rates. The introduction of the Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS) in 2003 and the Essential Package of Hospital Services (EPHS) in 2005 is widely credited as a major engine behind these successes. FY 2014 programming will utilize \$140.0 million to build on the effective and successful approaches used to date and will continue to strengthen the GIRoA's leadership, management, and overall stewardship of the health program through capacity-building and emphasis on implementing health financing options that will generate internal revenues and decrease reliance on external assistance. This will contribute toward overall sustainability of the health system and health services utilizing contracts and on-budget assistance to the GIRoA.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will maintain its focus on systematically accelerating the transfer of technical capacity and technical program management to the MoPH to promote greater Afghan leadership, oversight, and accountability of the health system. Through the Integrated Health Services & System Strengthening Program (IHSSSP), funding will be used to improve access to, and availability of, quality basic and hospital services, particularly for women and children. IHSSSP will also place special emphasis on strengthening community participation to ensure improved governance and accountability, and further increase sustainability.

- **HIV/AIDS:** In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, FY 2014 resources will continue to support: capacity building of the HIV and AIDS Coordination Committee of Afghanistan; trainings on HIV prevention; and, linking with the Afghanistan Social Marketing Organization (ASMO), provision of information and education of the public on HIV/AIDS and use of condoms to prevent the disease. USAID assistance will also link with MoPH and other U.S. agencies' drug prevention efforts, emphasizing the need for a concerted national response for treatment and care of injecting drug users, who are at highest risk for HIV/AIDS in Afghanistan.
- **Tuberculosis (TB):** USAID will continue to expand the managerial capacity of the MoPH's National Tuberculosis Program while increasing access to the Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course training for health workers at primary health facilities. TB CARE in Afghanistan will focus on ensuring universal access to TB services, TB infection control; health systems strengthening; and improving monitoring, evaluation, and research.
- **Other Public Health Threats:** FY 2014 resources will be used to further strengthen key health systems functions, such as health financing; health management information systems and use of data for service improvements; improved financial management and transparent procurement systems; and human resource development to build a modern civil service. USAID will also foster sustainability by encouraging public-private partnerships for financing and management of hospital and other healthcare facilities.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** FY 2014 resources will continue to support MoPH efforts to increase access to quality basic healthcare services at clinic and community levels. Health products include pharmaceuticals, contraceptives and basic equipment, and information and counseling that Afghan women need to ensure healthy pregnancies, childbirth, and child survival. USAID will support activities to strengthen routine immunization, the pharmaceutical system, and health financing system, and assist the MoPH to develop public private partnerships. Funds will also assist consolidated disease surveillance systems, including for polio surveillance, in order to assist the GIRoA and the MoPH in preventing and responding to epidemics.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** FY 2014 funding will provide continued assistance to the MoPH and the ASMO to increase the availability of high quality FP/RH services and products, strengthen outreach to change behavior, and implement programs that increase contraceptive demand and other FP/RH services. The FP/RH program will continue to focus on increasing community involvement in, and support of, family planning services and post-partum family planning effort to encourage birth spacing and child survival actions that can be taken by parents in their homes and communities.
- **Nutrition:** USAID will continue support to the MoPH in improving the quality of nutrition-related services within the BPHS and EPHS, including exclusive breastfeeding; vitamin-A supplementation; diagnosis and treatment of anemia; micronutrient supplementation; zinc supplementation and oral rehydration for children with diarrhea; and promotion of nutrient-rich foods.
- **To further reduce health risks,** USAID will improve water management and expand the potable water supply in Kabul, reducing health risks and improving systems while also working on water infrastructure to improve potable water and sanitation systems outside of Kabul.

Education: Investments in the education sector, including in market-driven vocational and technical training, build human capital and promote the development of a skilled workforce that can meet the demands of a growing and diverse economy and are critical to Afghanistan's sustainable development. Working in close collaboration with GIRoA counterparts and international donors, FY 2014 assistance of \$100.0 million will support the strategic goals of increasing and maintaining access to high-quality basic and higher education services, particularly for women. Funds will also continue to support the development of secondary and post-secondary technical and vocational education and training programs that provide youth with marketable skills that improve their employability using contracts and on-budget assistance to the GIRoA.

Key Interventions:

- **Basic Education:** USAID will implement programs that increase access, particularly for girls, through community-based education. Quality will be enhanced through programs that improve early grade reading. Capacity-building for the Ministry of Education (MoE) will strengthen its ability to monitor learning achievement and enhance the quality of planning and exchange of information among different MoE offices. Technical and vocational training programs will develop teacher guides and deliver in-service teacher training to improve the performance of the vocational teaching force. The program will establish private sector partnerships and strengthen MoE, private, NGO, and community-based technical vocational education training institutions and organizations to train Afghan youth in competency-based and market-driven technical vocational education and training.
- **Higher Education:** USAID programs will strengthen university administrative, quality assurance, and financial management systems; revise existing academic programs and curricula to provide market-oriented knowledge and skills; and develop and pilot employment-oriented associate degree programs. Programs will result in expanded enrollment and improvements to the quality and relevance of instruction. The Public Affairs Section will develop partnerships between Afghan and U.S. universities in alignment with the strategic plans of the Ministry of Higher Education and Afghan universities, and tied to economic growth areas. Focus on the English Departments will continue to build Afghan capacity for sustainability within the region as well as facilitate strong ties with the United States.

Economic Growth: Sustainable economic growth and enabling the emergence of a robust private sector are two of the highest U.S. assistance priorities in Afghanistan. Economic growth and private sector development are essential in consolidating and maintaining stability at the national and local levels. Continuing to build a solid foundation for sustainable economic growth remains a top U.S. assistance priority for FY 2014. Working closely with the GIROA, USAID will implement \$351.0 million of FY 2014 resources to support programs that promote broad-based private sector development and investment; foster job creation; improve fiscal sustainability; increase access to finance; support workforce development; and build stronger trade linkages between Afghanistan and other economies in the region. USAID will also strengthen capacity within the GIROA to develop and implement programs that improve the business climate and support the private sector. The Department of Commerce will continue the Commercial Development Program and a Commercial Law Development Program. In FY 2014 these programs will focus on capacity-building, primarily to develop export markets, and trade promotion, to encourage imports and foreign direct investments.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will promote an enabling environment for private sector activity through improved foreign and domestic trade regimes, land reform, and commercial legal and regulatory issues.
- FY 2014 funds will support fiscal sector legal and institutional foundations leading to more effective public financial management, and building financial sector regulatory capacity.
- USAID will fund activities that will stimulate the expansion of productive small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to create jobs, increase domestic and foreign investment, and improve sales of domestic products and services.
- USAID intends to build capacity within the Ministry of Mines to develop, promote, and manage mineral tenders for investors.
- USAID will provide funding to improve the skills and capacity of the Afghan workforce by supporting the GIROA and private sector providers of technical vocational education and training, and business education skills training programs.

- USAID will implement a \$6.2 million Global Development Alliance (GDA) in FY 2014. The purpose of the Multi-Input Area Development GDA is to promote a private sector-led model of sustainable social and economic development in Badakhshan Province that incorporates efforts to reduce economic, social and gender inequalities.

Agriculture: Agriculture remains a critical component of the Afghan economy and a major focus for the U.S. economic strategy for Afghanistan. USAID's agriculture sector programming closely follows three main thematic areas of support: improving food security through increased cereal production and productivity, job creation through agribusiness and market linkage development, and the production of high value crops with demonstrated market potential. With FY 2014 resources of \$150.0 million, USAID will engage Afghan partners through the use of contracts and on-budget assistance in developing a more productive and market-oriented agricultural sector through support for irrigation and watershed management; capacity building and extension service delivery; improved access to agricultural credit; and through targeted regional agricultural development strategies. FY 2014 funding will also strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock (MAIL) and local public and private stakeholders to provide agricultural services at the national and sub-national levels.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will promote investment in selected high-value crops to improve linkages between producers and agribusinesses; increase value-added processing and brand development; strengthen the efficiency and profitability of agricultural marketing efforts; and support improvements in the enabling environment needed to fuel agricultural sector growth so that producers can produce high quality products enabling them to increase exports and increase incomes.
- USAID will provide extension and advisory services to Afghan farmers and will build the capacity of the MAIL and Directorates of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock to develop and deploy sustainable technology and knowledge solutions and to provide extension and advisory services.
- USAID will also support the provision of agricultural credit to producers and other participants in the agricultural value chain. This credit will be provided by a range of partner intermediaries, including not only banks, but also non-bank channels, such as farm stores, leasing companies, and food processors.
- USAID will invest to improve production, productivity, and policy and regulating environment for wheat, high-value crops, and livestock, resulting in augmented food security and livelihoods, as well as economic regeneration and sustainable development for rural farmers across four regions of Afghanistan (South, North, West, and East). Using OCO resources, these programs also support alternative development activities as part of the United States' counternarcotics strategy in poppy-prone areas. The focus will be to increase the sustainability and profitability of selected value chains within the cereals, high-value crop, and livestock sectors, within the economic growth corridors of the country.

International Military Education and Training

The International Military Education and Training (IMET) program is a key component of leadership development and professionalization of the Afghan National Army. Strong leaders, developed over the course of time through the IMET-funded professional military education programs, ensure the success of near-term efforts to build an enduring Afghan National Security Force capable of protecting the territory of Afghanistan and its borders. IMET programs instill basic democratic values among Afghan national military personnel, including the protection of internationally recognized human rights.

Key Intervention:

- The IMET program sends officers and noncommissioned officers (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 (PME) and aviation courses. Officer PME and leader development schools include the Service War Colleges, Service Command and General Staff Colleges, Captain Career Courses, and Basic Officer Leadership Courses. NCO's attend the Sergeant's Major Academy and Senior Leadership branch courses.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Counternarcotics: The illicit drug trade in Afghanistan fuels the insurgency, promotes corruption, and undermines the long-term stability of Afghanistan and the region. The FY 2014 counternarcotics program through the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) will continue to focus on developing an indigenous capability for Afghanistan to deal with the narcotics problem. Specifically, funding will continue a broad effort to build the capacity of the Afghan Ministry of Counter Narcotics (MCN) and other relevant Afghan ministries and law enforcement agencies to develop and manage drug policy, including regional cooperation, implementing incentive-based supply reduction programs such as the Good Performers Initiative (GPI), promoting provincial action against illicit crops through Governor Led Eradication, and improving public information and drug demand reduction programs.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support enhanced mobility, training, and mentoring assistance for the Counter Narcotics Police of Afghanistan-vetted units to target linkages between illicit narcotics trafficking and insurgency, in addition to drug law enforcement capacity building, especially in technical areas such as electronic surveillance and intelligence analysis.
- U.S.-funded programs will support Afghan-led drug supply reduction initiatives and facilitate collaboration between central and provincial counternarcotics authorities, including through political incentives to reduce illicit crop cultivation like GPI; regional cooperation with regional partners on cross-border narcotics activity; and stronger research, monitoring, and verification of drug-related trends.
- The FY 2014 request will build the capacity of relevant Afghan authorities to implement anti-drug public awareness and messaging campaigns, as well as to partner effectively with Afghan media and civil society to build public support for eliminating the supply of and demand for illicit narcotics.
- Activities will work with Afghan authorities to mitigate the growing public health crisis of drug use through public outreach, improved addiction prevention and treatment programs, and drug demand reduction initiatives.
- The United States will support the growing capacity of the Afghan MCN to monitor, oversee, and guide effectively the implementation of the Afghan Government's National Drug Control Strategy, including through stronger policy, administrative, financial, and human resources capacity.
- Funds will also 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.

Administration of Justice Programs: A fair, effective, and transparent justice sector is a fundamental prerequisite to Afghanistan's long-term stability. The FY 2014 INL justice program will focus on balancing support for government justice services with support to civil society groups. There will be a cross-cutting emphasis on sustainability in all programs. Specific efforts will seek to create demand for legal rights to ensure that the need for a strong security sector is balanced by government protection of individual rights, including the protection of at-risk populations, particularly women and children. Building the capacity of legal professionals will remain a priority. The Corrections System Support Program will continue to provide a broad array of capacity-building assistance, including advisory and

training support for prisons, detention centers, juvenile rehabilitation centers, and women's prisons. Program goals will include effective prisoner classification and case management, inmate rehabilitation and industries programs, and implementation of alternatives to incarceration to reduce severe overcrowding.

Key Interventions:

- Activities will 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.
- U.S. assistance will support legal education initiatives to ensure that Afghan justice practitioners can effectively perform in their jobs, and to provide long term sustainability for the justice sector.
- U.S.-funded programs will strengthen access to justice by promoting legal awareness and supporting defense attorneys.
- Activities will 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.
- FY 2014 funds will support anti-corruption, judicial security, national security, and counternarcotics justice programs.
- U.S. assistance will support programs for vulnerable inmate populations including women and their children, and juveniles housed in Juvenile Rehabilitation Directorate facilities.
- U.S.-funded programs will provide a broad array of capacity-building efforts, including embedded mentors at the General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Centers headquarters, a standards compliance team, and U.S.-based training for Afghan correctional officers.
- Funds will also 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

Weapons Removal and Abatement (WRA): The widespread, indiscriminate use of mines and other munitions during more than 30 years of conflict has turned Afghanistan into one of the most heavily explosives-contaminated countries in the world. The Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs/WRA (PM/WRA) allocated \$40.0 million in FY 2012 to conduct conventional weapons destruction and related activities, including humanitarian demining, mine-risk education, and victim assistance. In addition to conventional humanitarian demining, PM/WRA funded several community-based demining projects in areas that have recently been freed from insurgent control and are heavily contaminated with a variety of Explosive Remnants of War (ERW). As of September 2012, 5,214 hazardous areas remain across Afghanistan, blocking 1,757 communities from safely inhabiting or utilizing their land.

Key Intervention:

- PM/WRA-funded de-miners will clear and return to productive use contaminated land. Teams will locate and/or destroyed anti-tank mines, anti-personnel mines, and ERW, including legacy improvised explosive devices.

Anti-Terrorism Assistance: The Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) program in Afghanistan began in 2003 with an exclusive focus on training the Presidential Protective Service (PPS), a unit created to protect the President of Afghanistan. With PPS having nearly achieved full sustainment of ATA training within its own training structure, the ATA program has shifted its focus to assisting the Directorate of Protection for High-Level Persons (D-10) in building its capacity to protect a range of Afghan senior leadership and critically important government facilities. In addition to conducting training in protection of national

leadership, designated defensive marksmanship, and counter-assault, the ATA program will provide D-10 with a series of instructor development courses in order to develop its capacity to train its own agents and ultimately achieve sustainability of its capacities. The ATA program also is exploring avenues to provide training to Ministry of Interior units which provide immediate counterterrorism response in Kabul, particularly the Kabul City Police, Transnational Criminal Investigative Unit, and Afghan Border Police who protect the Kabul International Airport. Finally, the ATA program may engage in other training to enhance the ability of Afghan law enforcement personnel to counter terrorism.

Export Control and Border-related Security (EXBS): The EXBS program is well established and will continue to provide essential support to the GIRoA through targeted enforcement training, equipment donations, and infrastructure improvements. This multifaceted approach to assistance will result in an upgraded security structure throughout Afghanistan.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. Embassy's Coordinating Director for Development and Economic Affairs (CDDEA) maintains a strong link with key leaders and staff within USAID, ISAF, and U.S. Forces - Afghanistan (USFOR-A) through sharing concerns and best practices related to acquisitions accountability, particularly focused on oversight and management, acquisition project coordination, and de-confliction; ensuring that funds do not go to malign actors; and maintaining a joint counterinsurgency acquisition strategy. CDDEA also ensures U.S. Embassy participation with the counterinsurgency contracting activity of USFOR-A's Task Force 2010 which performs anti-corruption and antiterrorism vendor vetting, award oversight, and acquisition information management. Over the past year, USAID/Afghanistan initiated or completed seven performance project evaluations, plus over 20 gender assessments and numerous project designs across all sectors. In addition, USAID conducted two comprehensive reviews of its assistance programs in coordination with GIRoA to ensure alignment with U.S. and Afghan policy and development goals. Program fiscal reviews were also conducted to ensure effective management of funding pipelines and expenditures and to help determine whether procurement plans were being fulfilled.

USAID has strengthened its monitoring and evaluation capacity by expanding the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Unit within the Office of Program and Project Development. This M&E Unit supports the implementation of all M&E activities and the implementation of the approved Mission Performance Management Plan (PMP). The results of the M&E activities are being used for programmatic and budget decisions, as described under section II.

Additionally, USAID continues to maintain field oversight of its projects through the On-Site Monitors (OSMs) program, which identifies field staff at Regional Platforms to act as additional sets of "eyes and ears." These OSMs supplement the oversight of project management personnel located in Kabul and at regional platforms. OSMs are responsible for providing program and implementation oversight of activities in their area of responsibility; reporting implementation issues and recommending alternative courses of action to the Contracting Officers Representative (COR); and facilitating communication between the U.S. Government and implementing partners, or local stakeholders. OSMs assist USAID by conducting regular project monitoring, including site visits, and preparing monitoring reports.

Similarly, INL provides rigorous oversight to ensure that program activities occur according to the agreements it has with implementers, as memorialized in contracts, grants, and other obligating instruments. Regular and consistent reporting by INL partners is required as part of the basic oversight framework, complemented by additional monitoring and evaluation tools – such as PMPs – that are tailored to each project's particular strengths, weaknesses, and information gaps. Under each PMP, all

data requested by INL about a program is aligned with broader strategic goals to help program officers regularly evaluate if, how, and to what degree the initiatives help achieve core U.S. objectives in Afghanistan.

INL's oversight responsibilities will increase as programs are transitioned to GIRA and focus shifts to building GIRA capacity. INL is increasing its oversight by up to 25 Government Technical Monitors (GTMs) and CORs to help oversee its programs and contracts. INL currently has 14 CORs/GTMs on contract, another nine in the contracting process, and is actively recruiting for the remaining approved positions.

Stabilization programming will be designed, implemented and evaluated with the benefit of data and analysis from the Measuring Impact of Stabilization Initiatives (MISTI) program. The three-year program will: 1) provide independent monitoring, evaluation, and impact assessment of USAID stabilization activities; 2) collect, synthesize, and analyze data from the sub-district to national levels to identify drivers of stabilization outcomes and track higher-order stabilization trends, helping to shape U.S. Government and GIRA policy and practice related to transition; and 3) contribute to the larger body of knowledge on best practices and lessons learned related to the design, implementation, and assessment of stabilization activities within a counterinsurgency context. The MISTI program recently completed and reported on its baseline survey work.

Additionally, USAID will continue to implement USAID Forward in Afghanistan, focusing on delivering results that matter for the Afghan people. This will include streamlining processes, additional monitoring and evaluation activities, innovation, and enhanced management. While Afghanistan is one of the most challenging environments in which USAID operates, these reforms will enable USAID activities to be much more effective.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As mentioned above, seven project evaluations plus over 20 gender assessments were initiated and/or completed by USAID over the past year, which provided a series of findings and recommendations to be used for programmatic and budget decisions. Below are some examples of the results derived from these activities which resulted, among other things, in modifications to programs, discontinuation of components/activities, designs of follow-on programs, and institution of new procedures.

An evaluation of the Civilian Technical Assistance Program (CTAP) revealed several lessons about a successful program and how to modify it in the future. The evaluators found that CTAP advisors were recruited and brought to Afghanistan in a timely manner, and that the nature of their pay scale, how they were embedded in ministries, and how they were integrated into the work of GIRA counterparts were all positive aspects of the project that contributed to a successful capacity-building effort. However, the evaluation also found that recruitment for the project may be too narrow and the support structures for the advisors should be more robust. More importantly, the evaluation found that CTAP has too narrow of a mandate for its potential and should be expanded to address broader, more strategically-defined capacity needs in GIRA ministries. As a result, CTAP is expanding its staff to cover more functions and USAID is developing a broader strategy for its capacity-building work.

An evaluation of the Sub-National Governance (SNG) program was the first of four evaluations of SNG programming run by the USAID/Afghanistan Democracy and Governance office. These evaluations will further shape the SNG strategy and the future structure of SNG programming (totaling over \$1.0 billion in funding). These evaluations, collectively, will aim to answer the following critical questions: is the right level of focus the municipality or the provincial government? Which one is seen more favorably by the Afghan population? Which one more strongly contributes to the legitimacy of GIRA on the whole?

The baseline survey of the MISTI project, discussed earlier in this narrative, was completed in October of 2012 and is already teaching USAID a great deal about its stabilization programming. The baseline perception survey occurred in 83 Afghan districts, 2,200 villages, and incorporated 34,972 survey responses. The results of this and subsequent iterations of the survey will help USAID better focus its activities, both technically and geographically, by revealing what does and does not work.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The lessons learned and recommendations and findings from the different valuations and assessments undertaken in 2012 provided valuable information for management decisions in terms of program impact, changes to be made to current and future programming, and shifts in the levels of funding requested.

The U.S. Mission also conducted two extensive mission-wide portfolio reviews in August 2012 and February 2013. These reviews built on the progress made in January of 2012 and further examined the performance, strategic and geographic alignment, and sustainability of the entire U.S. assistance program in Afghanistan. USAID's strategic focus has been greatly refined and more precisely articulated as a result of these reviews; its portfolio of projects has been altered to better address needs, and countless projects are performing better because of this additional oversight.

Bangladesh

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Bangladesh's economic growth has been laudable over the past decade at an annual rate of about six percent, despite frequent natural disasters and significant development challenges. Simultaneously, impressive reductions in maternal and child mortality and fertility over the past few decades have helped to reduce the poverty rate from 41 percent to about 32 percent. Despite these impressive gains, more than 48.0 million people still live in poverty, and food security, health care, climate change, governance and the rule of law remain key challenges. Addressing these problems with U.S. assistance will ensure the country remains a stable democracy that can better manage its financial and natural resources. Bangladesh is a key strategic partner in South Asia and the country's efforts at reform, development, and security are vital to regional and global stability. Increasing economic opportunities and improving governance and social services will bolster private investment. Productive enterprises and broad-based economic growth will provide families with incomes to escape poverty, resulting in a better quality of life, and will promote the improved management of land and other environmental resources.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	204,381	*	165,650	-38,731
Development Assistance	81,686	*	80,900	-786
Foreign Military Financing	2,200	*	2,500	300
Global Health Programs - USAID	71,600	*	75,300	3,700
International Military Education and Training	994	*	1,000	6
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,394	*	2,600	1,206
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,666	*	3,350	-316
P.L. 480 Title II	42,841	*	-	-42,841

Development Assistance

Citizen Confidence in Governance Institutions Increased: The inadequate delivery of basic services, high level of corruption, lack of rule of law, and lack of decentralization are key challenges to achieving the Government of Bangladesh's (GOB) goal of becoming a middle-income country by 2021. Accordingly, the promotion of good governance and accountability is critical to advancing the development objectives (DO) outlined in the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)/Bangladesh's Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS). USAID's democracy and governance DO is to Increase Citizen Confidence in Governance Institutions. To address the issues above, USAID will provide \$10.9 million in FY 2014 for programs to strengthen political processes, promote greater accountability and transparency in public institutions, improve access to justice, and foster more responsive elected local government.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$3.8 million to expand good governance programming. Activities will help the National Parliament of Bangladesh improve its lawmaking and oversight capability, strengthen its standing committee structure, and create opportunities for increased public input into

the development of national policy. Programs will expand on USAID's FY 2012 efforts which established a Budget Information Help Desk at the Parliament to provide members with briefing materials and on-site analysis of budgetary issues. FY 2014 assistance will also promote decentralization, increase transparent and participatory public administration at the sub-national level, and enhance legal and policy reform at the national level, building on FY 2012 programs in which USAID trained more than 22,000 local government administrators in management and budgeting.

- FY 2014 funds will include \$2.0 million to improve political competition and consensus building. Assistance will strengthen the election administration infrastructure; engage stakeholders on matters of campaign finance; and ensure monitoring of the electoral situation before, during, and after elections to generate analysis and recommendations to strengthen the electoral framework. Assistance will also increase opportunities for participation and leadership by women and youth in political parties and improve party organizational practices and compliance with electoral law. This builds upon USAID's FY 2012 work with more than 6,700 members of political parties on how to develop consensus party platforms.
- U.S.-funded programs will provide \$1.8 million to expand civil society programs. Assistance will increase citizen participation in local decision-making processes and enhance citizens' knowledge of their rights and the political process. Specifically, USAID will train community leaders on citizens' rights, rule of law, political process, transparency, governmental accountability and existing GOB and donor development initiatives. Assistance will also support the establishment of a more transparent, streamlined nongovernmental organization (NGO) registration process to increase accountability and transparency. In FY 2012, USAID organized town hall meetings across the country, providing opportunities for more than 1,500 citizens to engage party leaders on important issues such as traffic, water, and access to information. FY 2014 funds will build upon these efforts.
- U.S. assistance will provide \$2.2 million to strengthen the rule of law and human rights efforts. Assistance will improve the delivery of legal aid and enhance the independence of the judiciary through the institutionalization of training programs on management, efficiency, and integrity. Assistance will also reduce the high prevalence of domestic violence in Bangladesh and prevent violence against women, including sexual harassment, child marriage, and other root causes of domestic abuse. In FY 2012, USAID conducted more than 200 campaigns to promote human rights and engaged more than 1,500 community leaders to raise awareness of human rights abuses and fight gender based violence. USAID also trained 1,529 human rights defenders to identify and file cases under Bangladesh's Domestic Violence Act.
- FY 2014 funds in the amount of \$1.1 million will combat trafficking in persons by strengthening GOB capacity through technical assistance and training to enforce existing laws, prevent trafficking, and prosecute traffickers and unscrupulous recruiting agencies. Programs also will invest in awareness-raising campaigns to broaden support for anti-trafficking and will provide care and support for trafficking victims. In FY 2012, USAID helped the GOB to enact a comprehensive, gender sensitive, national anti-trafficking law and action plan that is now a model for the region.

Food Security Improved: As part of the President's global hunger and food security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide \$53.7 million to support the efforts of the GOB to implement its country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger, promote broad-based economic growth, and improve nutrition through market-led agricultural development. Agriculture is a critical part of Bangladesh's economy and accounts for an estimated 48 percent of employment. USAID/Bangladesh seeks to improve food security through targeted interventions to enhance agricultural productivity (especially for small farmers), increase incomes and access to food, and improve nutrition and dietary diversity.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$50.0 million to improve agriculture productivity. The U.S. Government will promote food security through improved farming practices, new technology and research, infrastructure development, crop diversification, trade, and increased consumption of nutritious food. FY 2014 funding will build upon programs that have already demonstrated significant impact. For example, the main technology currently being disseminated is fertilizer deep placement, which can increase rice production by 15 percent while reducing the amount of fertilizer used. During FY 2012, deep placement fertilizer technology was expanded to a total of approximately 0.6 million hectares in the focus region of the FTF program and an additional 0.3 million hectares outside the zone (for at least one of the three annual rice crops), leading to incremental rice production of approximately 0.4 million metric tons (FTF zone) and an additional 0.2 million metric tons (outside the zone). During FY 2012, a major effort to scale up the adoption of improved seed varieties was launched and over 677,000 farmers (FTF zone) adopted high yielding and stress tolerant rice varieties on approximately 0.1 million hectares (FTF zone). USAID assistance was also responsible for increased sales of horticulture, aquaculture and cereals by more than \$148.0 million in the FTF zone.
- U.S. assistance in the amount of \$3.7 million for private sector competitiveness programming will improve the business enabling environment in agriculture. Activities in FY 2014 will help increase rural employment and incomes, expand livelihood opportunities for the poor, and facilitate market linkages.

Investing in People - Basic Education/Crosscutting: In education, the quality of reading instruction is low and only about 2 percent of students achieve reading and other prescribed competencies by the end of fifth grade. USAID will provide \$4.0 million for activities to focus on improving early grade reading skills.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$4.0 million for basic education programming to achieve the mission education strategy objectives of improving reading instruction and literacy in grades one to three, creating an appropriate reading assessment tool, establishing a community of reading practice and increasing supplementary reading materials.

Responsiveness to Climate Change Improved: Bangladesh is the world's most-vulnerable country to tropical cyclones. Eighty percent of the country is in the low-lying delta of the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Meghna rivers. As such, the country is also the sixth most-vulnerable to flooding. These natural disasters cause loss of life, damage to infrastructure and economic assets, and adversely impact the lives and livelihoods of many of Bangladesh's 153.0 million people, especially the poor. The combination of frequent natural disasters, high population density, poor infrastructure, and low resilience to economic shocks make Bangladesh especially vulnerable to climate risks. Mitigating the effects of Global Climate Change (GCC) is a high priority both for the Bangladeshi and the U.S. Government. In cooperation with the GOB, other U.S. Government agencies, and the donor community, USAID will provide \$12.0 million to improve the management of natural resources, enhance adaptation and resilience to shocks, and strengthen Bangladesh's capacity for low emissions development. Proposed GCC Initiative funding will include efforts through the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program to support the development and implementation of LEDS in Bangladesh.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will include \$4.0 million for GCC Initiative (GCCII) adaptation and \$3.0 million for GCCII sustainable landscapes programming. Funds will promote sound natural resource management and conservation by working with community-based co-management organizations as well as

relevant GOB ministries. Assistance will build resiliency to climate risks and enhance adaptation to climate change effects for improved livelihoods and management of critical ecosystems in priority regions of the country. Over the past four years, USAID's assistance to forest co-management organizations led to the sequestration of more than 0.3 million metric tons of CO₂. This targeted assistance has also resulted in over \$2.4 million of total revenue generated from protected areas and brought more than 0.7 million hectares of biologically-significant forest and wetlands under improved natural resource management systems.

- FY 2014 funds will provide \$5.0 million for GCCI Clean Energy efforts. U.S. assistance will support the development of solar renewable energy in rural off-grid areas focusing on solar home systems, solar mini-grids and solar irrigation pumps. USAID will also work with the Bangladesh Energy Regulatory Commission, GOB ministries and agencies, energy utilities, and energy end-users for strengthening regulatory climate; increasing energy efficiency and promoting clean energy development through technical assistance; capacity building; and incentive programs.

Foreign Military Financing

Transnational terrorist organizations seek to use Bangladesh to carry out attacks in South Asia and abroad. Domestic terrorist organizations continue to regroup and reorganize themselves with the intent to carry out terrorist activities, including attacks, inside Bangladesh. The GOB continues to be a valued bilateral and regional partner in combating violent extremism. Foreign Military Financing (FMF), through continued equipment and training support, including the provision of additional patrol vessels to the Bangladesh Coast Guard, will increase maritime security capacity, counter violent extremism, promote rule of law, strengthen porous borders, and combat illicit trafficking.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance in the amount of \$2.5 million will support Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform. FMF funds will enhance the capability of the Bangladesh Coast Guard to protect Bangladesh's maritime borders. This will address terrorism and other transnational crime, support disaster response capabilities, and increase the GOB's presence in isolated areas.

Global Health Programs

Health Status Improved: Assistance provided through the Global Health Programs accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches that increase country ownership. Bangladesh is one of the few countries on track to achieve its Millennium Development Goals (MDG) related to child and maternal mortality. In the past twenty years, under-five mortality has declined by 60 percent and maternal mortality has declined by 66 percent. Neonatal mortality has declined much more slowly. Currently 60 percent of child deaths occur during the first month of life. Child stunting and wasting remain major health issues. Despite improvements in household incomes and agricultural productivity, high rates of undernutrition persist among Bangladeshi children. In 2011, over 40 percent of children were chronically undernourished (stunted), while 16 percent suffered from acute undernutrition (wasting). While rates of exclusive breastfeeding among children up to six months of age has increased from 43 percent in 2007 to 64 percent in 2011, only 21 percent of children six to 23 months are fed according to infant and young child feeding standards.

The third development objective in Bangladesh's Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS), Health Status Improved, provides \$75.3 million in FY 2014 to promote effective and sustainable programs in population, health, nutrition and education. Under GHI, USAID helps Bangladesh to adopt and scale-up voluntary family planning methods; reduce maternal, neonatal and child mortality, and improve nutrition. USAID is also working to reduce the burden of tuberculosis (TB), keep HIV/AIDS

prevalence below one percent, and strengthen health systems. GHI directly supports the GOB's Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Development Program for 2011-2016.

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: U.S. assistance will provide \$2.7 million to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. USAID programs will continue providing quality HIV prevention services through 40 HIV service centers for at-risk populations, including sex workers and their clients, people who inject drugs, and men who have sex with men. FY 2014 funds will also improve the GOB's capacity to plan and manage the national program and help maintain HIV/AIDS prevalence below one percent among the general population.
- Tuberculosis: FY 2014 funds will include \$12.0 million to support TB prevention and treatment. Bangladesh has one of the highest rates of TB and multi-drug resistant TB in the world. U.S. assistance will strengthen GOB capacity to manage the Bangladesh TB Control Program for TB detection and treatment; increase public, non-government, and private sector collaboration on TB control; improve detection and management of TB drug resistance through the use of USAID-funded molecular technology; and integrate TB activities in USAID-supported HIV service sites.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): U.S.-funded programs will provide \$28.65 million to build the capacity of community workers to manage child diarrhea and pneumonia, two of the most common causes of childhood death, and expand USAID's innovative program to address birth asphyxia, the second leading cause of newborn death, by training public and private clinicians and distributing newborn resuscitation kits to health facilities. While Bangladesh is on track for meeting its MDGs for MCH, more focused support is needed for low-performing areas and pockets of the country where health problems persist. USAID will also continue to address obstetric fistula by building public and private capacity to repair fistulas and improving overall safe motherhood practices to prevent them. Finally, USAID will expand its innovative health information service that sends clients key MCH messages through their mobile phones. During the pilot phase of this program, more than 2,000 new and expectant mothers were reached with critical health messages. In FY 2012, USAID increased the use of essential maternal, neonatal and child health services, providing more than 1.2 million medical checkups for pregnant women; treating 2.3 million cases of child diarrhea; reaching over 3.2 million children with vitamin A supplements; treating approximately 0.2 million cases of childhood pneumonia; immunizing 0.4 million children; and providing essential care to 70,000 newborns.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): FY 2014 funds will provide \$26.65 million to ensure access to voluntary FP/RH services through the public, nongovernment, and private sectors. U.S. assistance will scale up the GOB on-line procurement and logistics management system to expand the supply of contraceptives and other RH products to all 64 districts in Bangladesh. USAID will continue to strengthen the quality of public and private family planning services, including long-acting and permanent methods of contraception. FY 2014 funds will also further expand and strengthen the non-profit Bangladesh Social Marketing Company to help reach Bangladeshi couples with a range of contraceptive products through more than 0.2 million private sector retailers, 1,200 NGO service delivery points, and 19 for-profit hospitals.
- Nutrition: U.S.-funded programs will designate \$5.3 million to expand community-based nutrition programs to prevent and manage child undernutrition, especially child stunting. Supporting the objectives of GHI and FTF, USAID nutrition programs 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 FTF efforts in the country. Other interventions will include promoting exclusive breastfeeding, proper infant feeding, and the promotion of homestead gardening for poor rural families. In addition, USAID will support nutrition surveillance to monitor nutrition trends, operations research, and programs to address micronutrient deficiency, including the sale of a simple and affordable mix of micronutrients to allow mothers to fortify infant foods.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (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 are attending courses.

Key Intervention:

- IMET-funded programs will provide \$1.0 million for Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform. IMET assistance will build capacity in the Bangladesh Armed Services through the offering of various primary military education and technical courses. Professional Military Education courses allow the United States to develop strategic influence among future leaders of the Bangladesh military. Successful Bangladesh IMET graduates can better understand American values, connect with American mentors, and return to Bangladesh in positions of authority.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Extreme poverty, a history of political turbulence, poorly controlled borders, and loosely governed areas in remote regions continue to make Bangladesh vulnerable to extremism and challenge the government's ability to uphold and enforce the law. In FY 2014 U.S. assistance will continue to support programs for Bangladeshi law enforcement and other criminal justice sector officials, to build their capacity to monitor, detect, and prevent potential terrorism and major crimes, including trafficking in persons. The request also increases International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) funding from FY 2012 to support ongoing community-based policing programs.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$2.0 million for Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform. Assistance will increase law enforcement's capacity to investigate and prosecute complex cases, including cases involving terrorism and international organized crime and strengthen the concept of the police as a force for service in the community by providing training and equipment to the Bangladesh Police.
- FY 2014 funds will include \$0.6 million for Rule of Law and Human Rights. Assistance will provide training and operational support for prosecutorial and judicial reform. In collaboration with Bangladeshi experts and legislators, technical assistance will support improvements in the judicial sector, including but not limited to, substantive and procedural law and regulations governing the conduct of major crime prosecutions and adjudication, and police-prosecutor collaboration. An increased range of training programs will develop more professional and independent prosecutorial and judicial services.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Extreme poverty, a history of political turbulence, poorly controlled borders, and loosely governed areas in remote regions continue to make Bangladesh vulnerable to extremism. In FY 2014 U.S. assistance will capitalize on the GOB's expressed and exhibited commitment to countering terrorism by building Bangladesh's resistance to extremism and its capacity to counter active threats while respecting human rights. U.S. assistance will help Bangladesh secure its land, air and sea borders, counter terrorist financing, prevent the proliferation and transit through Bangladesh of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs), and deny a safe haven for transnational terrorists.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will designate \$3.1 million for Counter-Terrorism programs, including \$2.3 million in Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) and \$0.8 million in Counterterrorism Financing (CTF). ATA assistance will support training for Bangladeshi law enforcement entities in order to build capacity to deter, detect and respond to terrorism threats and promote Bangladeshi cooperation in regional counterterrorism efforts. CTF assistance will also strengthen and refine the anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist finance legal framework and assist in the implementation of such legislation alongside GOB stakeholders, including the Ministries of Finance, Bangladesh Bank, Attorney General's Office, Home Affairs, Police, and the Anti-Corruption Commission.
- FY 2014 funds in the amount of \$0.3 million in Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS) assistance will provide key Bangladesh security agencies with training and equipment to improve their capabilities to protect the citizenry, strengthen governance and accountability, support efforts to secure borders, and prevent the proliferation and transiting of WMDs through Bangladesh.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. Mission in Bangladesh informed its budget allocations and strategic planning through proper monitoring and evaluation. In addition, USAID structured its request based on its five-year Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS), approved in September 2011, which requires additional portfolio reviews to monitor progress toward strategic objectives. To help track performance and inform programmatic decision-making and resource allocation, USAID Bangladesh collects performance data using Performance Management Plans and data quality assessments.

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 2012, USAID conducted one impact evaluation on its NGO Service Delivery Program and three performance evaluations on the following programs: Family Planning and Reproductive Health; Promoting Governance, Accountability, Transparency, and Integrity; and Improving Local Level Governance.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Family Planning and Reproductive Health evaluation provided insights on the quality and scope of long-lasting and permanent contraceptive methods. For instance, there was a recommendation to expand community outreach to improve the knowledge and acceptance of family planning. As a result, USAID has included a major component in family planning information and communication in a new program.

The impact evaluation of the Health Services program identified the importance of setting appropriate user fees, selection of underserved areas, and expanding innovative public/private partnerships. The results were incorporated into ongoing programming.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: USAID carefully monitors each of its programs through performance indicators established in project monitoring and evaluation plans and the Mission performance monitoring plan. In addition, in health and food security, USAID funded a nationwide household survey to track outcome and impact indicators for these sectors. Finally, USAID conducted four high-quality external evaluations that provided insights into key programs and informed project design and implementation. For example, the nationwide health survey conducted in 2011 indicated

excellent progress in reducing under-five mortality and increasing contraceptive prevalence in Bangladesh.

CDCS Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Request
TOTAL	156,200
Citizen confidence in governance institutions increased	10,900
Development Assistance	10,900
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,100
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,200
2.2 Good Governance	3,800
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	1,800
of which Objective 6:	1,215
6.1 Program Design and Learning	660
6.2 Administration and Oversight	555
Food security improved	53,900
Development Assistance	53,900
4.5 Agriculture	50,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,700
5.2 Disaster Readiness	200
of which Objective 6:	3,000
6.1 Program Design and Learning	700
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,300
Health status improved	79,300
Development Assistance	4,000
3.2 Education	4,000
of which Objective 6:	200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	200
Global Health Programs - USAID	75,300
3.1 Health	75,300
of which Objective 6:	3,500
6.1 Program Design and Learning	750
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,750
Responsiveness to climate change improved	12,100
Development Assistance	12,100
4.8 Environment	12,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	100

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2014 Request
of which Objective 6:		1,350
6.1 Program Design and Learning		250
6.2 Administration and Oversight		1,100

India

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

India as a dynamic and democratic global power has risen to become an increasingly significant international player. It is an indispensable partner of the United States, a country central to U.S. interests in South Asia, and a key player in the U.S. Pacific strategy. However, it still faces a wide range of development challenges. It is home to the world's largest concentration of poor people and ranks 134 of 187 countries in the 2011 Global Human Development Report. With India's population on course to reach two billion people in 2070, India is facing food, energy, and other natural resource constraints on a grand scale.

Acknowledging India's growing economy, rising geopolitical status, and remaining development challenges, the U.S. Government (USG) has begun a transition to a new strategic assistance relationship with India, from one of traditional donor-recipient to a peer-to-peer partnership for addressing Indian and global development challenges. In FY 2014, the United States will work with the Government of India (GOI), private sector, and civil society to identify, pilot, and scale up cost-effective innovations and best practices in development in India with the potential for global impact. The India platform could serve as a new model for other emerging middle-income countries with significant pockets of poverty. This innovative approach is reflected in the development objectives within the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)/India's FY 2012-2016 Country Development Cooperation Strategy.

India also faces both internal and external security challenges, and U.S. assistance continues to support its critical role as a leader in maintaining regional stability. In FY 2014, the United States will deepen cooperation with the GOI on counterterrorism issues, with both capacity-building activities and policy dialogue.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	108,162	*	91,146	-17,016
Development Assistance	18,500	*	12,000	-6,500
Economic Support Fund	-	*	3,000	3,000
Global Health Programs - State	7,000	*	8,386	1,386
Global Health Programs - USAID	76,000	*	61,500	-14,500
International Military Education and Training	1,462	*	1,260	-202
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,200	*	5,000	-200

Development Assistance

Global Climate Change: As the world's third-largest carbon emitter after the United States and China, India is a top priority for the Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative. Support for India's efforts to reduce the carbon intensity of its economy will help lower the nation's future, business-as-usual emissions trajectory. Such an outcome would have significant global impact, and extend well beyond the Indian subcontinent.

Much of the infrastructure and physical development that will both drive and result from India's rapidly growing economy over the coming decades is currently being planned, and has yet to be constructed, meaning that currently there exists an important window of opportunity for the U.S. to support India's National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). Implementing the NAPCC would help India move towards its target of reducing the carbon intensity of its economy by 20-25 percent by the year 2020.

USAID supports the priority sectors of clean energy and sustainable landscapes (forestry) under India's NAPCC. Energy is a priority because it is key to India's economic growth and because the sector accounts for as much as 58 percent of India's greenhouse gas emissions. These emissions are projected to grow exponentially over the coming decades to meet increasing energy demand. The forestry sector supports over 200.0 million rural people who depend on forests for their livelihoods. Improving forest management will reduce emissions and enhance sequestration through landscapes – considered to be among the most cost-effective ways to address climate change. At the same time, improved landscape management generates co-benefits such as biodiversity conservation, enhances livelihoods, and helps ecosystems and communities adapt to climate change.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$2.0 million in GCC-Sustainable Landscapes funding to help improve forest management practices in India by taking Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation actions to scale. Working in partnership with the GOI's Ministry of Environment and Forests, the program will: 1) address sector barriers; 2) build human and institutional capacity; 3) design and deploy improved scientific methods for ecosystem management and carbon inventory; and 4) design and deploy programs to provide better incentives to forest-dependent communities. Targeted landscapes under the program will have the potential to reduce emissions and increase sequestration.
- U.S. assistance will include \$3.0 million in GCC-Clean Energy funding and \$1.0 million in GCC-Sustainable Landscapes funding to support the alliances that focus on conservation and management of forest resources and clean energy (both renewables and energy efficiency). Identifying and scaling up innovations that support low carbon growth will be an important focus of the program.
- GCC-Adaptation funding in the amount of \$2.0 million will support creation of public-private partnerships to overcome the challenges of increased climatic variability in India. These partnerships will develop scientific and technological innovations to improve the adaptive capacity of smallholder farmers and make agricultural systems more resilient to climate change. Effective partnerships will increase the chances of success by ensuring that the most promising technologies reach resource-poor farmers, while recognizing the need for private sector engagement to promote broader distribution, increase market access and reduce risks.
- FY 2014 funds will provide \$2.0 million to support new interventions to strengthen U.S. and Indian engagement in the environment sector, and addressing global challenges through innovative products, processes, and systems proven in India.

Economic Support Fund

Food Security: India is also emerging as a leader in innovative ideas and processes in the agricultural sector that have transformed the country from a food importing to a food exporting country. The innovative ideas and technologies were specifically developed to address complex challenges that the country's small producers endured over the years. These Indian agricultural innovations also offer a unique opportunity to address the needs of communities facing similar challenges in other developing countries.

As part of the United States-India strategic partnership to collaboratively address global food security concerns, USAID will facilitate sharing with other countries proven Indian development innovations. It will also conduct outreach into the Indian and global development innovation community to inform organizations and individuals about the types of development innovations that are being proven in India. These activities, with contributions from other partners in India and around the world, will contribute to the adoption of proven development innovations outside of India.

Key Intervention:

- **Food Security:** U.S. assistance in the amount of \$3.0 million will fund alliances to enable sharing proven Indian agriculture development innovations with other countries. Interventions will include the transfer of innovative agriculture products or technologies, delivery methods, processes, management practices, and/or business models aimed at deploying agricultural innovations at scale. This will be a whole-of-government effort to establish and strengthen India as a Feed the Future Strategic Partner.

Global Health Programs

Assistance provided through the Global Health Programs account will support the goals and principles of the President's Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. Funds will be used for interventions to improve quality maternal, newborn, and child health services; reproductive health services; and HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (TB) prevention, care and treatment services.

State Programs:

According to the 2012 GOI national estimates, there are 2.1 million people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) in the country, with 0.6 million on antiretroviral treatment. Out of the total estimated number of PLHIV, 39 percent are women and seven percent are children. Based on a population of over 1.2 billion, adult HIV prevalence has been estimated at 0.27 percent. However, HIV prevalence is 10-20 times higher among most-at-risk populations. It is estimated that three percent of female sex workers, four percent of men who have sex with men, seven percent of injecting drug users, and nine percent of transgenders have HIV.

The USG works intensively with the GOI to strengthen India's decentralized response, supporting a partnership with the Indian National AIDS Control Organization that has produced significant results. The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) is transitioning globally from its early emergency phase to a more sustainable approach with increasingly strategic investments. In line with this transition, the USG provides technical assistance that is cost-effective and benefits Indians, the bilateral relationship, and the global program by sharing its innovations within the South Asia region and beyond.

Key Intervention:

- **HIV/AIDS:** In linkage with PEPFAR, India will receive \$8.4 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

USAID Programs:

The economic momentum of India's recent growth, plus the positive trends in its health ecosystem, makes it ripe for USG investments in health systems strengthening. For India to realize the potential opportunities in its health sector, it must overcome a series of institutional and systemic barriers.

Through a guided technical collaboration process with USAID, the GOI can develop and strengthen its health systems, which will lead to improved health outcomes and an enhanced likelihood that supported health innovations deliver the desired development impact. Under GHI, U.S. health assistance requested for FY 2014 will continue to focus on: increased access to and improved quality of services for childhood preventable diseases; HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis prevention, care, treatment; and family planning services. USAID will facilitate the sharing of Indian development innovation proven in India with other countries. It will also conduct outreach into the Indian and global development innovation community to inform organizations and individuals about the types of development innovations that are being proven in India. These activities, with contributions from other partners in India and around the world, will contribute to the adoption of proven development innovations outside of India.

Key Interventions:

- **HIV/AIDS:** U.S. assistance will provide \$15.0 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children in linkage with PEPFAR. India will also strengthen the national HIV/AIDS responses in selected African countries through technical cooperation provided by the sharing of proven, effective practices and innovative solutions from India. Expected results include: 1) increased coverage of HIV/AIDS prevention and care services resulting from adoption of programmatic and strategic information approaches and best practices among participating countries; 2) improved quality of HIV/AIDS interventions as a result of diffusion of standardized program tools and protocols adapted from other countries; and 3) greater efficiencies and cost savings in national HIV/AIDS programs through transfer of improved processes from other countries.
- **Tuberculosis (TB):** FY 2014 funding includes \$9.0 million to support the GOI's Revised National TB Control Program. TB activities will focus on: the improvement and scale-up of the new policy to establish comprehensive HIV/TB services; strengthening and accrediting intermediate reference laboratories for diagnosis of multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB); improving airborne infection control; introducing new diagnostics; training staff; supporting implementation of advocacy; improving and increasing communication and social mobilization; and increasing involvement of private providers. Efforts will improve TB case detection and treatment success rates and achieve national targets in priority geographic areas. In FY 2012, 15 USAID-supported laboratories diagnosed 141 MDR-TB patients in a three month period. These laboratories will provide MDR-TB diagnostic services for approximately 92.7 million people.
- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH):** U.S. assistance will provide \$18.5 million to increase access and availability of skilled providers for deliveries, comprehensive and integrated antenatal care, and vitamin A supplementation and immunizations for children. 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 mortality, saving both mothers and newborns. USAID will also increase awareness of the importance of safe drinking water to lower the rates of diarrheal illness and improve appropriate management of diarrhea through the use of oral rehydration salts and zinc. The program is a major avenue through which the United States is building on India's commitments to the USG's Child Survival Call to Action announced in June 2012, as well as addressing the Millennium Development Goals. To help India in its polio eradication efforts, U.S. assistance will support the GOI's National Polio Surveillance Project, which conducts high quality surveillance, provides technical advice for immunization activities, builds a network of volunteers to educate and mobilize communities, and strengthens laboratories. Support will also ensure communication and social mobilization activities continue to target and reach those most at risk, including migrants and other mobile populations.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** U.S. assistance will provide \$19.0 million to support policy advocacy, expand contraceptive choices, and scale-up family planning methods and provide post-partum family planning services, which would expand access to a variety of high-quality

voluntary family planning and other reproductive health services and information. These services would make substantial contributions to reducing abortion, maternal and child mortality and morbidity, and occurrence of fistula, while mitigating adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth, and state stability. Expected results over the next five years include increased voluntary use of modern contraceptive methods and a decrease in unmet demand for family planning services.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. The training program favorably impacts India's military leadership, doctrinal developments, and perceptions of the United States, which are crucial to U.S. national security. The program provides access and leverage for U.S. diplomatic, military, and regional objectives. For the second time in history, the leaders of all three Indian military services are IMET graduates. The U.S. assistance program reaches senior leadership positions in planning who will eventually manage large military commands and organizations.

Key Intervention:

- IMET-funded programs include \$1.3 million to support training to enhance military professionalism, facilitate cooperation, and increase understanding as a means to ensure regional stability.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

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. India possesses nuclear weapons, a robust and developing civil nuclear sector, advanced conventional capabilities, and rapidly growing chemical and biotechnology industries. Strengthening India's strategic trade control systems and building greater Indian conventional military capacity will create a stronger partner to address regional and global challenges. Activities will also assist the GOI in promoting counterterrorism cooperation, particularly in border security, with regional partners.

Key Interventions:

- Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) in the amount of \$4 million will support capacity-building training to Indian law enforcement entities. Specifically, the ATA program will focus its strategic objectives on building Indian police capacity to protect vital infrastructure, respond to and mitigate terrorism-related crises, conduct terrorism-related investigations, and cooperate with regional partners against regional terrorism threats.
- Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance in the amount of \$1.0 million will help bring India's strategic trade control systems up to international standards to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and related technologies.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: All USAID projects are closely monitored through frequent site visits by cognizant USAID technical and administrative officials. USAID undertook five independent evaluations during FY 2012: 1) Greenhouse Gas Pollution Prevention Project; 2) AIDS Prevention and Control Project; 3) Market-Based Partnerships for Health Project; 4) Health for Urban Poor Project; and 5) Innovations in Family Planning Services Project. All of the evaluations informed

FY 2013 and FY 2014 budget and planning decisions. USAID plans to conduct one evaluation in FY 2013 and two in FY 2014.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Evaluation and sector assessment recommendations have influenced the design of new projects, budget allocation decisions, and programmatic choices.

USAID is following a recommendation from the evaluation of the AIDS Prevention and Control Project (APAC) that it invests in health system innovations. Several other evaluation findings and recommendations, including the systems adopted by APAC are being introduced under USAID's new HIV/AIDS interventions that began their implementation in FY 2013. New health sector designs are establishing baselines, project advisory committees, and use of evidence, as recommended by this evaluation.

The Health for Urban Poor (HUP) Project mid-term evaluation recommended that USAID continue working on urban health and provide leadership to the donor community by escalating the urban health agenda in India. Accordingly, USAID is enhancing its dialogue with the GOI and Indian state governments to showcase evidence created through this project to inform their policies. USAID is also looking at effective ways to provide feedback to GOI and states on models and innovations based on the Indian experience as documented by HUP. The evaluation also recommended that the return of investment from this project could be increased if the project is extended. Moreover, additional time would allow further opportunity to present the successful models to the GOI and support the GOI's launch of the multi-billion dollar National Urban Health Mission.

The Innovations in Family Planning Services evaluation recommends USAID to refocus and serve as a major advocate for voluntary family planning, especially birth spacing in both the private and public sectors, and provide quality technical assistance for scale-up of programs. As family planning is a key intervention in the continuum of care for child survival, USAID is designing new activities with these recommendations in mind.

The evaluation of the Market-Based Partnerships for Health Project is guiding designs of new activities that involve working with and leveraging private sector resources in order to access hard-to-reach markets.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: To evaluate FY 2012 programmatic and financial performance, USAID conducted in-depth portfolio reviews in November-December 2012. These reviews assessed FY 2012 performance in terms of outputs, outcomes, impact, and the status of financial pipelines. The conclusion of these reviews was that modestly funded U.S. foreign assistance programs in India can yield impressive and sustainable development results while also carrying out the President's global development agenda and supporting the goals of the U.S.-India Strategic Dialogue.

Kazakhstan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States' strategic aim in Kazakhstan is to ensure and maintain the development of the country as a stable, secure, democratic, and prosperous partner that respects international standards and agreements, embraces free-market competition and the rule of law, and is a respected regional leader. Over the past 20 years, Kazakhstan has made significant progress toward these goals, and U.S. assistance has played an important role in supporting this progress. There are still critical areas where U.S. assistance is needed, but Kazakhstan's successes have allowed the U.S. Government to scale down funding levels in FY 2014 in recognition of this progress.

For FY 2014, the United States will continue to focus assistance funds on programs that support Kazakhstan's evolution into a stronger partner, one that can play a greater role in promoting regional stability and economic integration. Assistance will focus on continued development of the judiciary in support of the rule of law, the promotion of an effective civil society, strengthening border security, and combating transnational crime. Proposed FY 2014 activities will mitigate climate change by supporting a lower emissions development pathway for Kazakhstan. The Program for Economic Development (PED), which is jointly funded by the United States and Kazakhstan, will continue to improve public-sector capacity and governance, promote economic diversification, and support the development of small and medium-sized enterprises. The Government of Kazakhstan (GOK) has indicated a willingness to extend its current commitment to co-funding PED at two dollars for every U.S. assistance dollar contributed to the program.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	19,285	*	12,229	-7,056
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	14,100	*	-	-14,100
Economic Support Fund	-	*	7,392	7,392
Foreign Military Financing	1,800	*	1,500	-300
Global Health Programs - USAID	900	*	-	-900
International Military Education and Training	785	*	707	-78
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	1,200	1,200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,700	*	1,430	-270

Economic Support Fund

Peace and Security: Kazakhstan was ranked as a Tier 2 country in the State Department's 2012 *Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report*, which identifies Kazakhstan as a destination, source, and transit country for women and girls subjected to sex trafficking and for men, women, and children subjected to forced labor. U.S. assistance will help Kazakhstan address TIP-related issues.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will include \$0.2 million to increase public awareness of trafficking in persons (TIP) and improve assistance to TIP victims.

Democracy Programs: U.S. assistance in the amount of \$2.8 million will help improve the functioning of and public trust in the judiciary, as well as enhance civil society's ability to influence national-level public policy decision-making. U.S. assistance also will develop and maintain avenues for local communities to address issues and disputes. Programs will promote respect for human rights, encourage civic activism and coalition-building among nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and provide advice on legal and regulatory reforms needed to develop civil society and the media. In addition, U.S. programs will seek to provide increased access to objective news and information.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will include programs to strengthen the independence of Kazakhstan's judiciary in partnership with the Supreme Court of Kazakhstan and the Union of Judges, building on those institutions' political will to garner greater public trust and achieve greater alignment with internationally recognized standards of accountability and performance, thus strengthening the rule of law.
- U.S. funding will help Kazakhstan's leading civil society organizations (CSOs) to manage their organizations more effectively and be better equipped to represent the interests of their constituencies to government.
- FY 2014 funding will help identify and expand good governance reforms being devised and piloted by CSOs, 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.
- Through the U.S. Embassy-based Democracy Commission Small Grants Program, the Department of State will continue to award small grants in support of grassroots democratic reform.
- FY 2014 funding will provide small grants to organizations whose members include alumni of U.S. Government-funded exchange programs, or to individual alumni of U.S. Government-funded exchange programs will provide for activities that support democratic and economic reform in Kazakhstan.
- The State Department's Speaker Program will fund visits of expert speakers on democracy, civil society, economic growth, religious tolerance, and other topics to engage audiences and promote local dialogue on these topics.

Economic Growth: Private-sector competitiveness is the key to economic diversification in Kazakhstan and is linked to progress in other areas, such as trade and investment, finance, and macroeconomics. \$4.1 million of U.S. assistance will help Kazakhstan develop its ability to compete in export markets. U.S.-funded programs will also seek to ease the operating environment for business development, which has progressed in recent years but must continue to improve. Proposed activities will support a lower emissions development pathway for Kazakhstan. In particular, FY 2014 funding will continue to support a lower emissions development pathway for Kazakhstan, as well as continued assistance in reducing greenhouse-gas emissions by stimulating investments in energy efficiency.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will include funding through the PED to focus on macroeconomic assistance and entrepreneurial development, including projects to improve public-sector governance and capacity, attract foreign investment, promote regional economic integration and regulatory simplification,

advance economic diversification and small-business support, and support Kazakhstan's accession to the World Trade Organization. The PED will be extended with a planned GOK contribution of no less than two thirds of the program's costs.

- The Central Asian Energy Efficiency Support Program will train GOK officials and representatives from state-owned and private companies on the basics of energy efficiency, energy audits, and the International Energy Management Standard ISO 50001.
- U.S. assistance will enhance private-sector competitiveness by providing U.S.-based professional study tours and training. Participants will learn about the necessary preconditions for investment, trade partnerships, and economic growth through site visits and meetings with leading U.S. companies and organizations.

Foreign Military Financing

Kazakhstan is an important security partner for the United States, and may also play a prominent role in influencing the security situation in Afghanistan through military assistance after 2014. Kazakhstan's Ministry of Defense (MOD) aspires to develop the capacity to contribute substantively to long-term global stability, initially through troop contributions to United Nations peacekeeping operations. Foreign Military Financing (FMF) will be leveraged to help the MOD to achieve these goals by modernizing existing capabilities to yield a reliable long-term U.S. security partner. While Kazakhstan has increasingly demonstrated the will and capacity to procure equipment with national funds, U.S. assistance, mentorship, and training will provide the experience and operational knowledge to develop enduring capabilities within Kazakhstan's institutions. FMF will support the development of sustainable and indigenous maintenance, training, and education programs.

Key Intervention:

- The MOD will leverage FMF funding in the amount of \$1.5 million to increase the quantity and quality of training opportunities in priority areas, including peacekeeping operations, professional military education, military intelligence, aviation, and Special Operations Forces training. FMF will also be used to help the MOD develop maintenance and sustainment programs for previously provided U.S. equipment, including vehicles and Special Operations tactical equipment.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET) supports professionalization of Kazakhstan's military, builds partner capacity, and forges lasting relationships between the country's emerging military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. These outcomes help to increase stability in the Central Asian region. The MOD continues to modernize and has recognized that IMET is an important tool to immerse officers and non-commissioned officers (NCOs) in U.S. military doctrine, training, and teaching methodologies. The IMET program includes intensive English language training, which also promotes interoperability of Kazakhstan's military forces in international operations. Beginning in 2013, Kazakhstan has committed to funding the travel expenses of international military students in order to allow more students to attend IMET courses.

Key Interventions:

- In FY 2014, \$700 thousand of IMET funds will educate senior-level professional military leaders in U.S. senior staff colleges to enhance the capacity of Kazakhstani education institutions.
- Through NCO development courses, U.S. assistance will expand the MOD's capacity to train a competent corps of NCOs. Leadership development courses at the level of company- and field-grade officers will enhance the capacity of the MOD's peacekeeping unit, and prepare for future deployment to United Nations missions.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Kazakhstan is a primary transit country for narcotics being smuggled from Afghanistan to Western Europe and Russia. Kazakhstan's law enforcement agencies continue to improve their overall professionalism and capacities to fight transnational threats such as narcotics, TIP, and organized crime. Kazakhstan's law-enforcement and justice-sector officials still lack the means to incapacitate the increasingly sophisticated criminal networks that move illicit drugs and money, as well as people, through the country. International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)-funded programs (\$1.2 million) will help develop such capabilities and will help advance the U.S.-Kazakhstan relationship so that Kazakhstan can become a reliable partner in U.S. efforts to fight transnational crime.

Key Interventions:

- INCLE funds will include funding will provide training, technical assistance, and equipment donations to expand the capacity of Kazakhstan's Border Guard Service.
- U.S. assistance will help Kazakhstan strengthen its counternarcotics capacity by providing training in conducting narcotics investigations and convicting drug traffickers, including instructor-development courses, and technical expertise on counternarcotics legislation and worldwide best practices to help improve Kazakhstan's legal and regulatory regime.
- U.S. assistance will continue to expand the TIP victim identification program to train police units with direct anti-TIP responsibilities (such as anti-TIP units and migration units), as well as government officials who have not been previously exposed to trafficking issues, including community police officers, duty officers, patrol officers, police inspectors, labor inspectors, consular officers, border guards, and medical personnel.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Kazakhstan is an important U.S. nonproliferation partner—it possesses significant proliferation-relevant industry and inherited Soviet-era facilities. The United States will help Kazakhstan combat transnational threats such as international terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related commodities and technology through cooperative activities, including training, equipment donations, and technical assistance.

Key Interventions:

- FY 2014 NADR funds, \$0.4 million in Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA), will build law enforcement agencies' capacity to deter, detect, and respond to terrorist threats. The ATA program will conduct assessment visits to identify gaps in Kazakhstan's critical counterterrorism capabilities and capacities and will help the country develop a more effective overall counterterrorism program and address the development of particular skills to address terrorist threats.
- U.S. funding in the amount of \$1.1 million in Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) assistance will improve Kazakhstan's capacity to control strategic trade, meet international nonproliferation obligations, and strengthen its borders; including the provision of modern detection and inspection equipment, specialized training programs, and limited infrastructure support related to capacity-building. The EXBS Program will continue to support Kazakhstan's plans to build a WMD-interdiction training facility, as well as capacity-development efforts in strategic trade control licensing and outreach to proliferation-relevant industry. The EXBS Program will also promote regional enforcement training for Kazakhstan and its neighboring countries.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: An interagency assistance strategy review process that took place both in Washington, D.C. and in the field in late 2009 and early 2010 identified a set of

assistance objectives to help focus U.S. Government-wide assistance efforts and to help make budget tradeoffs. In addition, the U.S. Government regularly consults with the GOK and other stakeholders, uses performance monitoring plans, and refocuses programs as circumstances warrant. The U.S. Mission in Kazakhstan closely scrutinizes program performance, and program managers conduct pipeline analyses of program expenditures on a quarterly basis.

During the past year, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) conducted several reviews to prepare for the development of its five-year Regional Development and Cooperation Strategy (RDSCS) that includes Kazakhstan. USAID conducted an internal evaluation of ongoing assistance in Kazakhstan to reform the legal and regulatory environment of NGOs, as well as an assessment of the potential opportunities for working with the Parliament, and an assessment of needs related to civil society and the judiciary, and an assessment of the performance of programs providing assistance to political parties and processes. A third-party evaluation of USAID's recently concluded economic reform activities was also completed, as was a third-party evaluation of USAID's HIV/Tuberculosis program, which will be used to guide the implementation of the second half of the project.

Programs administered by the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) are routinely tracked through end-use monitoring programs. In addition, as part of the annual letter-of-agreement funds-obligation process, INL reviews achievement indicators with the GOK, and adjusts programs as appropriate.

In Washington, the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia holds annual budget reviews with U.S. Government implementing agencies and with selected grantees. These reviews look at results achieved in the past year, and include a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The results of USAID's baseline assessment of HIV care and treatment services were factored into the work plans of the nationwide and provincial HIV/AIDS centers, as well as of other U.S. Government and international partners working in this area. Performance indicators were used in the decision to complete, earlier than planned, a human-rights program designed to promote freedom of expression, which was not gaining enough support from NGOs or the GOK.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The late 2009-early 2010 interagency assistance review and assessment described above guided the proposed budget priorities and areas of focus for FY 2014. Within this broader, U.S. Government-wide strategic framework, USAID is in the process of developing a five-year RDSCS that includes Kazakhstan and will incorporate the results of the reviews described above. Once completed, the RDSCS will inform future USAID program directions. USAID's assessment of potential opportunities for working with the Parliament concluded that further engagement with the Parliament would be likely to have a limited impact.

Kyrgyz Republic

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Following successful parliamentary elections in 2010 and a presidential election in 2011, the Kyrgyz Republic is making the transition to a democratic state. However, the Kyrgyz Republic also faces many challenges in consolidating these gains and demonstrating that a democratic government can improve citizens' lives. In 2010, the Kyrgyz Republic's economy contracted significantly due to political instability, but U.S. assistance helped strengthen the country's food security by increasing productivity of major staple crops, such as wheat, and livestock fodder crops and improving access to high-quality inputs. While there has been progress over the past few years, the country still faces a myriad of political and economic challenges. The country also faces significant challenges in improving its educational system and improving reading skills. The U.S. Government's primary goals in the Kyrgyz Republic in FY 2014 will be to help the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic (GOKG) continue to consolidate its democratic gains, improve access to justice, and address the economic challenges facing the country. U.S. assistance will focus on economic growth programs that can have a demonstrable impact on people's lives and prioritize continued parliamentary development and judicial reform. The United States will continue an institutional police-reform program that began in FY 2013. U.S. assistance will also address continuing development challenges in health and education, as well as basic humanitarian needs. A democratic and stable Kyrgyz Republic is important not only for citizens of the country, but also as a positive model for other countries in the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	47,399	*	51,819	4,420
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	40,800	*	-	-40,800
Economic Support Fund	-	*	38,319	38,319
Foreign Military Financing	1,500	*	1,500	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,200	*	3,750	550
International Military Education and Training	649	*	1,000	351
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	6,000	6,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,250	*	1,250	-

Economic Support Fund

Peace and Security: Trafficking in persons (TIP) continues to be a serious problem for the Kyrgyz Republic, which remains a Tier 2 country in the Department of States' annual TIP Report. The country is a source and transit country for men, women, and children subjected to forced labor, and a source and transit country for females subjected to forced prostitution. U.S. assistance (\$400 thousand in FY 2014) will focus on preventing TIP among young women and men between the ages of 14 to 21 by helping the GOKG and civil society actors to respond effectively to TIP. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will help reduce the likelihood of TIP and re-trafficking by raising public awareness on the risks of illegal migration and the dangers of TIP while also promoting victims' protection through a network of nongovernmental organization (NGO) partners.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will include programs to raise public awareness of the risks of illegal migration and the dangers of TIP and reduce the likelihood of TIP and re-trafficking.
- FY 2014 funding will help governmental and non-governmental organizations and institutions develop appropriate return, rehabilitation, and reintegration assistance services for TIP victims.

Democracy Programs: The Kyrgyz Republic has made the transition to a parliamentary democracy, but significant challenges remain. There is a lack of public confidence in the government overall, and ministries lack the capacity to plan strategically; the government's poor performance is a challenge to both political stability and economic development. Human-rights violations continue to be of concern in the Kyrgyz Republic. In addition to specific instances of violations of minority rights; issues of torture, access to justice, and respect for women's rights remain salient to the human-rights agenda in the Kyrgyz Republic. U.S.-funded democracy and governance programs (\$14.2 million in FY 2014) focus on supporting and strengthening the Parliament, civil society, independent media, and political parties. The United States will support judicial reform and activities to promote the protection of human rights and access to justice. U.S. assistance will also address ethnic reconciliation and root causes of the conflicts that broke out in 2010. The United States will continue to support the independent media in the Kyrgyz Republic.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance in FY 2014 will include efforts to provide targeted assistance to the judicial system in order to increase its independence, effectiveness, and integrity. Assistance will also focus on decreasing corruption by improving the judicial personnel system and internal judicial management.
- FY 2014 funding will provide support and training to the GOKG and NGOs to promote the protection of human rights to ensure that individuals have a right to due process and fair treatment, and increase civic advocacy on human rights at the national and local levels.
- U.S. programs will support local NGOs and independent media through the U.S. Embassy's Democracy Commission Small Grants Program, which enables recipients to advocate and engage with the government on key issues, monitor the government's performance, and foster ethnic reconciliation. USAID will also support development of a deeper collaborative relationship between government and civil society, including broadening civil society's role in policy analysis, basic service delivery, and government oversight.
- A portion of the \$14.2 million will also provide targeted assistance to the Kyrgyz Parliament to strengthen its legislative processes, committees, government oversight, and parliamentary management and leadership. The activities will focus on assisting the Parliament in legal drafting, government oversight, information dissemination and managing staff resources.
- U.S. assistance will provide access to objective news and information by supporting a regional satellite feed that makes locally-produced programming available in several languages.

Basic Education: Although overall official literacy rates among 15- to 24-year olds remain high, reading comprehension levels for elementary-school-aged children are dropping, and school enrollment rates are declining. Furthermore, the gap between urban and rural schools is increasing, with rural students now reading on average two years behind grade-level. The Ministry of Education (MOE) recognizes there is a literacy crisis, and has committed to work with USAID on implementation of the new multi-year basic education project. The project focuses on improving the reading skills of primary-school students, which are critical to ensuring that the Kyrgyz Republic continues on the path of democratic reform and has a competent, well-educated workforce, both of which are key to maintaining long-term stability.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance in the amount of \$3.0 million will strengthen teaching methodologies to improve reading instruction in grades one through four, increase the availability of reading materials and community support for reading in order to increase out-of-school reading time, and build support for increased government funding to improve reading.

Higher Education: U.S. assistance will help improve the quality of, and access to, higher education, through advice and support to the MOE to improve the quality of administration and instruction in the higher education system. The United States will build on the success of its interventions establishing a national admissions testing project to further institutionalize the transparency of higher education admissions while improving the higher education system's ability to provide a qualified workforce that can contribute to economic growth in the country.

Key Intervention:

- FY 2014 funding will provide \$0.5 million to help improve the MOE's ability to administer the country's higher education system, building it into a stronger, more sustainable and transparent system. U.S. assistance will also strengthen teaching methodologies in key subjects related to economic growth and build relationships between the private sector and the MOE to improve the ability of the Kyrgyz Republic's higher-education system for training.

Economic Growth: The Kyrgyz Republic remains a low-income country, with a per capita gross national income of \$920 in 2011. Moreover, the global economic crisis, the political unrest of April and June 2010, and food price increases in 2011 and 2012, reversed some earlier progress in poverty reduction. The absolute poverty rate increased from 34 percent in 2010 to 37 percent in 2011. Since the political crises of 2010, a series of governments have tried to restore economic and social stability and to address shortcomings in public governance and the investment climate. Unfortunately, the Kyrgyz economy was hit by a significant decline in gold production in 2012, and the GDP contracted by 6 percent in the first half of 2012. Weak economic governance and a high level of perceived corruption remain key obstacles to development in the Kyrgyz Republic, and were considered causes of the political unrest of 2010. U.S. assistance will support GOKG and private-sector initiatives to establish an economic environment more conducive to business, help create jobs, and strengthen the country's food production. The United States will expand its work in this area to support workforce development and economic opportunity in key sectors of the Kyrgyz economy. The United States will continue to help the Kyrgyz Republic develop economic policies and regulations that will promote global competitiveness, foster regional cooperation, lower trade barriers, reduce trade-associated costs, and increase the gains from international trade. The U.S. Government will also continue to support economic policy reforms that promote trade, improve the business environment, attract investment, and create jobs.

Key Interventions:

- Feed the Future: Funding in the amount of \$6.0 million in support of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), will work with the GOKG 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.
- FY 2014 funding will support the GOKG's development plans by funding research to increase productivity and diversification of the country's power-generation industry.
- U.S. assistance will provide technical assistance to support value chains such as food processing and textiles.

- U.S. assistance will promote transparency and government accountability as well as access to critical public services in order to improve the business environment, attract investments, and create jobs.
- FY 2014 funding will assist with the GOKG's management reforms of the country's electrical system. These reforms will reduce financial and technical losses that are inhibiting the system's ability to provide sufficient, regular electricity for the people of the Kyrgyz Republic. Implementation of these reforms is necessary if the Kyrgyz Republic is to increase its energy exports to regional partners.

Humanitarian Assistance: Due to a lack of funding, most Kyrgyz health and social welfare agencies are unable to meet the needs of the country's most vulnerable populations. Humanitarian assistance provided by the Department of State will help to meet some of the basic needs of orphans, the elderly, and other institutionalized populations. In addition, humanitarian assistance will include disaster preparedness activities to improve the GOKG's emergency-response capabilities.

Key Intervention:

- Humanitarian assistance funding in the amount of \$1.0 million will provide lifesaving medicines for vulnerable populations and to support the renovation of several schools and medical clinics in underserved rural areas.

Foreign Military Financing

The Kyrgyz Republic has been a key partner in supporting international efforts in Afghanistan. Foreign Military Financing (FMF) will be used to help improve the Kyrgyz Republic's capability to address transnational threats.

Key Intervention:

- FMF funding in the amount of \$1.5 million will provide equipment and training to enhance the ability of the Kyrgyz Republic to improve border security and address transnational threats.

Global Health Programs

Assistance provided through the Global Health Program account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. According to World Health Organization's (WHO) 2011 Global Tuberculosis (TB) report, the Kyrgyz Republic has one of the highest estimated TB incidence rates in the WHO's European Region, at 159 per 100,000 people. According to WHO data, primary drug resistance among all new TB cases is 14 percent, and drug resistance among previously treated patients is 39 percent, indicating very high proportions of TB patients who have a drug-resistant form of TB. Through the Kyrgyz Republic's TB Strategic Plan, the GOKG hopes to improve the country's case notification and treatment success rates and increase the number of drug-resistant TB patients currently receiving treatment.

Key Intervention:

- Tuberculosis (TB): TB funding will provide \$3.8 million to help the GOKG continue improving its systems for the identification, diagnosis and management of TB and multiple-drug-resistant TB, strengthening infection control systems within health facilities, and expanding prevention programs and outreach to vulnerable groups. USAID will help combat drug-resistant TB in the Kyrgyz Republic by promoting equitable access to quality TB diagnosis, treatment, and care. USAID will support the development of national policies and guidelines that are in line with the WHO's STOP TB Strategy and will contribute to a strengthened health system in order to promote ownership and sustainability of TB control efforts. USAID will also help improve TB laboratory services; strengthen the management of pediatric drug-resistant TB and infection control measures to ensure

uninterrupted treatment after release; pilot outpatient TB treatment using a patient-centered approach; and strengthen advocacy, communication and social mobilization activities by working with civil society, communities, and NGOs to engage in TB control activities.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Educating and Training (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 forge lasting relationships between emerging Kyrgyz military leaders and their U.S. counterparts.

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will provide \$1.0 million for training that will professionalize and increase the capacity of the Kyrgyz Republic's defense establishment.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

The Kyrgyz Republic is a major partner for the United States in its efforts in Afghanistan, and a struggling democracy in an otherwise authoritarian region. The country sits astride several Afghan narcotics trafficking routes and suffers from instability caused by ethnic and regional conflicts and weak criminal-justice institutions. The GOKG has initiated institutional reform and development of its security services, but these efforts are hampered by corruption and competing elite interests. Strengthening the nation's police force is a priority as the new GOKG works to improve public trust in the nation's institutions. International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) assistance programs (\$6.0 million in FY 2014) focus on improving police capacity to deliver services to the Kyrgyz people, strengthening criminal justice actors to ensure a legal system that targets and tries criminal suspects in a human-rights-compliant manner, and diminishing the power of drug trafficking organizations.

Key Interventions:

- INCLE funds will support the Law Enforcement Reform and Capacity Building Project, which supports institutional transformation of the Kyrgyz police through projects identified in coordination with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and other donors, including reform of human resources, internal investigations, and policies and procedures, along with training in human-rights-compliant professional police practices. This project also includes anti-corruption efforts that support the police reform process by developing civilian oversight mechanisms. The project also assists the development of anti-corruption safeguards for other criminal justice actors, including prosecutors.
- Counternarcotics efforts complement the regionally-funded Central Asia Counternarcotics Initiative by supporting the State Drug Control Service (SDCS), which is an increasingly effective counternarcotics unit targeting entrenched organized criminal groups. With U.S. support, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is supplementing the salaries of SDCS personnel, providing them with training and equipment, and renovating facilities.
- The Criminal Law Program builds the capacity of defense attorneys and supports a stronger role for them in the Kyrgyz Republic's court system by advocating for reform, analyzing relevant legislation, and raising public awareness of legal rights.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

The United States will help the Kyrgyz Republic combat transnational threats such as international terrorism and the proliferation of weapons-of-mass-destruction (WMD)-related commodities and technology through cooperative activities and by the provision of necessary equipment.

Key Interventions:

- Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) will provide \$0.5 million to improve the operational and tactical capabilities of Kyrgyz security services to detect and deter terrorist threats, and establish effective and self-sustaining border security capacity to prevent terrorists from entering or transiting the Kyrgyz Republic.
- Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) assistance will provide \$0.8 million to improve the capacity of the Kyrgyz Republic's border security services to address transnational threats, improve the country's strategic trade control system, and continue to work towards full institutionalization of the program's enforcement training into the Kyrgyz Customs training academy. The EXBS Program will continue to help the Kyrgyz Republics address difficult enforcement challenges on its borders, by providing infrastructure enhancements, equipment and specialized training.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The Kyrgyz Republic had a \$16.0 million Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Threshold Program that sought to increase the independence and effectiveness of the judicial system, develop a more functional and trusted police force, improve the government's capacity to investigate and prosecute corruption cases, educate the public and media on the dangers of corruption, and strengthen the financial disclosure system. The Kyrgyz Republic's Threshold Program ended in 2010, and the country was not deemed eligible to apply for an MCC Compact. The GOKG is currently focused on improving its performance on rule of law and anti-corruption indicators in hopes of once again becoming eligible for an MCC program.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2012 and FY 2013, USAID conducted the following assessments that will inform USAID's five-year Country Development Cooperation Strategy, and FY 2014 program management: a democracy program assessment; a fiscal policy assessment that will evaluate the activities of its REFORMA project and serve as the analytical basis for the Kyrgyz Republic's participation in the Domestic Finance for Development Initiative; performance audits carried out by the Office of the Inspector General of the Local Development Program and the Regional Energy, Security, Efficiency and Trade project; an assessment of the strength of the Kyrgyz Republic's mass media, particularly independent media; an agriculture assessment; and a reading skills assessment of children in grades one through four in Kyrgyz Republic schools to inform the design of a new basic education program. In addition, USAID will conduct the following assessments in FY 2013: a financial-sector/access to finance assessment; an assessment the Electoral Processes and Political Party Strengthening program; an assessment of economic-growth assistance; a biodiversity assessment; and a gender assessment.

The Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) monitored the use of funds provided for law enforcement facility renovations and training programs, and collected performance data as it became available from the Kyrgyz Government. INL's implementing partners, such as the U.S. Department of Justice, provided periodic reports to the Department of State. Throughout FY 2012, Department of State personnel also performed periodic end-use monitoring of all equipment provided to ensure its use in accordance with bilateral agreements. In addition, as part of the annual letter of agreement funds obligation process, INL reviews achievement indicators with the Kyrgyz Government, and adjusts funding levels as appropriate.

In Washington, the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) holds annual budget reviews with U.S. Government implementing agencies and with selected grantees. These

reviews look at results achieved in the past year, and include a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results. In addition, EUR/ACE is currently conducting an evaluation of civil society organizations' use of newer information communication technologies to advance their agendas. The Kyrgyz Republic is one of the four case-study countries included in the evaluation.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The assessment of the status of reading skills among early-grade students has informed USAID's new basic education program, the goal of which is to increase children's reading comprehension and fluency. USAID's assessment of the agriculture sector suggested that more attention is required for agricultural policy and the support of agribusinesses and processors. The study also suggests that the Kyrgyz Republic's medium-term competitive advantage will lie in high-value fruits and vegetables, not in livestock.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The late 2009-early 2010 interagency assistance review and assessment described above guided the proposed budget priorities and areas of focus for FY 2014. In addition, an evaluation of human rights programming suggested that USAID programming should place a greater emphasis on working in the southern portion of the Kyrgyz Republic and that additional efforts are required to develop the capacity of civil society.

Maldives

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Lasting peace, prosperity, and stability in the Maldives hinge on the development of strong democratic institutions as this nascent democracy works to deliver good governance and protection of all citizens' rights. The February 2012 resignation of the Maldivian president followed by social unrest and government stalemate underscores the need to support greater political cooperation, good governance, and democratic institutions in this historically pro-United States country. Maritime security is also of great concern to the Maldives, and the country faces potential threats due to narcotics trafficking, piracy in the Indian Ocean, and potential sea-borne terrorist activity. In FY 2014, U.S. foreign assistance resources will be focused towards increasing maritime domain awareness, maritime security, and counterterrorism capability, as well as legal and judicial reforms in the Maldives. Global Climate Change Initiative resources will focus on programming that capitalizes on the strengths – and addresses the gaps – in the Maldives' current climate adaptation strategy, with a focus on water security.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	2,593	*	4,416	1,823
Development Assistance	2,000	*	2,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	400	*	400	-
International Military Education and Training	193	*	176	-17
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	1,200	1,200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	640	640

Development Assistance

Climate Change Adaptation Fostered through Enhancing Economic, Environmental, and Social Resilience: U.S. assistance will focus on reducing climate-related risk to the Maldives through strengthening sustainable management of coastal and marine environments and building economic, social, and environmental resilience to climate change impacts. Natural resources form the foundation of the Maldivian economy, with nearly 90 percent of GDP and 71 percent of national employment deriving from the marine-based industries of fisheries and tourism. Climate change is expected to substantially impact the health of coral reef ecosystems that underpin the Maldivian fisheries and tourism industries. FY 2014 assistance of \$2.0 million will focus on improving the use of science and technology for decision-making, strengthening governance in support of decentralized natural resource management, and building social capital through participatory processes and civil society strengthening. Through improved management of marine and coastal resources, it is expected that the improved health of reef ecosystems will support social, economic, and environmental resilience for the Maldives, thereby enhancing their climate change adaptation capacity.

Key Interventions:

- U.S.-funded programs will provide \$0.5 million to develop a system for deploying and training on appropriate technology for reef fish stock assessment through collaboration with the key government counterparts in the Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture and to pilot this technology.

- FY 2014 funding will include \$0.6 million in capacity- building of government and relevant stakeholders to assess existing marine resource tenure and rights and draft appropriate policies and reforms for coral reef use and conservation to support decentralized natural resource management and innovative financing mechanisms for marine resource management.
- U.S. assistance will provide \$0.5 million to build capacity and engage with the full suite of stakeholders (e.g., government, civil society, communities, and private sector) to develop a consensus atoll-wide vision and strategy for marine conservation and to strengthen civil society organizations.
- FY 2014 funds in the amount of \$0.4 million will support public-private partnerships, identify sustainable economic opportunities for local communities, and link these partnerships and opportunities with international organizations to create value-added economic development opportunities based on improved coral reef resource use and management.

Foreign Military Financing

The government of the Maldives supports the strategic goals of the United States in the region, as well as globally, and continues to provide access to ports, landing fields, and airspace in support of U.S. missions. U.S. priorities in the small archipelagic nation are to maintain stability by strengthening the Maldives' democratic institutions and Maldives National Defense Force's (MNDF) capability to counter trafficking, international crime, and terrorism. Foreign Military Financing (FMF) funding will build on past programs to increase MNDF's maritime security and counterterrorism capability and help develop MNDF into a self-sufficient force able to secure its territories.

Key Intervention:

- FMF funds of \$0.4 million will support sustainment of counter-terrorism and maritime security equipment and training.

International Military Education and Training

In 2008, the Maldives emerged from decades of authoritarian rule as a promising democracy, but the transition to democracy has been difficult. Through International Military Education and Training (IMET) funding, the United States is able to assist in the professional development of the Maldives' military from its officers to its non-commissioned officers and to help continue the culture of human rights and good governance and to develop capacity and strengthen military institutions. IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values.

Key Intervention:

- IMET funding will provide \$0.2 million to continue senior-level and junior-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

Since democratization, the Maldives transitioned from a confession to evidence-based system, and introduced a new Constitution, which also established a Supreme Court. However, there remain a number of draft laws awaiting action in the legislature which, if and when passed, should have a positive impact on the justice sector. Pending key bills include the Criminal Procedure Code, the Drug Bill, the Penal Code, and the Prison and Parole Bill. The passage of these bills will create new needs for capacity-building and technical assistance. The most recent justice sector assessment by the Department of State found that the Government of the Maldives self-identified several areas in which they need technical assistance, particularly in justice reform and combating terrorism. International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) funds will also support a pilot corrections program.

Key Interventions:

- INCLE funds will include \$1.0 million for a rule of law program in the Maldives. Funds will support judicial and/or legal sector reform and the development of rule of law principles. Areas of focus include, but are not limited to, improving judicial and prosecutorial standards and building judicial sector capacity.
- U.S. assistance will provide \$0.2 million for stability operations and security sector reform. Funds will support corrections capacity development. Areas of focus may include but are not limited to prison management training and prison-based drug rehabilitation and pre-release programs.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

The Maldives has a small, but professional police force which has only been an independent body for eight years. The Maldives Police Force (MPS) has the daunting task of maintaining the peace in approximately 200 inhabited islands and another 1,000 uninhabited ones, spread over a large and non-contiguous geographic space. The MPS also faces severe budgetary constraints and lacks key training in border security. Similarly, the Maldivian Departments of Immigration and Emigration (DIE) and Customs face notable challenges in controlling a porous border. U.S. programming will work with key agencies like MPS, DIE, and Customs to provide training in advanced border control techniques as well as specific training to identify and neutralize potential terrorists operating within Maldivian borders.

Key Interventions:

- Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) of \$0.5 million will support capacity-building training for Maldivian law enforcement officers. Specifically, ATA courses will focus on building the Maldives' law enforcement leadership and management capacity, as well as capacity to secure soft targets and infrastructure from terrorism threats. Additional ATA assistance will promote Maldivian cooperation in regional counterterrorism efforts.
- U.S. assistance of \$0.2 million will support an Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID conducts biannual portfolio implementation reviews and assessments to assess program status, monitor contractor performance, review past progress, and plan future actions, in addition to regular site visits and assessments, conducted as part of the Reefs Generate Environmental and Economic Resiliency for Atoll Ecosystems Project.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID was able to draw important conclusions from program monitoring and to take targeted actions based on the evaluation efforts noted above. The findings of a climate vulnerability assessment and the geographic target assessment will be used to focus assistance efforts on key geographic areas. The stakeholder analysis, assessment on tenure and rights of coral reef resources, and socio-economic analysis of fisheries and linkages with the tourism sector will inform the best strategies to engage and mobilize the relevant stakeholders in developing integrated visions and plans and to design relevant policy reforms for improved coral reef ecosystem management that benefit multiple stakeholders and enhance economic opportunities and livelihoods. The baseline assessment of coral reef status and health will serve as the benchmark and indicator to measure improvement in coral reef environmental performance.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: In FY 2014, USAID will continue supporting the climate change adaptation program initiated in FY 2013. With FY 2014 resources, the four-year project will

continue to build upon the initial assessments, capacity-building, and stakeholder engagement begun in year one, and begin to pilot technology and systems for measuring fish stocks and coral reef health; build consensus among stakeholders for integrated resource management vision, plans, and policies; and identify opportunities for improved livelihoods and sustainable economic activities that include public-private partnerships.

Nepal

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Nepal's successful transition to a stable, secure and prosperous democracy remains a key objective of U.S. foreign assistance. Although the political parties, including the former Maoist insurgents, signed a peace accord ending the 10-year conflict in 2006 and agreed to change the form of government from a Hindu monarchy to a secular democratic republic, they proved unable to draft a new federal constitution by the May 2012 deadline, prompting the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly. The U.S. Government (USG) is encouraged that Nepal's political parties have finally agreed on a plan for holding new elections in 2013. The delays in budget formulation and execution under the interim government had impacted all development sectors and the government's ability to provide services to its citizens. In addition to bolstering Nepal's democratic institutions, U.S. foreign assistance is focused on strengthening the health care system through the President's Global Health Initiative (GHI); improving nutrition and raising the incomes of the rural poor through the President's Feed the Future initiative and building resilience to changing environmental conditions through the President's Global Climate Change Initiative, both of which support relief to development transitions; and on building the Government of Nepal (GON)'s capacity to provide essential services that support economic growth.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	95,404	*	80,545	-14,859
Development Assistance	16,188	*	-	-16,188
Economic Support Fund	26,979	*	34,500	7,521
Foreign Military Financing	1,240	*	1,300	60
Global Health Programs - USAID	38,500	*	39,700	1,200
International Military Education and Training	1,142	*	900	-242
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,700	*	3,300	-400
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,014	*	845	-169
P.L. 480 Title II	6,641	*	-	-6,641

Economic Support Fund

Peace and Security: In FY 2014, USAID will support the peace process through targeted technical assistance for community organizations, the GON, and civil society groups to address issues such as community-based conflict, poor governance, and limited government service delivery. Programs that target transnational crime will strengthen GON and civil society efforts to combat trafficking in persons, concentrating in particular on prosecution, prevention, and protection efforts.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$1.5 million to complement on-going anti-trafficking in person efforts implemented by the GON. Activities will focus on border, source, and destination areas in Nepal.

Democracy and Governance: In Nepal, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) operates in a transitional environment to support development and peace process programs that advance the country's 2006 Comprehensive Peace Accord (CPA), support democratic change, and strengthen local governments. Nepal recently fulfilled the multi-partisan CPA commitment to integrate and retire 19,600 former Maoist combatants. Despite this success, the political parties' failure to agree on a new constitution and a date for Constitutional Assembly elections has hampered progress in a number of other crucial areas. In FY 2014, U.S. assistance will provide election support, address community level conflicts, improve the responsiveness of local bodies to citizen demands, and support implementation of the CPA.

Key Interventions:

- U.S.-funded support for political parties and electoral and legislative processes will continue to register voters and offer civic education. The program will provide needed technical assistance to the Electoral Commission of Nepal, political parties, and the next parliament. The program is also poised to support elections and local observation in coordination with other donors and the GON.
- Partnership for Local Development, a multi-year program started in FY 2013, will continue to create an enabling environment in six west and far west districts for civil society and local governments to communicate development needs, formulate budget priorities, and identify resources in coordination with the GON and other donors.
- A new local governance program will work to improve service delivery and social inclusion targeting the health, education, agriculture and forestry sectors.
- A new local oversight and accountability program to strengthen public financial management practices, improve public reporting and follow the government's response to grievances will be completed in FY 2014.

Feed the Future (FTF): As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, FTF, USAID will provide \$10.0 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. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad based economic growth through agricultural development. In Nepal, the FTF program addresses the challenge of lifting 0.2 million households (1.0 million people) out of poverty. This work contributes to U.S. interests by promoting economic growth and food security via a productive and efficient agriculture sector. USAID takes a whole-of-government approach to leading the initiative, working closely with the Department of State on issues of policy reform and the U.S. Department of Agriculture on technical assistance. The GON heads the Food Security Donor Working Group.

Key Intervention:

- FTF funds of \$10 million will support increased agricultural productivity, promote behavioral change around consumption habits and provide entrepreneurial and other life skills to the most vulnerable populations in Nepal (ethnic minorities, women, traditionally lower caste persons, religious minorities, and youth) so that they can better take advantage of the FTF interventions. FTF assistance will support monitoring and evaluation and includes \$1.4 million to ensure Peace Corps volunteers support food security through agriculture and nutrition interventions.

Economic Growth: Productivity levels remain low in Nepal and overall economic activity has exhibited an average growth rate of only approximately 4 percent in the last decade. Lack of security, damage and destruction of infrastructure, displacement and migration significantly reduced travel and the transport of goods, and disrupted many economic activities. Poverty is considerably higher in rural and remote hill and mountain areas. In addition, women, lower castes, and other disadvantaged groups typically have less access to education, medical facilities, and job opportunities and little access to property ownership

or cash. Economic growth assistance will support U.S. programs to increase food security; improve the policy and business enabling environment; increase access to finance; and strengthen the foundations for rapid, sustained, and inclusive economic growth in Nepal. Improved access to employment opportunities and economic growth is crucial for promoting stability after the insurgency, especially given Nepal's low economic growth rate and high unemployment and under-employment. Furthermore, economic opportunities may decrease the allure of illegal activities and vulnerability to exploitation and/or engaging in social/political unrest or violent conflict, and in some cases, provide income opportunities that have encouraged emigrants to return to Nepal.

Key Interventions:

- The U.S. Government will further improve the agriculture and business environment, through support for the reform and implementation of policies and associated acts and regulations.
- USAID will support the GON's implementation of its four-year action plan to reform and modernize the Department of Customs (DOC), as required for World Trade Organization accession and compliance with international standards.
- U.S. assistance will provide \$0.5 million to expand financial services where FTF programs are implemented. USAID will support financial service providers such as microfinance development banks, Financial Intermediary nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and financial cooperatives.
- USAID will develop the capacities of various financial institutions to offer better services to the poor by providing internationally accredited, fee-based training and technical assistance.
- USAID will support the development of innovative, demand-driven financial products that reach out to underserved populations and introduce new, efficient delivery technologies, such as point-of-sale devices and other means of branchless banking.
- USAID's Business Literacy Program will increase the resilience of vulnerable households and communities through skills development. These literacy, numeracy, life skills, nutrition education, and entrepreneurial trainings will empower women, youth, lower castes, and ethnic minorities and further improve the access of these vulnerable groups to USAID's FTF agricultural and nutrition interventions.

Global Climate Change and Biodiversity: The people of Nepal, particularly the rural poor, are directly dependent on bio-diverse natural resources for survival. Approximately 80 percent of Nepal's economy comes from climate-sensitive industries such as agriculture, forestry, and tourism. Nepal's 18,000 community forestry user groups include 35 percent of the total population. Nepalese mountains, lakes, forests and ecosystems are home to thousands of different species and represent a multitude of microclimates. However, Nepal's rich biodiversity and forests have been facing challenges of encroachment and habitat loss, illegal and unsustainable harvesting, over grazing, poaching, and spread of invasive species. The rapidly disappearing glaciers and changing rain patterns resulted in increased risk of flooding, shortage of water and loss of life, rendering Nepal as the 13th most climate change vulnerable country on the planet.

In FY 2014 USAID will continue the successful Hariyo Ban (Nepali for "Green Forests") and Initiative for Climate Change Adaptation activities, and design a new conservation and climate change adaptation and mitigation activity that will integrate climate change interventions into the FTF, GHI, democracy and governance, and disaster risk reduction programs. These activities will support a lower emissions development pathway for Nepal and promote the protection of its biological diversity and judicious use of diverse natural resources to promote sustainable economic growth in Nepal.

Key Interventions:

- The Hariyo Ban program will reduce threats to endangered focal species from loss, fragmentation and degradation of habitats, poaching and trade, and human-wildlife conflict; restore habitat connectivity;

improve management of critical corridors for climate sensitive species; restore ecosystems including forest corridors in priority areas; and support conservation sector policies to make them biodiversity friendly, inclusive and pro-poor focused.

- USAID will support policies and strategies related with reducing emission from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+), and build GON and civil society capacity for REDD+ implementation, including capacity for monitoring review and verification. Programs will support and address direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and degradation by improving community-based forest management practices and by developing and testing sustainable payment schemes for carbon credit and other benefits sharing mechanisms.
- USAID will continue to raise awareness in government and civil society about climate change vulnerability and gender-equitable and socially-inclusive adaptation.

Foreign Military Financing

Nepal is prone to natural disasters; it is ranked 11th most vulnerable to earthquakes and 30th for flooding globally. The Nepal Army is the principal disaster response organization in Nepal, though it lacks all but the most basic material response capacity. Foreign Military Financing (FMF) resources will work to build the Nepal Army's disaster relief capabilities, which are essential to averting a humanitarian crisis following a natural disaster.

Key Intervention:

- FMF funding of \$1.3 million will continue ongoing efforts to build an in-country disaster relief capability, including providing Nepal's military with the ability to clear and maintain open transportation routes during a disaster.

Global Health Programs

According to the latest results from the 2011 Demographic and Health Survey, Nepal is making great strides in improving the health and well-being of its citizens, and the country remains on track to achieve Millennium Development Goals to reduce child mortality and improve maternal health. By continuing to build the capacity of the GON, the long-term foreign assistance priorities in health include strengthening the primary and community health system; reducing child and infant mortality; expanding access to family planning services; improving chronic under-nutrition and hygiene; and reducing pregnancy-related complications and maternal deaths.

In FY 2014, Global Health Programs funds of \$39.7 million will support the goals and principles of GHI to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. Specifically, the United States will work with the Government of Nepal to provide evidence-based technical assistance that supports their countrywide Nepal Health Strategic Plan II. With USAID assuming the chair of the influential External Development Partners Group in 2013, the United States will continue to demonstrate its leadership and technical expertise as a leading voice of the health donor community in Nepal.

Additionally, with FY 2014 resources, the United States will work to ensure that Nepal remains polio-free, via approximately \$1.0 million for immunization, surveillance and logistics activities designed to eradicate the disease from the country. The USG will continue to invest in health systems strengthening that will support primary and community health services. In the area of sanitation, hygiene and water, USAID will program approximately \$2.0 million.

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: U.S. assistance of \$3.0 million will support the National HIV/AIDS Strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. USAID will continue to strengthen the human and institutional capacity of local civil society organizations to deliver HIV services.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): FY 2014 funds will provide \$15.5 million to support the MCH components of the national health sector strategy. USAID's MCH program will continue to address key challenges in reducing maternal and under-five mortality by supporting GON efforts to strengthen community and primary health care; support immunization activities; improve sanitation and hygiene; and increase birth preparedness.
- Family planning and reproductive health: U.S. assistance in the amount of \$14.6 million will expand access to high-quality and sustainable voluntary family planning services, information, and reproductive health care.
- Nutrition: U.S.-funded programs of \$6.6 million will support the National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Plan, in alignment with the Global Health and Feed the Future Initiatives. USAID will utilize the latest evidence-based interventions in health and agriculture to reduce chronic undernutrition among women and children less than two years of age as part of an integrated nutrition program. The program will support the GON-led scale-up of nutrition education and service delivery as well as household food production.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (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 are attending courses.

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds of \$0.9 million for Professional Military Education courses will instill democratic values in the Nepal Army and increase its capacity to act as a professional force. Currently, over 93 percent of the General Officers of the Nepal Army are graduates of one of the IMET sponsored courses in the United States. Courses focus on the development of new concepts, doctrines, theories, and practices ranging from civilian control and democratization of the military and addressing human rights standards to maintaining a professional military.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

After a decade of Maoist-led conflict, a fragile peace continues, susceptible to Nepal's ability to complete the democratic transition and uphold the rule of law. International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) training has been essential to assist law enforcement officials such as the national police, the attorney general's office, the courts, and the Ministry of Home Affairs in adopting and implementing law enforcement standards and training programs. FY 2014 funds will continue a successful police training program, and support capacity-building and institutional reform with justice sector actors (for example, judges, prosecutors and defense attorneys).

Key Interventions:

- INCLE funds will provide \$2.3 million for stabilization operations and security sector reform to support ongoing efforts to develop Nepali law enforcement institutions and build the capacity of law enforcement officers, through training (in areas such as human rights, disaster management, counternarcotics, and forensics), infrastructure improvements, and targeted equipment provision. Efforts will particularly support women's police units and units engaged in combating corruption.

- U.S. assistance of \$1.0 million for rule of law and human rights will continue efforts to build the capacity of Nepali justice sector actors and (to the extent the political situation allows), reform and develop the justice sector institutions themselves. Activities may include but are not limited to training of defense lawyers, prosecutor capacity building, support to justice sector institutions such as Nepal's judicial academy, and legislative reform assistance.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Nepalese legislation provides almost no controls over the movement of conventional weapons, and Weapons of Mass Destruction related items. With weak enforcement institutions and highly porous borders, there are significant risks of both state and non-state actors exploiting these weaknesses.

Key Interventions:

- Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) of \$0.6 million will support training to build law enforcement capacity in Nepal to detect, deter and respond to terrorist threats. Specifically, ATA training will build Nepal's law enforcement capacity in securing land and air borders, and will promote Nepal's cooperation in regional counterterrorism efforts.
- Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) assistance of \$0.3 will assist Nepal in developing an effective export control and border security program through cooperation with law enforcement agencies, fostering development and implementation of export control laws and regulations, and support for government-industry interaction on export controls.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID/Nepal conducts a rigorous portfolio review every six months, records financial and performance information and lessons learned, and identifies interim monitoring needs. Evaluations are conducted regularly.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Evaluations and other performance assessment activities have been utilized extensively. For instance, the Nepal Flood Recovery Project final evaluation was conducted in FY 2012. The evaluation provided valuable insights on high value vegetable crops, and the impact of Nepalese working abroad, helping to form the foundation of the FTF flagship project design. In addition, a final evaluation of the Education for Income Generation Project revealed that when targeting women, the inclusion of entrepreneurial literacy training measurably increased project effectiveness. This evaluation also informed the design of FTF programs.

In FY 2012, the Central Bureau of Statistics of Nepal received USAID support in effectively capturing and analyzing the 2011 census data. This information is being utilized by the Mission Geographic Information System (GIS) unit in the Program Office to inform the Embassy, new project designs, implementing partners and their activities, the international community and the Government of Nepal in planning and developing strategies and reviewing development programs and priorities.

The Democracy and Governance field assessment identified the unique constraints imposed by the political situation in Nepal and the need to design projects utilizing political economy analyses that informs projects how to avoid capture by any one political party.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The value of capturing and analyzing performance data at the Mission level is informing the FY 2014 budget and planning at both the project and strategy levels. The Program Office features a GIS specialist and further modest investment will allow the capture of

quantifiable results data and the ability to perform analyses that inform project management. In addition, USAID is developing a model to measure sustainability impact.

USAID/Nepal is now an active participant in the Government of Nepal Portfolio Performance Review. This enables the Mission to demonstrate development transparency and support the GON in improving their internal monitoring and evaluation efforts. USAID is contributing to the GON Aid Management Platform (AMP), and supporting the government's ability to monitor development progress and engage with donors in managing development. The AMP is being upgraded and a public link will be added to the Ministry of Finance website.

The Feed the Future team has designed and implemented a separate Monitoring and Evaluation contract to allow the team to work more closely with partners to achieve a greater level of detail in reporting and more rigor in monitoring project progress. In particular, local partners will have their capacity built to meet Mission standards for monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

Lastly, the USAID/Nepal Country Development Cooperation Strategy (2013-2017) will concentrate activities in a particular geographic region, namely the mid- and far- west regions of Nepal. This approach will enable greater collaboration and integration among USAID/Nepal projects and increased impacts on lives of the people living in these regions. In order to strengthen better coordination, communications and collaboration among USAID/Nepal projects and with GON entities at the district levels, USAID/Nepal is considering placing staff at the district level. The staff presence in the field will lead to closer monitoring and evaluation, horizontal coordination of development actors and the GON, and greater integration of governance across all development sectors.

Pakistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Given its critical role in U.S. counterterrorism efforts, nuclear nonproliferation, regional stability, the peace process in Afghanistan, and regional economic integration and development, the United States has a deep interest in a stable, democratic, and prosperous Pakistan, as well as long-term constructive bilateral cooperation. Looking to FY 2014 and beyond, Pakistan will continue to be a critical player in Afghanistan and the region's future. However, even as the country looks to undertake its first democratic civilian transition in the nation's history in 2013, Pakistan also faces significant challenges to its internal security, economy, and energy sector, all of which contribute to its stability and future trajectory. Robust continued security and civilian assistance that contributes to a more secure, stable, tolerant, democratic, and prosperous Pakistan will over the medium- and long-term make the region safer and also contribute to U.S. security.

The U.S. civilian assistance program focuses on five priority sectors: increasing the capacity and efficiency of the power sector to help Pakistan address the energy gap that undermines its stability and growth; fostering private sector-led economic growth and agriculture to help Pakistan increase economic opportunities for its growing population; supporting stabilization efforts in regions susceptible to activity by violent extremists, particularly on the border with Afghanistan; and increasing access to and the quality of education and health care. Additionally, U.S. assistance efforts aim to increase private sector trade and investment regionally and internationally; improve infrastructure; and strengthen governance and services delivery with the long-term mutual goal of helping Pakistan move beyond international assistance. Assistance to improve governance, transparency, and gender equality are critical elements that support all five sectors.

Security assistance will continue to build the counterinsurgency and counterterrorism capabilities of Pakistan's security forces and remains critical to enabling security in the tribal areas and achieving progress on mutual security objectives, including efforts to disrupt, dismantle, and destroy al-Qaeda. This assistance bolsters Pakistan's ability to provide security for its citizens – particularly along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border – and encourages military-to-military engagement. In FY 2014, Foreign Military Financing (FMF) will become a primary funding tool to support the counterinsurgency/counterterrorism needs of the Pakistan military. Security assistance is closely calibrated and evaluated to ensure it is in line with shared objectives and based upon Pakistan's cooperation.

Lastly, as the United States withdraws its troops from Afghanistan, it is critical that the U.S. Government's assistance program funding levels in FY 2014 reflect its continued robust engagement of Pakistan and its role in the stability and prosperity of the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	1,820,844	*	1,162,570	-658,274
Overseas Contingency Operations	1,610,053	*	281,200	-1,328,853
Economic Support Fund	847,200	*	252,200	-595,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
Foreign Military Financing	215,853	*	-	-215,853
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	75,000	*	29,000	-46,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	20,000	*	-	-20,000
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund	452,000	*	-	-452,000
Enduring/Core Programs	210,791	*	881,370	670,579
Economic Support Fund	57,500	*	513,500	456,000
Foreign Military Financing	79,555	*	300,000	220,445
International Military Education and Training	4,868	*	5,000	132
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	45,000	45,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	800	*	17,870	17,070
P.L. 480 Title II	68,068	*	-	-68,068

* The Department is planning a \$425 million PCCF program and a \$34 million INCLE program for Pakistan in FY 2012. The balance of \$27 million in PCCF and \$41 million INCLE will be reallocated to address other global needs.

Economic Support Fund

Energy: Assistance for the energy sector is the United States' highest priority for Economic Support Funds (ESF) in Pakistan. Energy gaps in Pakistan that cause substantial brownouts have a devastating effect on Pakistan's productivity, growth, investment, employment, and even political stability; economists estimate it saps roughly two percent of Pakistan's annual Gross Domestic Product growth. A more efficient and sustainable energy sector is critical to economic growth and to achieving long-term goals in Pakistan.

U.S. efforts in support of the energy sector will include capital investment and policy reform in order to make a critical impact on economic growth and increased productivity. The goal of the U.S. energy strategy and FY 2014 energy request of \$264.7 million is to support the Government of Pakistan (GOP) in developing a policy environment that will attract private sector investment and increase cost recovery, decrease technical and commercial losses, and add megawatts (MW) to the grid through visible power generation projects.

As part of Phase III of the U.S. Signature Energy Program that began with FY 2009 funding, FY 2014 resources will continue to support large-scale infrastructure projects to increase Pakistan's power supply in the long-term, as well as smaller projects to immediately increase available power. Complementing construction programs, U.S. efforts also help Pakistani institutions build the capacity needed to manage the power sector effectively, improve cost-recovery and efficiency, and implement policy reforms that will greatly increase access to power in the long term. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue to improve the management of two power distribution companies to serve as models for the remaining companies with FY 2014 funding.

Key Interventions:

- Activities will cumulatively add 1,200 MW of capacity in targeted hydro and thermal projects by 2015.
- A U.S.-funded Power Distribution Program will improve cost-recovery and fiscal sustainability.
- U.S. assistance will support an Energy Policy and Planning Project to support policy reform and technical efficiency of the energy sector.

Economic Growth and Agriculture: Economic growth in Pakistan bolsters the region, fosters stability, and reduces the appeal of extremism, thereby advancing Pakistan's stability and U.S. national security goals. U.S. economic growth and agriculture sector programs strive to increase the incomes of 500,000 Pakistani households (2 million people). Programs in this sector employ a multi-pronged approach that support agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises through policy reform; access to finance for small and medium enterprises; training, private sector partnerships that increase agricultural productivity; and improved water management.

The \$137.0 million request for economic growth and agriculture includes initiatives designed to promote international and regional trade, develop value chains in both the manufacturing and service sectors, and support the private sector. Assistance to private sector entities will help Pakistan's small and medium enterprises become more capable of accessing outward markets and grow faster by increasing access to finance, encouraging technological innovation, and strengthening business associations. Support to value chains helps to improve productivity, processing, packaging, and market linkages as well as improved quality standards benefitting customers. Development of capital markets will create a market for medium- and long-term debt needed for the growth of private insurance.

Under the Pakistan Private Investment Initiative (PPII), the U.S. Government will partner with private investors to help budding Pakistani entrepreneurs develop their businesses with new capital and improved management and marketing practices. Efforts to improve the functioning of urban labor markets, in partnership with the private sector, will identify skill gaps and train youth to fill them.

The USAID agriculture program will continue to focus on improving the competitiveness of livestock, dairy, and horticulture value chains in Pakistan by: increasing productivity by training farmers and agricultural technicians on new techniques and management practices, and by making available improved technologies; helping farmers increase their access to domestic and international markets; and facilitating policy reforms such as privatization of agricultural markets. The outcomes of these efforts will include: improved efficiency in agricultural production, processing, and marketing; increased employment opportunities for rural and urban residents; and expanded private investment in agriculture and agribusiness.

The United States will continue to support reliable trade data to enable sound policy and decision making by both public and private sectors, specifically through their capacity to analyze the impact of various bilateral agreements in order to take full advantage of trade liberalization to generate economic growth. In order to better focus these efforts, the United States will prioritize sectors driven by local and international demand where Pakistan has a competitive and comparative advantage.

With FY 2014 assistance, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) will continue to focus on animal and plant disease control, the development of disease-resistant seeds, good farming practices, the introduction of watershed conservation techniques, and alternative irrigation systems. In addition, USDA will work with the government and universities on improving agricultural forecasting techniques and promoting trade. These efforts, in collaboration with USAID programs and activities, will increase agricultural yields and milk production; develop sanitary and phytosanitary control systems; promulgate internationally accepted standards for agricultural imports; improve Pakistan's food security position; and promote stronger U.S. Government and university linkages with Pakistani agricultural scientists.

Programs conducted through the U.S. Department of Commerce's International Trade Administration will focus on helping to diversify the Pakistani economy away from its traditional reliance on textile and garment manufacture through assistance to high-potential sectors like gems and jewelry, marble and granite, and furniture. They will recruit reverse trade missions and delegations, and conduct seminars to

familiarize business representatives, designers, and other industry specialists with best practices and technologies to increase efficiencies and global competitiveness.

The Department of Commerce's Commercial Law Development Program (CLDP) will provide legal and regulatory capacity building for the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources (MOPNR) and the Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority's (OGRA) legal staff in order to help MOPNR and OGRA better manage their oil and gas resources. CLDP will also continue technology transfer programs to support economic development through commercialization of university-based research. Finally, CLDP will conduct commercial law education and implementation programming to help increase knowledge and understanding of modern contract-based commercial systems, thereby improving the transparency and predictability of commercial transactions and relationships in Pakistan.

Key Interventions:

- PPII will help budding Pakistani entrepreneurs develop their businesses with new capital and improved management and marketing practices.
- The Agribusiness Support Fund will increase productivity, product quality, and value added by removing constraints that occur throughout the agriculture product value chains.
- The Workforce Development Program will work with the private sector to identify skill gaps and train youth to fill them to reduce their susceptibility to extremism.
- USDA assistance will focus on animal and plant disease control, the development of disease-resistant seeds, good farming practices, the introduction of watershed conservation techniques, and alternative irrigation systems.
- The Department of Commerce will focus on helping to diversify the Pakistani economy away from its reliance on traditional low-margin export sectors to other high potential sectors.

Education: With \$53.0 million in FY 2014, the U.S. Government will work with Pakistan to help improve the quality of and access to education, specifically focusing on literacy. This supports Pakistan's effort to educate its population and thereby underpin long-term stability and economic growth. To continue the development of the next generation of education professionals, USAID assistance for basic and higher education will continue the effort to improve the skills of 90,000 teachers and enable 3.2 million additional children to read at or above grade level by 2018.

Basic Education: U.S. assistance in FY 2014 will continue programs to help provincial governments improve the quality of education, while expanding enrollment in and completion of primary and secondary school. Specifically, the United States will continue to work with the Provincial Government of Sindh, as well as Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Balochistan, and other provinces, to improve teachers' reading instruction and assessment ability, which will mobilize communities to increase school accountability and access and improve education management. The United States, working with provincial governments as well as the business community, will also continue to improve school infrastructure and better equip schools to support greater access and strengthen instruction. In cooperation with the World Bank, the United Kingdom's Department for International Development and other donors, the U.S. Government will work directly with the provincial governments to continue education reforms that will lead to more effective and efficient school systems.

Higher Education: U.S. assistance will continue to support in-country scholarships to talented, yet economically disadvantaged, Pakistanis to attend top-tier Pakistani universities. The United States will continue to support partnerships between American and Pakistani teacher training colleges that improve college and university curriculum and pedagogy, better preparing future teachers. Joint American-Pakistan university partnerships enabling research for science and technology innovation of interest to both countries will also continue. FY 2014 resources will also help solidify gains made in

prior years in the establishment of Centers for Advanced Studies in energy, water, and agriculture – sectors key to economic development in Pakistan. The Centers create linkages between U.S. and Pakistani universities in order to carry out graduate scholarship programs, develop curriculum more relevant to future employers, forge partnerships with the private sector, and provide grants for applied and policy research.

Finally, the FY 2014 request will support academic programs, including a robust Fulbright program, funding Pakistani students and professionals in various stages of their education and/or career to visit the United States, participate in university courses with U.S. students, and complete short-term internships in their fields of study.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support the Pakistan Reading Program to enable 3.2 million children to read at or above grade level by 2018.
- The Improving Education Quality program will support the development of the next generation of education professionals and increase literacy in Pakistan.
- The Fulbright Exchange Program will fund Pakistani students to earn university and advanced degrees in the United States and complete short-term internships in their fields.
- U.S.-funded Merit and Needs Based Scholarships to assist talented, yet economically disadvantaged, Pakistanis to attend top-tier Pakistani universities will continue.
- Centers for Advanced Studies create linkages between U.S. and Pakistani universities to develop updated curricula more relevant to employers and forge partnerships with the private sector.

Health: With a \$58.0 million FY 2014 request, the U.S. Government also aims to improve the health outcomes of women and children in Pakistan through targeted service delivery and systems strengthening. In FY 2014, USAID's assistance in the health sector will continue to focus on improving government and private sector capacity to deliver essential family planning, maternal, and child health services. Over the course of its five-year health program, U.S. assistance will contribute to a 20 percent reduction in maternal, infant and under-five mortality, as well as a 22-30 percent increase in modern contraceptive prevalence. USAID will attain these results through high-impact, evidence-based interventions.

Key Intervention:

- The Maternal and Child Health Project aims to attain: a 10 percent increase in proper antenatal care for pregnant women; a 15 percent increase in births attended by a skilled health care professional and a 15 percent increase of newborns receiving a health check within two days of birth; a 15 percent increase in children who received Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus vaccine; and 26 million Couple Years of Protection provided.

Cross-Cutting Issues: In addition to the five sectors previously described, the U.S. Government remains committed to supporting gender equity, human rights, civil society, strengthening improved governance, and political participation activities in Pakistan in FY 2014. Program interventions will continue to address gender disparities and increase the capability of women to access their rights. To achieve these goals, USAID works to integrate gender issues into all of its programs. In addition, USAID will continue to fund its Gender Equity Program (GEP), which complements integration efforts by directly promoting women's rights and participation through civil society and government activities. USAID is also working to strengthen civil society organizations through four small grants programs. These programs promote and support engagement by citizens with their government to make policies more responsive; improve the quality of services; and increase oversight in a range of priority areas including health, education, energy, economic growth, and democracy. USAID also works with political parties,

nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and the Pakistani government to ensure that political processes continue to be free, fair, and more representative.

Additionally, the Department of State will continue to work with the media, human rights and other civil society NGOs, and with local bar associations, judges, and lawyers to promote freedom and human rights in Pakistan.

The FY 2014 request will also provide academic and professional development opportunities through education and training exchange programs, to be implemented by the Department of State. This enables Pakistani community leaders, professional leaders, and students that show exceptional potential to attain first-class instruction in the United States in their respective fields and connects them to a larger network of U.S. and other experts that they can continue to work with following their return home. The range of exchange programs utilized makes it possible to reach talented individuals across all regions of Pakistan and throughout Pakistani society.

Key Interventions:

- GEP will continue to directly promote women's rights and participation through civil society and government activities.
- The Citizen's Voice Program will support citizen engagement with the government to make policies more responsive, improve the quality of services, and increase oversight.
- Additional small grants programs, including the Ambassador's Fund, will continue to strengthen civil society organizations.
- Continued support for political processes includes grant agreements with National Democratic Institute, local NGOs that make up the Free and Fair elections network, and the Pakistani Institute for Parliamentary Strengthening.
- Department of State programs will continue to strengthen the capacity of human rights and democratic institutions, including the media; and support rights defenders who are advocating on behalf of vulnerable populations, combating intolerance, and pushing for reform of anti-conversion and anti-blasphemy laws that are used to suppress religious freedom.
- Continued exchange programs will fund Pakistani students to earn university and advanced degrees in the United States and complete short-term internships in their fields of study.

Foreign Military Financing

As the United States proceeds with the withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan in 2014, Foreign Military Financing (FMF) will be even more essential to maintain Pakistan's ability to enforce stability in its western border region. In 2014 FMF will work to bolster the counterinsurgency (COIN) and counterterrorism (CT) capabilities of Pakistan's security forces and encourage continued U.S.-Pakistan military-to-military engagement.

FMF supports U.S. efforts to ensure Pakistan's security forces are trained and equipped to perform activities that contribute to shared national and regional security goals. Continuing prior year efforts, FMF will help Pakistan strengthen its COIN capability and support its long-term efforts to combat militants in the western border region, especially the Federally Administered Tribal Areas and KP. All security assistance will be focused on supporting seven core objectives that were identified and agreed to with the GOP as the priority areas of focus for U.S. security assistance:

- Precision Strike: to develop Pakistan's ability to find, fix, track, and engage CT targets with precision.
- Air Mobility and Combat Search and Rescue (CSAR): to improve Pakistan's rotary-wing and fixed transport capability in order to move troops to remote areas and to provide basic CSAR capabilities to improve troop survivability.

- Counter-Improvised Explosive Device (Counter-IED) and Battlefield Survivability: to improve Pakistan's ability to detect, counter, and survive IEDs by providing individual and collective protective equipment for close combat and joint fires operations.
- Battlefield Communications: to enhance Pakistan ground forces' command and communication to facilitate more effective COIN and CT operations and prevent friendly fire.
- Night Vision: to provide unit sets of night vision devices to the Pakistan Army and Air Force to assist with their night operations.
- Border Security: to improve Pakistan's control on its side of the Afghanistan-Pakistan border.
- Maritime Security/Counter narcotics: to improve maritime security capabilities for the Pakistan Navy and Coast Guard in order to enhance participation in international coalition maritime operations and to improve the Navy's ability to interdict illicit trafficking in drugs, persons, and weapons along the Makran Coast.

All FMF assistance, implemented by the U.S. Departments of State and Defense, will be subject to the Leahy law and the Department of State's Leahy vetting process.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support the acquisition of attack helicopters, counter battery RADARs, and night vision devices for the Pakistan Army.
- FY 2014 funds will allow acquisition of CSAR helicopters, C-130 life enhancement, and weapons replenishment for the Pakistan Air Force.
- U.S. assistance will support the refurbishment of frigates for the Pakistan Navy or the purchase of new cutter(s) to enhance participation in maritime security operations in the Horn of Africa, and counter-piracy operations in the Gulf of Aden/Somalia.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET) is a key component of U.S. security assistance to Pakistan, promoting regional stability and defense capabilities. Through IMET, members of Pakistan's military build professional and personal ties with their U.S. counterparts that strengthen the overall U.S.-Pakistan military-to-military relationship. Students receive instruction at military schools in the United States, where they are exposed to the concepts of democratic values, human rights, and civilian control of the military through training, education, and the personal experience of belonging to a local community in the United States.

IMET also helps to develop a common understanding of shared international challenges, including terrorism, and fosters relationships necessary to counter those challenges. The program serves as an effective means to strengthen U.S.-Pakistani military alliance and joint international coalitions critical to U.S. national security goals.

Key Interventions:

- IMET will fund training for approximately 125 members of the Pakistan military in: senior-level professional military education courses at the War Colleges and the Command and General Staff Colleges; mid-level professional military education courses including Captains' Career Courses in a variety of fields; and technical training, including air and ground defense acquisition, combat logistics, and resource management.
- A portion of training covers COIN and CT topics to directly support Pakistan's efforts to counter extremism within its borders.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Stabilization: International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) assistance builds the capacity of Pakistan's civilian law enforcement to effectively enforce and investigate its laws. In FY 2014 the Department of State will support the capacity-building of civilian law enforcement through equipment, training, and instructor development. Law enforcement training will cover topics such as organizational and leadership development, criminal investigation and crime scene management, instructor development, and police academy management.

Key Intervention:

- In FY 2014, INCLE assistance will increase the professionalism, management, and training capacity of Pakistani police forces.

Counternarcotics: INCLE assistance builds the capacity of Pakistan's civilian law enforcement to stem the flow of illicit narcotics and provide assistance to decrease the use of drugs in Pakistan. In FY 2014, the Department of State will continue to build upon gains made in reducing opium poppy cultivation while increasing capacity to interdict shipments of illegal narcotics and chemical precursors and combat drug abuse within Pakistan.

Key Intervention:

- Counternarcotics assistance will continue efforts to reduce the cultivation, trafficking, and consumption of illegal narcotics within Pakistan and across its borders.

Rule of Law: INCLE assistance builds the capacity of the rule of law sector to investigate, adjudicate, and incarcerate criminal actors in Pakistan. Prosecutorial and judicial training will include trial advocacy skills, counterterrorism prosecutions, professional ethics, and case load management. Additionally, correctional training will focus on prison management and proper classification and housing of prisoners.

Key Intervention:

- INCLE funded training and advisory assistance will improve law and order in Pakistan by providing training and technical assistance that will improve the ability of police, prosecutors, judges, and corrections officials to investigate, prosecute, convict, and incarcerate criminals.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

NADR Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA): The ATA program will build Pakistan's capacity to deter, detect and respond to terrorist threats through targeted, counterterrorism-focused capacity building training. The ATA program's current strategic objectives focus on building the investigative capacity of Pakistani law enforcement, including improvement of police-prosecutorial cooperation, and on building land border security capacity.

Key Intervention:

- ATA courses and consultations will focus on building law enforcement capacity to counter terrorist threats, particularly concerning border security and investigative capacity. Some specific offerings will include courses in cyber awareness for prosecutors, major case management, post blast investigation, investigating terrorist incidents, and executive forums in border control.

NADR Counter Terrorist Financing (CTF): The NADR-CTF program will support a Department of Justice Resident Legal Advisor (RLA) who will focus on anti-money laundering and counterterrorism finance issues. The RLA will work with the GOP to revise its key laws to meet international standards, help judges and prosecutors improve their knowledge and skills to better address terrorist finance cases, and develop an overall approach to systematically addressing terrorist financing cases.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will strengthen the role of the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) by establishing functional working relationships between the FIU and relevant law enforcement agencies designated by law to handle Anti Money Laundering (AML)/CTF cases (including the National Accountability Bureau, Customs, the Federal Investigative Agency and the Anti-Narcotics Force).
- Activities will promote skill development and capacity necessary to more effectively pursue financial crimes and terrorism cases by conducting training programs for investigators and prosecutors on effective investigation and prosecution of financial crimes, money laundering, threat finance, and other complex cases.
- U.S.-funded programs will work with the Central Bank, the FIU, and Ministry of Finance on necessary reform and revision of existing AML/CTF and related laws, as appropriate, to address deficiencies in compliance with existing Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF) standards and to address recommendations made by the Asia Pacific Group and the FATF.

NADR-Exchange and Border Security (EXBS): The NADR EXBS program will assist the GOP to stem the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems as well as prevent the irresponsible transfer of conventional weapons. EXBS will assist the GOP to deter, detect, and interdict illicit traffic in such items and prevent the authorization or transfer of such items for end-uses and to end-users of proliferation concern. Since 2004, Pakistan has strengthened its strategic trade controls in the areas of legal and regulatory reform and the development of licensing capability and capacity. Building on these successes, EXBS assistance will develop the capability and expand the capacity of Pakistani law enforcement agencies to counter the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and related items.

Key Interventions:

- Through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, EXBS will support capacity-building efforts for Pakistan's Federal Board of Revenue.
- EXBS will also sponsor training through the Department of Homeland Security's Customs and Border Protection agency.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Various factors, including security challenges, frequent natural disasters, the GOP's budget shortfall, and the devolution of authorities to the provinces, continue to complicate the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of international assistance programs. These challenges underscore the importance of designing programs that incorporate third-party oversight, in addition to traditional monitoring activities. These additions to USAID monitoring efforts have helped ensure greater accountability and transparency in the use of U.S. resources, including the prevention of waste, fraud, and abuse in the administration of programs. Additional performance management tools that are used include USAID staff site visits, program audits, pre-award assessments, post-award audits, financial reviews, and annual portfolio reviews.

Performance management (including monitoring and evaluation) of the USAID/Pakistan program is coordinated and managed through a special unit that is dedicated to overseeing a major third-party monitoring and evaluation effort to ensure that quality monitoring and evaluation is occurring across the Mission's portfolio. The unit focuses on ensuring that programmatic decisions are based on evidence and results and that monitoring and evaluation results are applied to enhance program performance. For example, third-party monitoring entails the use of independent actors to review progress of USAID programs through a combination of site visits, desk reviews, and interviews with implementing partners

and beneficiaries. Third-party monitoring helps ensure that quality education-related trainings and workshops are occurring in various parts of Pakistan in accordance with project agreements. Similarly, new third-party monitoring efforts will verify that the health-related equipment, testing kits, and other supplies reach the designated health service points as scheduled. Evidence from the routine third-party monitoring on the education training program has been used to ensure proper planning for the training events and that quality facilitation techniques are utilized.

The USAID Inspector General (IG) supported agency efforts to ensure program performance and accountability through the use of periodic audits in areas such as program implementation and project management. The Department of State and USAID IGs also produce a quarterly report on Pakistan civilian assistance. The Office of the IG's (OIG) audit of the USAID Office of Transition Initiatives program confirmed that the program is a quick and efficient mechanism to deliver projects that the local communities want, and that the program has allowed the GOP to build a relationship of trust and confidence with communities in the FATA and KP. As another example, an audit of the Gomal Zam Multipurpose Dam project confirmed that USAID's timely funding of the dam was contributing to achieving the project goals of power generation, irrigation, and flood control and that dam construction helped mitigate flood damage in 2011. These efforts continue to be supported by USAID's anti-fraud hotline, established in partnership with Transparency International-Pakistan, through which citizens can report corruption and register their complaints. The OIG reviews and investigates the complaints made through the hotline. The IG will continue to work in collaboration with USAID to ensure that the Mission's overall performance management plan meets Agency standards and supports managing for results.

In the Department of State, the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) tracks commodity and infrastructure assistance through on-site inspections (at least monthly for infrastructure assistance), quarterly reporting by the GOP, and day-to-day contact with Pakistani counterparts. Through end-use monitoring by locally employed staff, INL is able to determine where assistance is best received and utilized, as well as where shortcomings exist, and determine future programmatic and budgetary choices.

Civilian assistance is coordinated closely with the GOP and implemented through Pakistani institutions when appropriate, to maximize sustainability and impact. At the same time, rigorous accountability mechanisms have been put in place to ensure the funds are used for the purposes intended. The U.S. Government works closely with Pakistan's Ministry of Finance to manage and coordinate the assistance across the GOP. GOP interlocutors still express the need for U.S. and other donor assistance, including in support of Pakistan's nationally-endorsed growth strategy.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Over the past year, the USAID performance management unit oversaw eight third-party project evaluations in the past fiscal year and has plans for approximately 13 during the current fiscal year. These evaluations have provided a series of findings and recommendations to be used for programmatic and budget decisions. For example, evaluations were conducted for the Merit and Needs-Based Scholarship Program (a university scholarship program serving academically qualified yet financially needy students), the Balochistan Agriculture Project (an income generation project particularly targeting women in the border areas), Family for Advancement for Life and Health (an integrated maternal, newborn, and child health program), and EdLinks (a primary education program focused on quality of instruction and systems). Each of these evaluations reviewed the performance and effectiveness of the project. Results for all evaluations were used to either improve the performance of the existing project or to plan appropriately for a new related project. The Balochistan Agriculture Project evaluation documented project successes, such generation of over 100,000 person-days per year of employment and increasing incomes of the 10,000 beneficiary

households, and highlighted lessons learned for increasing women's empowerment and developing a more inclusive approach to community mobilization. The data and findings from this evaluation supported the Mission's decision to extend the project life by another year and expand the project area to include additional districts.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: With FY 2014 assistance, the U.S. Government will continue to base its budget and programmatic choices on the results of performance and financial assessments. USAID will continue to work closely with Department of State and USAID IGs, the U.S. Government Accountability Office, the Pakistan Auditor General, and Pakistani accounting firms to conduct audits, as appropriate. Through monitoring and evaluation and audits, USAID uses this information along with considering other factors to determine where, and on what, programs funds will be spent, and who will implement the programs. One means through which USAID tracks project and Mission performance is a web-based performance management system called PakInfo. This system allows for data collection and reporting of results against all identified targets and goals across all development sectors for which USAID/Pakistan is engaged. In addition, a new function is currently being added to PakInfo which will allow for program budget management functions. Once this function is operational, PakInfo will become a full-service performance management system with better linkages between performance and budget allocation.

Sri Lanka

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

It has been three years since the end of Sri Lanka's 26 year-long civil war. Despite some progress in the recovery of war-affected communities, especially in areas of infrastructure development and reconstruction, there has been virtually no movement on reconciliation. U.S. foreign assistance programming continues to move forward in a context of centralized power and high militarization, particularly in the North where communities are closely monitored and dissent is actively suppressed. Meanwhile, the space for democracy has narrowed across all of Sri Lanka since the end of the war, as indicated by increased threats to journalists and civil society island-wide. Additionally, the recent flawed process of the impeachment of the Supreme Court Justice raises concern over the independence of the judiciary and rule of law in general. In these contexts, U.S. policy must focus on strengthening democratic traditions in Sri Lanka while maintaining a flexible and transitional program that responds to changing dynamics on the ground. FY 2014 U.S. assistance in Sri Lanka will be focused on protecting democracy and human rights country-wide, with U.S.-funded programs continuing to operate largely in the North and the East. U.S. foreign assistance resources will continue to build the foundations for meaningful reconciliation, strengthen democratic institutions, support relief to development transitions, and re-establish respect for human rights.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	13,360	*	10,876	-2,484
Development Assistance	8,000	*	6,000	-2,000
Foreign Military Financing	500	*	450	-50
International Military Education and Training	690	*	626	-64
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	720	*	720	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,450	*	3,080	-370

Development Assistance

Strengthened Partnership between the State and its Citizens to Establish a Foundation for Reconciliation:

The key determinants in Sri Lanka's democracy and governance environment in FY 2014 will be President Rajapaksa's personal popularity among the majority community, bolstered by the continued support of the military, and the Government of Sri Lanka's ongoing ability to harness national resources to feed well-established patronage networks. Therefore, \$4 million in assistance will support a civil society-led human rights and political dialogue strategy. Focused on key democratic actors at the national and sub-national levels, this strategy seeks to support this already active democratic counter-weight to authoritarianism until Sri Lanka's political system has the opportunity to self-correct. Sri Lankan civil society organizations and individuals will continue to face significant challenges to their functioning and survival, but both remain critical in addressing current democracy and governance problems and to rebuilding democracy in the future.

Key Interventions:

- \$2.0 million to provide grants to Sri Lankan civil society organizations to support vulnerable groups by protecting human rights, combating gender-based violence, documenting land claims, and providing legal aid services.
- \$0.5 million to support research, analysis, and advocacy on human rights in Sri Lanka by supporting documentation of human rights cases and analysis of trends.
- \$0.9 million to preserve and expand media freedom, access to information, and innovative use of new media in preparation for the next election cycle. Examples of activities would include the use of the Ushahidi open source software to support the information collection and interactive mapping of eye witness reports on human rights violations and reports of electoral malfeasance reported by email and text-message.
- In the lead in to the anticipated Presidential and parliamentary election cycle in 2015-2016, \$0.7 million will support voter registration and education.

Increased and More Equitable Economic Growth in Conflict-Affected Areas: Years of conflict have left the economies of the Northern and Eastern Provinces far behind Colombo and the Western Province. The business climate is not conducive for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), typically the most dynamic contributors to a country's economic growth. In FY 2014, economic growth programs will continue to focus on enterprise development and growth in the North and East. FY 2014 assistance of \$2.0 million will serve to achieve the overarching program objective of Increased Jobs and Income Generation in Northern and Eastern Sri Lanka through Enterprise Development.

Key Intervention:

- \$2.0 million will support the "Biz+" Program, which provides grants and technical and managerial assistance to SMEs in the Northern and Eastern Provinces. Activities under this program seek to strengthen the relief to development transition currently underway in Sri Lanka's post-conflict provinces. The expected outcome of the "Biz+" Program are more jobs and income, increasing their contribution to the national GDP and thus the economic security of some of Sri Lanka's most vulnerable populations.

Foreign Military Financing

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) supports three U.S. objectives in Sri Lanka – maritime security, military professionalization, and demining. In FY 2014, FMF resources will be used to increase Sri Lanka's ability to monitor and protect its territorial waters and maritime borders to counter illicit trafficking and violent extremism and to improve its demining capacity in order to contribute to the country's stability and human rights efforts.

Key Intervention:

- \$0.5 million will be applied toward multiple interventions including: demining equipment and training to increase Sri Lanka's humanitarian demining capacity; maritime surveillance training to improve capability in maritime security; and support for a Maritime Domain Awareness system to increase maritime surveillance and security.

International Military Education and Training

Sri Lanka is strategically located in the Indian Ocean along vital sea lanes that carry over 30 percent of the world's cargo, including all the oil and gas from the Persian Gulf to East Asia. Its strategic location ensures the attention of regional and global superpowers, including China, India, and the United States. International Military Education and Training (IMET)-funded courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. 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.

Key Intervention:

- \$0.6 million to continue senior-level professional military education courses that promote professionalization of the military, respect for democratic values and human rights, strengthening civil-military relationships, and enhance senior leadership strategic management skills.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) funding will support rule of law programs in Sri Lanka for a third year rule of law program in Sri Lanka. The recent impeachment of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has raised serious concerns about independence of the judiciary in Sri Lanka. In the face of this setback, U.S. assistance will seek to address increasing concerns about rule of law by building a more capable and responsive justice sector.

Key Interventions:

- \$0.7 million will be used to continue a program to improve the performance of Sri Lankan justice sector. Areas of focus may include, but are not limited to, improving the standards and capacity of the judicial, prosecutorial, law enforcement sectors, and increasing public confidence in the rule of law.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) funds will support the Government of Sri Lanka's efforts to safely and efficiently identify, remove, and neutralize remaining landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) in contaminated areas in the North and East of Sri Lanka. The primary objective of the Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program is to cooperate with the host government to control the trade of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)-related commodities through the establishment of an export control system that meets international standards.

Key Intervention:

- \$2.7 million in CWD assistance will reinforce the Sri Lankan government's safe removal and disposal of land mines and UXO in the remaining contaminated areas to allow internally displaced people (IDPs) to return to their original places of residence and promote a return to normalcy in those areas. This process will restore access to land and infrastructure, protect victims of conflict, and develop host nation capacity.
- \$0.4 million in EXBS assistance will focus on the development of a comprehensive legal and regulatory framework, and the development of robust enforcement capabilities to detect, identify, and interdict the illicit trade of controlled commodities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: On an ongoing basis, USAID uses performance management plans to determine performance indicators, set baselines and targets, collect data, monitor progress, and report results towards achieving program goals. USAID continues to conduct biannual portfolio implementation reviews to assess program status, review performance with contractors and grantees, chart progress, and plan future actions. In FY 2012 particular attention was given to examining results indicators and scrutinizing financial management pipelines.

USAID is planning evaluations and assessments in multiple program areas to inform budget and planning decisions and the direction of U.S. assistance moving forward. Assessments will be in the areas of democracy and governance, human security, and economic growth.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2012, USAID conducted a midterm evaluation of the Integrated Aquaculture Project implemented by Aqua N’ Green, and made decisions regarding future program direction based on the findings from this evaluation. USAID is also conducting additional evaluations of other public private alliances, and multiple evaluations of the “Biz+” project and grants to SMEs.

In early FY 2012, local government elections were held in the Eastern Province, followed by the Eastern Provincial Council Elections in late FY 2012. Assessment of election results provided further evidence that the country remains polarized along ethnic lines with the plurality of votes cast on ethnic lines. Based on these findings, USAID will continue to advance efforts aimed at advancing a civil society led strategy that supports and protects vulnerable groups. Additionally, USAID will pursue conflict-sensitive economic growth with a focus on the objective of reconciliation.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: FY 2012 witnessed significant change in Sri Lanka’s political and economic landscape, and shifting dynamics in the U.S.-Sri Lanka bilateral relationship. Through its provision of grants and technical assistance to enterprises and civil society organizations with viable development and investment plans, USG-assisted programs will increase investment, improve the productivity of enterprises, advance the protection of human rights, and enhance the livelihoods of vulnerable populations.

CDCS Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Request
TOTAL	6,000
Increased and more equitable economic growth in conflict affected areas	2,000
Development Assistance	2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,000
of which Objective 6:	400
6.1 Program Design and Learning	60
6.2 Administration and Oversight	340
Strengthened partnership between the state and its citizens to establish a foundation for reconciliation	4,000
Development Assistance	4,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	667
2.4 Civil Society	1,333
of which Objective 6:	800
6.1 Program Design and Learning	120
6.2 Administration and Oversight	680

Tajikistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Stability and economic growth in Tajikistan are critical to achieving regional stability and strengthening regional economic integration. Tajikistan faces many challenges on this path, including food and energy shortages, a porous 870-mile border with Afghanistan, difficult relations with some of its neighbors, widespread corruption, and inadequate health and education systems. U.S. efforts seek to improve Tajikistan's ability to deter regional threats such as extremism, radicalization, terrorism, and drug trafficking, while increasing its regional trade connections. Tajikistan is one of the world's poorest countries. Its economy depends on remittances and commodity exports, which make it vulnerable to global market fluctuations. The FY 2014 request represents a balanced assistance portfolio that will improve counternarcotics efforts; strengthen border security and enhance law enforcement agencies' capacities; strengthen local government; improve health services; reform the education system; and increase food security.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	45,089	*	36,400	-8,689
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	38,751	*	-	-38,751
Economic Support Fund	-	*	19,125	19,125
Foreign Military Financing	800	*	1,500	700
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,350	*	6,750	3,400
International Military Education and Training	538	*	540	2
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	7,000	7,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,650	*	1,485	-165

Economic Support Fund

Democracy Programs: Tajikistan's institutions are weak, and there is a lack of citizen access to information, judicial fairness, government accountability, and civil liberties. U.S. assistance (\$3.7 million in FY 2014) will help improve the legal and regulatory environment for civil society, including nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and media, and to strengthen their capacity, thereby increasing citizens' access to objective news and information. U.S. programs will also help strengthen local governance, accountability, and fiscal decentralization through policy reform, as well as increasing local government capacity and citizen participation. To protect civil liberties, the United States will help improve access to legal information and advice. Programs will bolster youth leadership and civic engagement, with a particular emphasis on traditionally under-served geographic regions. The United States will also help prevent and combat trafficking in persons (TIP) and will assist in the rehabilitation and reintegration of TIP victims. In addition, small grants will be awarded to promote democratic development focused on building and strengthening civil society.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will help improve local governance and service delivery in 20 municipalities throughout the country.
- FY 2014 funding will promote the adoption of legislation that will enable civil society activity, including eased registration and tax treatment for non-commercial organizations, and progressive media and speech laws.
- Provide technical assistance to NGOs regarding their legal rights and responsibilities.
- ESF funds will also help the Government of Tajikistan (GOTI) and relevant civil society actors combat TIP through prevention and protection activities. Efforts will include information campaigns, training for religious leaders and government officials, and protection services for TIP victims.
- U.S. assistance will help non-state electronic media outlets increase their sustainability, raise the quality of their products, and grow their audience footprint. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)-funded assistance will help independent television stations prepare for Tajikistan's upcoming transition to digital television broadcasting.
- Through the U.S. Embassy-based Democracy Commission Small Grants Program, U.S. assistance will support the development of democratic institutions in Tajikistan, addressing issues such as media development and management, gender, and youth initiatives.
- FY 2014 funds will award small grants to organizations whose members may include alumni of U.S. Government-funded exchange programs, or to individual alumni of U.S. Government-funded exchange programs, for activities that support democratic and economic reform in Tajikistan.

Basic and Higher Education: Locally-led and donor-funded literacy assessments have shown a steep decline in students' reading levels in Tajikistan. U.S. assistance will help the GOTI improve literacy skills among pre-primary and primary school students, a critical foundation for continued learning. U.S. support for higher education will serve as a meaningful investment in the future generation of Tajikistan's leaders.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance in the amount of \$3.8 million will provide in-service teacher training to improve primary school literacy, develop reading materials, promote GOTI support of reading improvement, and foster out-of-school reading time. U.S. assistance will help the GOTI increase pre-primary-school children's emerging literacy skills by improving teachers', parents' and caregivers' reading practices with children; increasing access to age-appropriate and language-relevant reading materials; and building government awareness of the importance of pre-primary education.
- FY 2014 funding will provide \$0.2 million to increase access to higher education through an established scholarship program for talented and deserving students from Tajikistan to the American University of Central Asia.

Economic Growth: The slow pace of agricultural reform, the hostile investment climate, and low public spending on agriculture are the main factors contributing to low agricultural productivity, high poverty, and undernutrition rates in Tajikistan's rural population. Economic reform in Tajikistan will hinge on an improved investment climate and a revitalized private sector. Tajikistan's recent accession to the World Trade Organization will provide a new impetus for reform, requiring a renewed GOTI commitment to economic, business climate, and trade reform, which must all be carried out in partnership with the country's private sector.

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide \$10.0 million to support the GOTI's efforts to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad based economic growth through agricultural development. In order to maximize the impact of FTF assistance on a highly food-insecure part of Tajikistan, FTF interventions will focus on twelve contiguous districts with a total population of 1.5 million people. This concentrated effort will seek to demonstrate the effectiveness of Tajikistan's overall agrarian reform approach and investment plan for agricultural development, thereby helping to attract resources for nationwide implementation. The United States will also continue to support regional trade integration, which will increase stability in the region. At the same time, household-level assistance will improve agricultural productivity, change nutrition-related behaviors, and increase women's control over family resources. USAID will help create and strengthen community-based organizations, such as water-users' associations and women's self-help groups, to facilitate access to knowledge, input supplies, and markets. Capacity-building activities for government officials and members of civil society organizations will help improve and implement agrarian reform policies, including water-sector reform, land reform, and farm restructuring. In addition, U.S. assistance will help build in-country capacity to develop a science-based sustainable agricultural system that is consistent with WTO obligations and meets international standards.
- U.S. assistance in the amount of \$0.2 million will include programs to provide professional study tours and U.S.-based training for business leaders to enhance private-sector competitiveness. The funds will support site visits and meetings with leading U.S. companies and organizations, through which participants will learn about the necessary preconditions for investment, trade partnerships, and economic growth.
- U.S. assistance will also provide vocational training that responds to the needs of the labor market and improves crossborder cooperation and job creation between Afghanistan's Badakhshan region and Tajikistan's Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast.

Foreign Military Financing

Tajikistan is a key U.S. partner that has an 870-mile border with Afghanistan. Foreign Military Financing (FMF) will contribute to the reform of Tajikistan's defense establishment and support the security forces' ability to improve border security and combat transnational threats.

Key Intervention:

- FMF funding in the amount of \$1.5 million will provide equipment and training to help Tajikistan secure its borders and combat transnational threats.

Global Health Programs

Tajikistan's fragile healthcare system presents a threat to its development. One of the root causes of the country's fragile healthcare system is its decaying education system, which is resulting in a shortage of trained medical professionals. The country's health sector is characterized by poor health outcomes due to the poor quality and limited availability of medical services. As a result, Tajikistan's child and maternal mortality rates are among the highest in the world, with 79 deaths per 1,000 live births and 97 deaths per 100,000 people, respectively. Tajikistan has also the highest rate of tuberculosis (TB) in Central Asia and a high prevalence of multi-drug-resistant (MDR)-TB.

Assistance provided through the Global Health Programs account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. U.S. assistance will help the GOTI build an efficient,

affordable healthcare system that gives Tajik citizens access to quality healthcare services. The United States will support the GOTI's fight against TB by helping to improve access to universal treatment and strengthening the health system through improved diagnostics and infection prevention. U.S.-funded programs will emphasize increasing access to high-quality health care services for vulnerable populations; strengthening the capacity of institutions and organizations to plan and deliver improved, expanded, and sustainable priority health services; and strengthening the capacity of public health services to collect, analyze and utilize strategic information and data to enable better decision-making.

Key Interventions:

- Tuberculosis: U.S. funding will include \$3.8 million to provide technical assistance, training, and direct outreach services to increase access to quality TB prevention and treatment interventions among most-at-risk populations, including prisoners, migrants, sex workers, intravenous drug users, people living with HIV, and men who have sex with men. Programs will help governmental and non-governmental organizations improve their prevention services, increase awareness, and build their capacity to reach most-at-risk populations in order to prevent the spread of TB, including HIV and TB co-infection. In order to build Tajikistan's national capacity to address its TB problem, USAID will help the national TB program provide quality prevention, diagnosis and treatment of drug-susceptible and MDR-TB; expand access to integrated TB and HIV services for co-infected individuals; and strengthen the health systems that support these services. In particular, USAID will help Tajikistan's national TB program to build capacity in MDR-TB diagnosis, strengthen infection control measures, advocate for availability of MDR-TB treatment, and support routine surveillance of MDR-TB.
- Maternal and Child Health: U.S. assistance will provide \$2.0 million to strengthen service quality and effectiveness, improve health knowledge and healthy behaviors, and expand community engagement in health to further develop the GOTI's capacity to advance maternal and child health.
- Nutrition: FY 2014 funding will provide \$1.0 million to integrate nutrition interventions, social and behavior-change communication approaches, and maternal and child health activities at the household, community and health-facility level to complement the FTF food security activities described above. Programs will also contribute to longer-term maternal and child health and nutrition by reaching out to women to address the underlying causes of maternal and child undernutrition, such as infectious diseases, malaria, frequent and closely spaced pregnancies, and limited antenatal and post-delivery care.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (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 forge lasting relationships between Tajikistan's emerging military leaders and their U.S. counterparts.

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will provide \$0.5 million to support professionalization and English language training for Tajikistan's military personnel.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Tajikistan is threatened by internal instability that is driven by poverty, poor rule of law and corruption, among other factors, as well as external forces such as extremism and narcotics trafficking. Given its extensive border with Afghanistan, much of which cuts through the rugged Pamir Mountain range, Tajikistan could face even greater risks to its border security and internal stability in 2014 when most Coalition troops depart from Afghanistan. In FY 2014, \$7.0 million will strengthen border security, law enforcement, and rule of law is essential to the future security of Tajikistan.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance funding will provide training, curriculum development, and community policing partnership teams to Tajikistan's police force, thereby strengthening law enforcement's ability to combat and prevent crime in a human-rights-compliant manner.
- FY 2014 funding will also train the Border Guard Service to better secure the country's borders without impeding legitimate trade, and support Tajikistan's implementation of its National Border Management Strategy.
- U.S. assistance will train members of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Customs and Counternarcotics Departments, and Border Guard Services to seize drugs coming across the borders and investigate, arrest and prosecute significant traffickers.
- Programs will support law-enforcement capacity to investigate and prosecute human traffickers and protect TIP victims.
- U.S. assistance will improve and expand legal education, establish a system of quality legal defense for the poor, and monitor enforcement of national and international law.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

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, Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs-funded programs aim to improve Tajikistan's capacity to address transnational threats, including terrorism.

Key Interventions:

- Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) funding will provide \$0.7 million to build law enforcement agencies' capacity to deter, detect, and respond to terrorist threats. ATA training will focus on building Tajikistan's capacity to secure its borders, in order to strengthen regional security networks, deter terrorist acts related to the Northern Distribution Network, and to conduct terrorism-related investigations, in order to prevent terrorists from developing safe havens in Tajikistan.
- Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) in the amount of \$0.8 million will help Tajikistan's border security agencies prevent illicit trafficking in weapons of mass destruction-related commodities and technology. The EXBS Program will focus on strengthening border security, continuing to develop in-house training capacities, and improving strategic trade-control licensing practices.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: An interagency assistance strategy review process that took place both in Washington, D.C. and in the field in late 2009 and early 2010 identified a set of assistance objectives to help focus U.S. Government-wide assistance efforts and to help make budget tradeoffs.

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE)-funded programs are monitored by the U.S. Embassy's Narcotics Assistance Section staff through annual end-use monitoring and review of achievement indicators as agreed in the annually amended letter of agreement with the GOTI. A separate evaluation of U.S.-funded administration of justice programs will be conducted in FY 2013.

USAID will incorporate public opinion on governance institutions into future project design through its Public Opinion Survey project, which is collecting impartial and representative information that reflects citizens' awareness of political, social, and government institutions and structures, their civic rights, and

the delivery of public goods and services. USAID will also implement a mid-strategy review of its FTF programming in Tajikistan.

In Washington, the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia holds annual budget reviews with U.S. Government implementing agencies and with selected grantees. These reviews look at results achieved in the past year, and assess each agency's funding request in light of those results.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: An evaluation of USAID's Local Governance Project will identify and quantify improved local government performance in beneficiary municipalities as a result of the project. The baseline study will be used to establish benchmarks for intervention and comparison communities. The FTF impact evaluation will contribute to FTF's learning agenda on food security, specifically identifying interventions that have been demonstrated to improve farm productivity of small-holder farmers.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The late 2009-early 2010 interagency assistance review and assessment described above guided the proposed budget priorities and areas of focus for FY 2014. Within this broader, U.S. Government-wide strategic framework, USAID is in the process of developing a five-year Regional Development Cooperation Strategy (RDSCS) that includes Tajikistan. Once completed, the RDSCS will inform future USAID program directions.

The FY 2014 request has also been informed by the results of the completed evaluations described above. In addition, two USAID evaluations underway in Tajikistan will guide USAID decisions about future investments in the governance sector, while the planned evaluation of assistance under FTF will inform ongoing and future FTF activities in Tajikistan.

Turkmenistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Turkmenistan is a strategically important, major energy producer in Central Asia, located amidst four major energy markets: China, India, Turkey, and Europe. It borders Afghanistan and Iran, and has been a partner in stabilizing and assisting Afghanistan, providing significant support for regional infrastructure and integration efforts. Although it boasts major hydrocarbon reserves, high economic-growth rates, and an enviable degree of stability in a volatile region, Turkmenistan remains one of the most isolated states in the world and faces severe capacity and governance limitations. U.S. assistance programs are vital to maintaining Turkmenistan's engagement with the international community and for increasing the country's capacity to expand trade (including energy exports), deepen its engagement with its neighbors and increase regional prosperity and stability. While assistance programs are vital, the FY 2014 request has been reduced 30 percent from the FY 2012 level to focus on areas where assistance programs have traction and can have the greatest impact. English language training and accessibility to outside information in Turkmenistan is woefully inadequate. U.S. assistance programs will therefore focus on improving capacity and governance in security structures and border security; deepening engagement with and meeting standards of regional and international commerce and investment (including promoting the private-sector economy, engaging with multilateral trade organizations, and introducing economic and business education); improving governing capacity through training and technical assistance; and facilitating popular participation and greater pluralism in government.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	9,199	*	6,455	-2,744
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	8,000	*	-	-8,000
Economic Support Fund	-	*	4,640	4,640
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	685	685
International Military Education and Training	349	*	300	-49
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	500	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	850	*	330	-520

Economic Support Fund

Democracy and Governance Programs: Turkmenistan remains a mostly closed society, whose institutions are severely limited in capacity, and where citizens' rights are highly restricted. There is little civil society and no independent media. U.S. assistance programs (\$1.9 million in FY 2014) will focus on improving transparency and standards in governing institutions, increasing citizen participation, supporting reforms in the legal and operating environments for civil society, and building capacity of local civil society organizations (CSOs). Programs will increase the knowledge and skills of Government of Turkmenistan (GOT) officials and civil society leaders by familiarizing them with international best practices in areas such as effective governance, capacity-building, and implementation of democratic policies and legal reforms.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will include programs to help local CSOs engage with government institutions on key issues and provide services to vulnerable populations. U.S. funds will provide comparative legal information and offer consultations to nascent CSOs on registration and other topics.
- FY 2014 funding will also provide training and short-term technical assistance to executive and legislative-branch officials to increase their understanding and acceptance of democratic governance and the importance of civil society and transparency in government decision-making processes.

Higher Education: Turkmenistan's higher education sector is inadequately equipped to provide its citizens with the type of higher education needed to help diversify its economy, reform its educational and healthcare systems, and improve the capacity of its government to address the needs of its citizens. Limited English language skills remain an obstacle to broader education and employment opportunities. U.S. assistance will provide \$0.9 million to address those issues.

Key Interventions:

- FY 2014 funds will provide intensive college-preparatory classes in essay writing and subject matter covered in the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) and Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL), which will also help prepare participants for the U.S.-style classroom experience. Provide top-off scholarships to the most competitive students, and provide guidance in financing a U.S. education to all program participants.
- U.S. assistance will provide opportunities for future students and officials to improve their English language skills.
- U.S.-funded programs will increase the ability of Turkmenistan's secondary-school graduates to compete for admission and scholarships to U.S. universities.

Economic Growth: Turkmenistan is known primarily for its vast hydrocarbon reserves, but it is also a major cotton producer. Because of its location adjacent to Afghanistan, it can be an important contributor to regional economic integration. Increases in international oil and gas prices have allowed the GOT to invest in large infrastructure projects without undertaking any serious economic reforms to diversify the economy. However, implementation of modest reforms has started and the pursuit of World Trade Organization (WTO) accession is already underway. U.S. assistance will focus on helping to diversify Turkmenistan's economy, promote energy export strategies, expand participation in the private sector, and increase the profitability of the agricultural economy in the livestock sector and for growers and processors of selected fruits and vegetables.

Key Interventions:

- Deliver practical technical assistance in the formulation, implementation, and monitoring of government policy priorities especially those which serve to facilitate WTO accession (e.g., trade policy reform, arbitration and mediation.) Ensure the successful implementation of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and draft a strategy in cooperation with the GOT to support the competitiveness of the private sector.
- Provide technical assistance and upgrade genetic material for livestock breeders. Provide specialized training to veterinary experts as a means of improving animal health through modern feeding programs and disease protection.
- Provide technical assistance to growers, processors, and marketing specialists of high-value horticultural crops, especially selected fruits and vegetables. Provide technical assistance to increase value chains of commodities that have the greatest potential for both domestic and international markets.

Foreign Military Financing

Turkmenistan's military is not well funded or maintained, and because of the country's policy of "positive neutrality," it has not interacted much with counterparts from other countries, particularly those from the United States and Western Europe. While the GOT maintains its neutrality, it does want to explore opportunities to professionalize its military.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$0.7 million to increase the English-language capacity of the Turkmen military and create a cadre of key Turkmen officers who can interact and engage with the United States and other partners.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (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 forge lasting relationships between Turkmenistan's emerging military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. IMET programs in Turkmenistan will focus primarily on English language training.

Key Interventions (\$0.3 million):

- Support participation by Turkmen military in bilateral, regional, and multilateral professionalization and training courses and networking.
- Provide English-language training to key Turkmen officers.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Turkmenistan's 465-mile border with Afghanistan and long Caspian Sea shoreline make the country a prime drug-transit corridor. The Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) will work with the GOT to develop the capacity of law enforcement agencies to interdict narcotics and investigate drug-related crimes, and to strengthen the GOT ability to fight transnational crime such as trafficking in persons (TIP).

Key Interventions:

- FY 2014 funds in the amount of \$0.5 million will include interventions to improve the basic interdiction and investigation skills of Turkmen counternarcotics police by providing training, technical assistance, and equipment.
- U.S. assistance will also build the GOT's capacity to combat TIP by providing training in methods that are based on international experience and best practices.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

The United States will provide technical assistance to Turkmenistan in combating transnational threats, such as the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction-related commodities and technology. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will support continued basic border security enforcement training and will endeavor to institutionalize such training in the Turkmen Customs Academy. The EXBS Program will also continue to promote legislative reforms related to strategic trade control.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$0.3 million to support border-security training and the creation of a strategic trade control system in Turkmenistan.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Through an interagency assistance strategy review process that took place both in Washington, D.C. and in the field in late 2009 and early 2010, a set of assistance objectives were identified to help focus U.S. Government-wide assistance efforts and to help make budget tradeoffs. Within this broader, U.S. Government-wide strategic framework, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is in the process of developing a five-year Regional Development and Cooperation Strategy that includes Turkmenistan and will inform future USAID program directions.

The U.S. Embassy in Ashgabat, 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. INL routinely tracks programs through end-use monitoring. In addition, as part of the annual letter-of-agreement funds-obligation process, INL reviews achievement indicators with the host government, and adjusts activities as appropriate.

In Washington, the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia holds annual budget reviews with U.S. Government implementing agencies and with selected grantees. These reviews look at results achieved in the past year, and include a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Embassy's Public Affairs Section conducts regular evaluation and monitoring of its education programs, resulting in a redesign of the Turkmenistan American Scholarship Program in 2012. This change created a new program, the Prep-4-Success program, which has enabled an expansion in the numbers of Turkmen students applying successfully to U.S. educational institutions.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The late 2009-early 2010 interagency assistance review and assessment described above guided the proposed budget priorities and areas of focus for FY 2014. The FY 2014 request is intended to result in improved governance, citizen participation in government, continued progress toward economic diversification and integration, and improved regional security. Programmatic adjustments include a greater emphasis on governance strengthening and development of public sector capacity, integration into regional and global economic and political structures, citizen participation in government, and a better understanding of the role civil society in government decision-making processes. Renewed emphasis will be placed on private-sector development and trade facilitation. Funds requested under the Peace and Security objective will build on past cooperation in promoting regional transportation, humanitarian, and economic linkages to promote stability and peace.

Uzbekistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Uzbekistan, which has the largest population in Central Asia and borders on the other four Central Asian countries and Afghanistan, is key to regional stability and economic integration, and remains an important partner in supporting international efforts in Afghanistan. Uzbekistan's efforts are essential to combating narcotics trafficking, the transit of illicit goods, and to hindering movement of extremist elements. U.S. assistance is aimed at improving Uzbekistan's ability to control its borders. The United States will work with the Government of Uzbekistan (GOU) to increase civil society participation in government decision-making and to improve the operating environment for nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). The United States will support rule of law reforms, including implementation of *habeas corpus* legislation, and promote judicial reform, as well as provide direct assistance to civil society organizations. Programs to strengthen small and medium-sized enterprises will promote regional economic integration. The United States also is prepared to provide technical assistance to Uzbekistan as it pursues accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO). U.S. assistance funds will continue to support a successful agriculture sector exchange program and to help seek avenues for expanded trade between companies in Uzbekistan and the United States. U.S. assistance will also focus on improving the prevention and control of infectious diseases through interventions to strengthen the diagnosis and management of multi-drug-resistant (MDR) tuberculosis (TB).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	16,732	*	11,592	-5,140
Overseas Contingency Operations	2,570	*	-	-2,570
Foreign Military Financing	2,570	*	-	-2,570
Enduring/Core Programs	14,162	*	11,592	-2,570
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	7,540	*	-	-7,540
Economic Support Fund	-	*	5,512	5,512
Foreign Military Financing	2,690	*	1,500	-1,190
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,000	*	3,000	-
International Military Education and Training	332	*	300	-32
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	740	740
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	600	*	540	-60

Economic Support Fund

Peace and Security: Trafficking in persons (TIP) continues to be a priority issue for the GOU.

Uzbekistan is a source country for men, women, and children subjected to forced labor, and women and children subjected to sex trafficking. U.S. assistance will provide \$0.8 million in FY 2014 funds to support the GOU's efforts to reduce TIP and protect victims of TIP. As part of its anti-TIP efforts, the U.S. Government will address prevention, protection (reintegration), and prosecution, and will seek to improve the GOU's performance in addressing all forms of human trafficking, including the forced labor

of adults and children.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support the reintegration of TIP victims by providing continuous psychological and medical support, consultations on legal issues, and training aimed at the development of leadership and entrepreneurship skills.
- U.S. funding will provide protection activities that include providing shelters and case management for TIP survivors. U.S. interventions will increase the capacity of civil society, NGOs, and social services to prevent TIP; the National Referral Network will be improved; cooperation mechanisms between government and civil society will be enhanced; and at-risk groups will be made more aware of the dangers of TIP and the risks of illegal migration.
- Through TIP prevention campaigns, FY 2014 funds will supplement the work currently undertaken by the GOU to stem the number of trafficked women and men by supporting hotlines, informational campaigns, and community outreach.
- U.S. assistance will provide experts to domestic and regional TIP conferences and seminars in order to improve the quality of investigation and prosecution of TIP-related crimes and victim identification.

Democracy Programs: While significant challenges remain in the areas of human rights, democratic governance, civil society and independent media, U.S. assistance programs (\$1.8 million for FY 2014) are increasingly able to address previously sensitive issues of human rights and democratic reforms, including implementation of Uzbekistan's *habeas corpus* law and dialogue between Members of Parliament and civil society. U.S. programs will support these reforms and will provide training to increase the professionalism of judges and defense lawyers. The United States will also provide support to local NGOs and groups, human rights organizations, and independent media.

Key Interventions:

- Key interventions will include training of judges and defense lawyers to improve implementation of *habeas corpus* provisions.
- U.S. assistance will also work with the GOU and civil society to improve the legal and operating environment for NGOs.
- FY 2014 funds will support local NGOs and independent media through the U.S. Embassy's Democracy Commission Small Grants Program that enables them to advocate and engage with the government on key issues.

Economic Growth: Uzbekistan's 28.4 million citizens represent nearly half of Central Asia's population, and the country's strategic location at the heart of Central Asia makes it an essential player in regional trade issues and important to furthering regional economic integration. However, over one-quarter of Uzbek citizens live in poverty, and remittances from Uzbek citizens working abroad are a significant factor in the domestic economy. More than two-thirds of the population resides in rural areas, and as a result, agricultural development is crucial to increasing local economic opportunity and stemming the tide of labor migration. Although cotton is the country's second largest export after natural gas, horticulture exports are growing quickly, averaging nearly \$1.0 billion annually, and will continue to reduce reliance on cotton in the future. The GOU has stated that it will now pursue WTO accession, which could reduce trade barriers. U.S. assistance will support WTO accession and investments in agriculture, and will address barriers to trade.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. funding in the amount of \$3.0 million will include programs to support Uzbekistan's WTO accession efforts by providing technical assistance.

- FY 2014 funds will also promote agricultural development by helping farmers achieve immediate benefits through the use of improved techniques and more efficient technology.
- U.S. funds will also introduce higher-quality, more disease-resistant plant materials.
- U.S. assistance will train households to process grapes and other fruits and introduce small cold-storage facilities in order to increase family income through post-harvest management.
- U.S.-funded programs will help firms develop solutions to address shortcomings in export capacity and formal or informal barriers to trade.
- U.S. assistance will continue agricultural exchange programs and help create avenues for expanded trade between companies in Uzbekistan and the United States.

Foreign Military Financing

Uzbekistan has been a key supporter of international efforts in Afghanistan through its support for the Northern Distribution Network. Foreign Military Financing (FMF) assistance will increase Uzbekistan's ability to combat transnational threats, thereby contributing to regional security.

Key Intervention:

- FMF funds in the amount of \$1.5 million will support Uzbekistan's defense modernization, build its counterterrorism capacity, and enhance its border security.

Global Health Programs

An increase in TB is posing a significant threat to Uzbekistan's public health system and to the country's health and economic development. Combating TB is therefore an important element of U.S. assistance to Uzbekistan. U.S. assistance will strengthen the GOU's institutional capacity to prevent and contain increases in TB and MDR-TB. Assistance provided through the Global Health Programs (GHP) account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. In particular, U.S. assistance will build Uzbekistan's capacity to lead and support sustainable improvements in health outcomes. Under its current TB strategic plan, Uzbekistan is implementing the World Health Organization's STOP TB Strategy, and USAID is contributing to many components of these efforts.

Key Interventions:

- Tuberculosis: GHP funding will include \$3.0 million to continue expanding Uzbekistan's capacity to prevent TB transmission, particularly among vulnerable groups; to improve the quality of TB and MDR-TB case identification, diagnosis and treatment; and to strengthen the role of primary healthcare providers in delivering TB services, with the goal of expanding access to TB diagnosis and treatment.
- U.S. assistance will continue to help Uzbekistan strengthen its systems and practices to improve infection prevention and control in health facilities.
- U.S. programs will collaborate with projects funded by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria, to which the United States is one of the largest contributors.
- FY 2014 funds will provide training to increase the GOU's capacity for proper TB control and programmatic management of drug-resistant TB, with a particular focus on prison and migrant populations.
- GHP funds will support the Ministries of Health and Interior in implementing the Programmatic Management of Drug-Resistant TB (PMDT) Strategy, and will provide technical assistance to implement new technologies and clinical protocols for the diagnosis and treatment of MDR-TB.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (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 relationships between Uzbekistan's emerging military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. IMET programs in Uzbekistan will focus primarily on building English language capacity.

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds in the amount of \$0.3 million will help modernize and further professionalize Uzbekistan's defense establishment and provide English language training.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Given its borders with the four other Central Asian countries and Afghanistan, Uzbekistan plays a key role in maintaining regional security and combating extremism and narcotics-trafficking emanating from Afghanistan. Uzbekistan's border security is also crucial to the Northern Distribution Network. After several years during which the GOU did not accept bilateral law enforcement and rule of law assistance, the GOU signed an amended letter of agreement for law enforcement assistance in FY 2012.

U.S. assistance programs, \$0.7 million in funding for FY 2014, will address trafficking in persons (TIP) (an area where there is strong government-civil society cooperation), corruption, and support for rule of law through implementation of *habeas corpus* reforms and increased use of forensic evidence in the legal system. International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE) resources will complement and be coordinated with Economic Support Fund (ESF)-funded initiatives on TIP and rule of law.

U.S. assistance will also help the GOU tackle narcotics trafficking and corruption.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will include programs to continue to help improve the forensics capacities of the Ministries of Health, Interior and Justice through laboratory certification, more advanced levels of training, and strategic equipment donations in order to further increase the use of forensic evidence in criminal investigations and court cases. Programs will provide continued support to educate end-users of forensic evidence.
- FY 2014 funds will support the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Tashkent-based Country Office's work with Uzbek counterparts—including training, study tours, mentoring, and select equipment grants—to enhance investigative capacities and increase arrests and prosecutions of drug traffickers.
- U.S. assistance will continue a highly successful anti-TIP project, implemented through local NGOs, that is assisting TIP victims and improving law enforcement's response and involvement in TIP cases.
- U.S.-funded programs will also help the GOU implement *habeas corpus* reforms and other justice-sector reforms by providing training for prosecutors, peer exchanges, and internships.
- U.S. assistance will support Uzbekistan's implementation of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption by supporting programs to promote transparency, ethics, and good governance in order to reduce the levels of corruption. This assistance will engage public officials, including judges, prosecutors, and civil society.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

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 Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)-funded Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will seek to help the GOU counter transnational threats such as international terrorism and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related commodities and technology.

Key Intervention:

- NADR funds in the amount of \$0.5 million will continue to promote improvements to Uzbekistan's strategic trade control legal and regulatory structures, strengthen Uzbekistan's capacity to review export-license applications, and institutionalize specialized enforcement content in the curriculum of Uzbekistan's Customs Service training academy.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Through an interagency assistance strategy review process that took place both in Washington, D.C. and in the field in late 2009 and early 2010, a set of assistance objectives were identified to help focus U.S. Government-wide assistance efforts and to help make budget tradeoffs. In addition to whole-of-government assistance planning, U.S. Government agencies implementing assistance programs in Uzbekistan also regularly monitor their own programs' performance. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) regularly reviews the progress of its projects through field monitoring and evaluation field visits. In FY 2013, USAID will conduct an evaluation of its Agricultural Linkages (AgLinks) Program to measure the project's progress in achieving its objectives. In addition, U.S. agencies implementing Peace and Security programs perform end-use monitoring where the United States has provided equipment and supplies; those agencies also follow up on training programs to see if training is being applied. The Department of State conducts regular internal reviews of project performance for its law enforcement, counternarcotics, border security, and rule-of-law projects. Where amended letters of agreement provide the framework for U.S.-funded activities, U.S. Embassy staff monitor and regularly review achievement indicators as agreed upon in the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs' (INL) amended letters of agreement with the GOU.

In Washington, the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia holds annual budget reviews with U.S. Government implementing agencies and with selected grantees. These reviews look at results achieved in the past year, and include a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The findings from the evaluation of USAID's AgLinks Program will be incorporated into current and future USAID strategies and will be used to inform ongoing assistance in the agriculture sector. Also taking into account positive results from previous investments in the agricultural sector, USAID will better target support for activities that increase agricultural incomes, yields and on-farm water efficiency through its private-sector competitiveness programs. USAID will also seek to strengthen the capacity of key actors along the entire agricultural value chain to expand agricultural trade in both domestic and international markets, building on the success of its previous efforts in this area. In addition, a USAID TB gap analysis conducted in FY 2013 confirmed the validity of USAID's approach to TB programming and identified important new areas of assistance to help strengthen laboratory quality assurance and address TB-HIV co-infection issues. 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.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The late 2009-early 2010 interagency assistance review and assessment described above guided the proposed budget priorities and areas of focus for FY 2014. Within this broader, U.S. Government-wide strategic framework, USAID is in the process of developing a five-year Regional Development and Cooperation Strategy (RDCS) that includes Uzbekistan. Once

completed, the RDCS will inform future USAID program directions; applying lessons learned from past performance into future program design is a key component of the RDCS process. A performance evaluation of the multi-year AgLinks project that ended in 2011 will provide best practices and lessons learned that will be used to enhance the current Agricultural Linkages Plus project, which ends in 2015. In Washington, the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia holds annual budget reviews with U.S. Government implementing agencies and with selected grantees. These reviews look at results achieved in the past year, and include a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.

State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

South and Central Asia, with Afghanistan at its heart, is among the least economically-integrated regions in the world. However, Afghanistan’s regional neighbors, such as Kazakhstan and India, have rapidly growing economies, and offer ready-made markets that can fuel Afghanistan’s growth for decades to come. The importance of promoting economic integration will increase after the planned 2014 security transition in Afghanistan, when increased regional trade and investment will be more necessary than ever to ensure stability, foster development, and bring tangible improvement to lives of people living across the region. The United States is working to promote progress toward these goals through the Administration’s “New Silk Road” initiative, which targets our assistance at sectors where benefits from cooperation are strongest including energy trade, natural resource management, security, and people-to-people ties. The South and Central Asia region is also central to the development of an Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor (IPEC). The expansion of this nascent corridor connecting South Asia, through Burma, to the markets and peoples of Southeast Asia can play a vital role in developing trade between the region and, just as important, in laying the ground work for increased American investment and trade opportunities. Improved economic linkages within South Asia, supported by this program, are key to realizing greater connectivity with the markets of Southeast Asia.

The countries of the region, supported by the international community, have embraced the importance of regional economic connectivity and are playing a leading role in implementing the New Silk Road vision and launching our effort to expand the IPEC corridor. The Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) actively help advance this vision through U.S. participation in the international community’s multiple efforts to promote progress in Afghanistan, through support of regional frameworks such as the Central Asian Regional Economic Cooperation, the Regional Economic Cooperation Conferences on Afghanistan and through cooperation with regional organizations such as the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, and Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation.

In FY 2014, despite a decrease in funding for the overall South and Central Asia region, the Department of State is prioritizing investments for regional economic integration and cross-border security programs. These additional resources will be implemented at a critical juncture of the economic and security transition in Afghanistan where long-term success will be in large part determined by the region’s ability to integrate economically which will lead to broader gains in stability, trade, and overall regional development.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	22,746	*	43,192	20,446
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	3,620	*	-	-3,620
Development Assistance	1,500	*	1,000	-500
Economic Support Fund	5,024	*	23,858	18,834
Global Health Programs - State	3,602	*	9,904	6,302
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,000	*	1,000	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,000	*	7,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	*	430	-570

Development Assistance

Given the severity and the inevitability of the looming energy supply crunch, increasing opportunities for energy and electricity trade within the South Asia region is critical. Regional sharing and diversifying the use of available energy resources will address many of the growing energy security concerns, and accelerate regional economic development. Over the past decade the role of U.S. assistance in advocating energy cooperation in South Asia has successfully advanced the issue to the next phase of engagement, which is designed to build upon past successful initiatives to move the South Asian countries towards increased regional energy security.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$1.0 million to advance regional energy integration and increase cross-border energy trade among eight South Asian countries by focusing on the following development outcomes: harmonized police; legal and regulatory issues; advanced transmission systems interconnection; and establishment of South Asia regional electricity markets.

Economic Support Fund

Democracy Programs (\$1.6 million): Citizens' access to objective news and information is crucial to informed engagement, as is a legal and regulatory structure that allows nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to operate openly and engage with governmental institutions. Therefore, a key U.S. objective for the region is to encourage more citizen engagement with governments and involvement in issues that affect them.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support access to objective news and information in local languages through a regional satellite television feed and increased local production of quality independent programming that addresses issues of interest to citizens of Central Asia. New programming will address regional economic integration challenges and issues.
- FY 2014 funds will support sustainable regional networks for ongoing cooperation and collaboration among civil society organizations. Best practices will be shared regarding civil society-government cooperation through regional seminars, conferences, and peer-to-peer capacity-building. By using a regional approach, U.S. assistance will help build constituencies that promote durable, inclusive civil society-based policy advocacy on key issues that resolve barriers to trade and encourage economic integration.

Higher Education: U.S. assistance will support the American University in Central Asia (AUCA) in the Kyrgyz Republic, leveraging matching funds from the Open Society Institute.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$0.6 million will support the development of a Central Asian Studies master's degree program; help improve faculty training, fund scholarships to AUCA for students from the region including Afghanistan; and upgrade information technology at AUCA.

Economic Growth (\$21.7 million): While political hurdles to regional cooperation exist within South and Central Asia, the benefits from economic integration are clear. Often needs in one country can more

efficiently be met by resources in a neighboring country. U.S.-supported regional pilot programs have delivered results in the trade and energy sectors, natural resource management, and people-to-people ties. For example, villages in northern Afghanistan are now receiving power exports from Tajikistan; scientists from across South Asia are receiving training in measuring Himalayan glacier melt; and women are expanding their businesses and trade networks in the textile sector. They have also strengthened supportive cross-border linkages, including by establishing the first regional women's business association for Central Asia and Afghanistan. To continue building on these gains, U.S. assistance in FY 2014 will deepen engagement in these sectors to help strengthen investment in the region. In South Asia, U.S. assistance will also support regional disaster preparedness programs. Women's economic empowerment and science and technology are cross-cutting components of many of the planned activities.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will include programs to provide technical assistance to help improve Central Asian countries' capacity to engage in energy trade and to advance regional energy trade agreements between Central Asia, Afghanistan and Pakistan.
- U.S.-funded programs will also develop export partnership groups to encourage trade and information sharing between Central Asian and Afghan firms.; provide technical assistance allowing countries to make required improvements to join international trade regimes such as the World Trade Organization; and advance implementation of pro-trade policies, regulations and processes through trade facilitation.
- FY 2014 funds will strengthen regional women's business associations and entrepreneurial networks in South and Central Asia to help increase cross-border trade and enhance women's business skills. U.S. programs will strengthen cooperation on water resources management, and build capacity of regional bodies and local organizations to work on trans-boundary integrated water resources management and adaptation to climate change. Programs will also improve the understanding and information sharing between scientists on shared natural resources such as glacier melt, rare earth elements, and marine protected areas.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen technical capacity to reduce trade barriers and build support for increased trade along the Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor.
- The FY 2014 request will provide technical training for South Asian countries on disaster response techniques, and regional preparedness.

Global Health Programs

Assistance provided through the Global Health Programs account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. FY 2014 resources will support U.S. partnerships with Central Asian countries to improve the quality of prevention, care, and treatment programs in HIV/AIDS.

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: A total of \$9.9 million in Department of State-managed funding will be used in concert with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief to build partnerships in Central Asia to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. An additional \$1.0 million in USAID-managed funding will be used to improve the delivery of and access to essential HIV/AIDS services and increase access to these services by most-at-risk populations (MARPs). USAID will also support direct outreach to MARPs with referrals to key prevention, treatment and care services.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), narcotics trafficking through Central Asia now accounts for at least 30 percent of the total opiates illicitly exported from Afghanistan. This traffic breeds corruption and social, health, and economic ills within Central Asia and beyond. Efforts by the international community over the past decade to help the Central Asian countries combat drug trafficking have focused heavily on border interdiction which so far has not impeded the flow of narcotics. With illicit trafficking expected to increase in 2014 and concomitant concerns that the Northern Distribution Network return transit routes will be abused by traffickers, new resources, techniques and energies will be employed to combat illicit narcotics trafficking.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support the Central Asia Counternarcotics Initiative (CACI) to continue to promote the development of highly specialized units, interagency drug task forces, intelligence-led investigations, and regional cooperation to disrupt significant trafficking networks leveraging techniques that have been successfully employed in Afghanistan and Latin America.
- Under CACI, U.S.-funded programs will support U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)-mentored and vetted special investigative units and establish drug task forces linking investigators and prosecutors.
FY 2014 funding will support the Central Asia Regional Information and Coordination Center (CARICC) to expand its operational capacity and serve as a hub for information sharing within the region and beyond, as well as other regional initiatives.
U.S. assistance will provide training through the North Atlantic Treaty Organization-Russia Council Counternarcotics Training Program and the DEA's Central Asia Regional Training Team.
U.S. assistance will support the UNODC/International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) Container Control Program to establish intelligence-based profiling units at select ports of entry, as well as the INCB's precursor control program to link CARICC and other regional intelligence centers to develop, analyze and share precursor seizure and forensic intelligence.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

FY 2014 funding will respond to a dire need for capacity-building and professionalization among the border security agencies in Afghanistan and its neighbors, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan. With FY 2014 resources, the United States will support the standardization and harmonization of border security practices, training in the use of inspection equipment, and the sustainability of that training through service academies. Strong communication and cooperation between border services leads to more efficient and technically sound inspections, which both assists the New Silk Road vision and helps provide logistical support to remaining coalition forces in Afghanistan.

Key Intervention:

- Export Control and Related Border Security assistance of \$0.4 million will provide training through the UNODC/INCP Container Control Program to establish intelligence-based profiling units at select ports of entry.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several program evaluations and assessments which examined programmatic and financial performance of regional activities were conducted in FY 2012 and the beginning of FY13. These evaluations informed FY 2014 budget planning decisions. Standard indicators have also been developed to measure interaction between countries as part of the increased requests for regional programming.

Multiple site visits were taken to monitor implementation of activities to ensure timely achievement of intended results. In Central Asia, following an informal but systematic one-year impact assessment based on post reporting in FY 2012, the Department of State in FY 2013 initiated a formal, independent mid-term evaluation of the Central Asia and Afghanistan Women's Economic Symposium and follow-on programming launched in July, 2011. This assessment will assist the South and Central Asia Bureau in making informed decisions on the future funding of women's business and trade programs under the New Silk Road. The evaluation report will be available in May 2013. In addition, an evaluation of information communication technology use in advancing civil society in Central Asia is also taking place. Those evaluation findings are anticipated in June 2013.

In South Asia the Department of State also assessed a program for the protection of marine areas in the Maldives. Elements of the findings deemed applicable to other South Asian countries including climate change monitoring, capacity development for rangers, and technical assistance on Geographic Information Systems. Based on these findings, the Department of State is now working to regionalize this program in FY 2013 and 2014 to include other South Asian countries. Finally, to evaluate FY 2012 programmatic and financial performance, USAID conducted an in-depth review of its South Asia regional energy program in November 2012. This review assessed FY 2012 performance in terms of outputs, outcomes, impact, and the status of financial pipelines.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: During FY 2012, the South Asia Regional Energy Program organized a series of consultative workshops with key stakeholders on cross-border energy trade that have guided the program's planning process. For example, the New Delhi workshop identified existing regulatory and policy barriers to cross border energy trade and provided recommendations to overcome these barriers. The focus of the Dhaka workshop was an overview of regulations and policies supporting cross-border energy trade. At the Thimphu workshop, participants appreciated the ongoing inter-governmental efforts aimed at securing a framework agreement for cooperation in electricity which will promote cross-border electricity trade in South Asia. Based on the inputs received in these consultative workshops, the program has realigned its strategy to create the enabling, systemic conditions for development of cross-border energy trade and sustainable energy markets in the region. The new strategy would advance energy integration through the establishment of a project steering committee with high-level regional representation, supported by four Task Forces in the area of policy and regulation, transmission infrastructure, energy market and trading, and techno-economic analysis and research.

Lessons from the one-year informal Central Asia and Afghanistan Women's Economic Symposium assessment conducted during FY 2012 informed planning for the second Symposium for Afghanistan and South Asia held in FY 2013. For example, implementation grants keyed to Symposium Action Plan criteria were placed into the design of the latter based on positive results reported regarding the initial Symposium, and additional staffing support was engaged for the second initiative in the form of an NGO implementation partner with a strong presence throughout the region.

In the third year of the "Room to Read" basic education program, the Department of State conducted on-site monitoring in Sri Lanka and Maldives, one of the last countries in the region to be reached by Room to Read. While the program continues to demonstrate strong controls and meets project objectives, it no longer matches the Department of State's regional economic cooperation focus. Based on this monitoring, the decision was made to discontinue funding the activity, and will share the evaluation of the successful Room to Read program with other Bureaus within the Department of State and with agencies more closely matched to these performance results.

The Department of State and USAID will continue, modify, or discontinue programs or activities based on the results of monitoring or evaluation and will consider results in the broader context of the strategic objective of regional cooperation. Planning for future evaluations is underway to further analyze foreign assistance programs under the New Silk Road rubric.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Positive assessments of marine protected area programs fed into the increased natural resource management request in FY 2014. An evaluation of the Central Asia-focused Regional Trade Liberalization and Customs Project informed the requested increase for regional trade and private-sector competitiveness assistance related to regional economic integration.

USAID's review of its South Asia regional energy program concluded that this modestly funded regional program is yielding impressive and sustainable development results while also carrying out the President's global development agenda.

The two Department of State women's entrepreneurship initiatives have sought in their first phase to strengthen cross-border business support and trade linkages within each sub-region. Interim impacts reported by posts through the informal assessment of the first Central Asia and Afghanistan phase were used to inform the FY 2014 request going forward. The informal findings of the first phase, combined with findings from the independent formal evaluation being conducted in FY 2013 for that same phase, will also be used to help connect the Central and South Asia components of the initiative in order to ensure that women help lead and also benefit from the trade and business linkages fostered by the New Silk Road vision of a more economically-integrated region.

Western Hemisphere Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. policy toward the Western Hemisphere seeks to seize and expand opportunities for inclusive economic growth, transforming the region's emerging middle class into dynamic new markets for U.S. exports and creating jobs at home. At the same time, it seeks to defend, consolidate, and advance the hemisphere's democratic gains by strengthening national institutions that ensure the rule of law, while countering threats to U.S. interests and security. U.S. assistance for the region responds directly to U.S. policy priorities and supports partnership and accountability. The United States will work with national governments and the Organization of American States to meet the hemisphere's challenges and to create expanded civic and economic opportunities for all citizens. The United States will advance policy goals and assistance investments through bilateral diplomacy; 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 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	1,823,526	*	1,531,850	-291,676
Development Assistance	333,785	*	306,530	-27,255
Economic Support Fund	465,541	*	432,200	-33,341
Foreign Military Financing	70,885	*	60,215	-10,670
Global Health Programs - State	182,236	*	162,802	-19,434
Global Health Programs - USAID	104,509	*	75,791	-28,718
International Military Education and Training	14,597	*	14,396	-201
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	593,270	*	465,431	-127,839
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	20,530	*	14,485	-6,045
P.L. 480 Title II	38,173	*	-	-38,173

Detailed Overview

U.S. assistance will promote citizen security programs and support democratic institutions. Trafficking, transnational crime, and weak government institutions pose risks to citizen security in the Western Hemisphere. Continued U.S. cooperation and assistance, particularly for Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean, addresses these challenges through a network of complementary security partnerships, and is critical to sustaining the region's democratic trajectory. Strengthening democratic governance and institutions in order to expand vibrant civil societies that hold governments accountable is a critical 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, especially in Central America.

Key Interventions:

- In Mexico, Merida Initiative assistance will continue to transition to increased capacity-building activities geared towards strengthening Mexican institutional reforms, rule of law, and violence prevention in partnership with the Pena Nieto administration. U.S. assistance aims to increase justice

sector capacity at the federal, state, and local level, and build communities resilient to the impacts of crime and trafficking.

- For Central America, programs will seek to bolster the weak institutional capacity of host nation law enforcement and judicial actors to confront organized crime, gangs, and trafficking in drugs and arms through the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI). CARSI also seeks to improve the region's administration of justice, and supports community-based approaches to address youth violence and promote prevention.
- In Colombia, assistance is aimed at sustaining and consolidating gains in the security sector and ensure rule of law is firmly established in former conflict zones. The United States will continue support for human and labor rights, effective administration of rule of law, and alternative development programs to sustain Colombia's rule of law, and social and economic gains.
- In the Caribbean, U.S. assistance through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) will leverage cooperation between Caribbean nations and the United States to meet citizen safety threats, address at-risk youth unemployment, and ensure a comprehensive approach to increasing security in the region. CBSI seeks to substantially reduce illicit trafficking, increase public safety and security, and promote social justice through a combination of regional and bilateral programs, complemented by other donor-funded programs.

U.S. assistance will promote economic and social opportunity and support climate change programs. To ensure the benefits of economic growth accrue broadly and inclusively across the region, U.S. assistance will support a partnership-based approach that draws upon the region's strengths and successes. Environment, energy, and climate programs will seek to create growth in a sustainable manner. Programs will also promote private sector competitiveness and economic opportunities in rural areas prone to poverty, and will support skills training that facilitate school-to-work transition, train youth in entrepreneurship, and link youth to jobs. U.S. assistance also seeks to promote greater respect and fairness for all citizens, especially marginalized populations, such as women; youth; lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people; indigenous groups; people of African descent; people with disabilities; and other minorities, as vital steps to greater inclusion into mainstream democratic processes, civic participation, and economic opportunities; increased citizen security; and a more stable democratic environment.

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. The Feed the Future Initiative (FTF) 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 addition, the U.S. Government will continue to support the Partnership for Growth (PFG) strategy in El Salvador by addressing the two binding constraints to economic growth agreed in the PFG Joint Country Action Plan: crime and insecurity, and low productivity in the tradeables sector.

U.S. assistance will promote a more stable and more prosperous Haiti. Assistance investments in partnership with the Government of Haiti are a priority for the United States. U.S. assistance will continue to pursue investments in infrastructure and energy; food and economic security, health and other basic services; and governance, rule of law, and security. Programs will continue to support the construction of housing, the efficiency and transparency of the energy system; increases in incomes and jobs through foreign direct investment and its supporting value chains, access to finance, and increased Government of Haiti revenue generation. Programs will also support the increase in farmers' incomes and food security through improved agriculture value chains; increase access to basic health services through improvements in service delivery, infrastructure and health systems; advance the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief; and continue to support the Ministry of Health's response to cholera and other infectious diseases. U.S. law enforcement assistance in Haiti fund the strengthening of the Haitian National Police, Coast Guard, the corrections system, and provide support to the United Nations

Stabilization Mission. Governance programs will work to increase the capacity of institutions at the parliamentary, national, and local levels to improve basic services, access to justice, and protect vulnerable people.

U.S. assistance will support critical education and health programs throughout the hemisphere, particularly for marginalized populations. Programs will seek to improve the quality of, the delivery of, and access to health care, and will address the spread of infectious diseases, including tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS. U.S. assistance will continue to address the wide range of health challenges facing the region through the Global Health Initiative and improve nutrition through the FTF program. U.S. resources will also continue to support increased access to quality basic and higher education to foster greater social equity and expand opportunity in the region. Programs will provide job training opportunities for at-risk youth and disadvantaged populations, ultimately bolstering employment possibilities.

Argentina

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance in Argentina promotes regional stability and nonproliferation and supports U.S. economic interests. The Government of Argentina has taken positions of national policy that align with U.S. national and international security goals insofar as they relate to participation in international peacekeeping operations, advocacy for the nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and close cooperation in counterterrorism efforts. At a bilateral level, Argentina has implemented policies since 2011 that have placed substantial constraints on security, counternarcotics, and law enforcement cooperation between the U.S. and Argentine governments. This Argentine decision to distance itself from the United States on these issues was the key factor in eliminating assistance from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	1,038	*	590	-448
International Military Education and Training	738	*	350	-388
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	*	240	-60

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET) courses and training events expose defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values, build capacity in key areas, professionalize 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. U.S. professional development and technical training enhances Argentine interoperability with U.S. and NATO forces, especially with regard to peacekeeping. Third among Latin American nations in the number of peacekeeping participants, Argentina trains units of other Latin American militaries at its peacekeeping academy and sends instructors to assist many Latin American and African nations develop peacekeeping capabilities. Argentina's Peacekeeping Center recently was a Pre-Deployment Course-certified by the United Nations, making Argentina one of only three nations that have centers with this status.

Key Intervention:

- IMET funding will support professionalization of the Argentine defense force through Professional Military Education and defense war college exchanges, military personnel exchanges, and technical training.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

During FY 2014, U.S. Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS) will assist Argentina with enforcing its strategic trade controls more effectively. In particular, EXBS will continue helping Argentina refine its industry outreach approach, and will address proliferation threats in the tri-border region through enforcement exchanges with international organizations and regional partner countries. EXBS assistance will capitalize on Argentina's existing expertise to increase its role in

providing strategic trade control assistance to its neighbors, helping Argentina establish the technical capacity to do so.

Key Intervention:

- Assistance will support exchanges and seminars designed to enhance Argentine strategic trade control compliance and enforcement.

Belize

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Belize is a transit point for the smuggling of drugs and people (including special interest aliens) to the United States by transnational criminal organizations (TCOs). Belize has seen an alarming increase in violent crime, with a murder rate of approximately 44 murders per 100,000 inhabitants in 2012, among the highest rates in the world. The U.S. Government (USG) has invested in the modernization and empowerment of Belize law enforcement and military organizations. The beginning of FY 2014 will represent a turning point for the Belize Defense Force (BDF) and Belize Coast Guard (BCG). Belize will begin to conduct its own interagency operations as a result of long-term USG investments in building military and intelligence capabilities. This will merit increased and more advanced U.S. support to advance U.S. interests in improving citizen security while combating TCOs operating in the region. Furthermore, programs to improve regional security and reduce gang violence through the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) will complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	687	*	1,180	493
Foreign Military Financing	200	*	1,000	800
International Military Education and Training	187	*	180	-7
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	*	-	-300

Foreign Military Financing

TCOs take advantage of outdated and under-resourced military and security capabilities in Belize and the Northern Tier to transit goods and people to the United States. Complementing assistance from CARSI and other interagency programs, Foreign Military Financing will support Belize in enhancing its ability to secure its maritime and land borders and conduct operations against transnational threats, such as TCOs operating in the region.

FY 2014 assistance represents the continued U.S. commitment to support security efforts in Belize. FMF assistance may include improved mobility support for infantry patrols in border regions; military modernization and reform for the BDF and BCG; maritime security capability and interdiction support, such as sustainment and maintenance of assets; training and subject matter expert exchanges to establish explosive ordinance disposal; and chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives capability within the BDF.

Key Interventions:

- FMF will support the Government of Belize's (GOB) efforts to improve maritime and border security against transnational threats.
- FMF will assist with the modernization of BDF and BCG small arms inventories.
- FMF will provide assistance in the modernization and professionalization of Belizean intelligence capabilities.

International Military Education and Training

The BDF is still developing its capabilities as a military organization after the United Kingdom gradually ceded control in 1992. The U.S. Government was instrumental in developing the BCG. While the BDF and BCG are professional organizations, both can provide only limited domestic training programs and opportunities due to the relatively small numbers in their security forces. International Military Education and Training (IMET) funding will provide U.S. military training to Belizean defense personnel. IMET activities 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 interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country while students attend courses. IMET will continue to support the defense force's capability in areas such as maritime security, defense resource management, civil military relations, and joint operations, as well as professional military education at the basic, mid, and senior levels, and technical training.

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support the GOB's efforts to improve the professionalization of its security forces through military education and technical training.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: U.S. Army South sent a team to assess the capabilities of the BDF infantry, which has received significant U.S. Government assistance. The assessment found that the Belize infantry has improved its ability to conduct patrols in border regions and counter illicit trafficking. Post continues to follow-up with site visits for all donated equipment, including all Coast Guard and military boats. Equipment continues to be maintained and used regularly.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Previous evaluations of Belize's military capabilities identified the need for an increase in joint operations and an improvement in command and control. In response, U.S. Southern Command is partnering with Canadian Joint Operations Command to finish construction of, and provide information technology infrastructure for, a joint operations center (JOC) that will direct joint and interagency operations within Belize.

Post's evaluations showed gaps in interagency cooperation and operability, as well as a need to modernize the military's intelligence capabilities. Additional technical support and training is needed to expand on existing intelligence and patrolling programs, all supported with FMF and IMET funds. The JOC, which should be completed by the beginning of FY 2014, will improve Belize's capability to conduct joint interagency operations encompassing all aspects of military and law enforcement.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Monitoring activities indicate that the U.S. Government must continue its involvement and investment in Belize in order to reap the benefits of previous security cooperation support. While Belize has made significant strides in the modernization of the BDF and BCG, further progress is needed. The challenges Belize faces – land and maritime narcotics trafficking, as well as the transit of special interest aliens – are beyond the GOB's domestic capabilities and represent national security risks to the United States. The FY 2014 funding request will allow the U.S. Government to assist Belize in taking advantage of its fully-realized JOC, which in turn will better protect the U.S. southern border.

Bolivia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance provides training and targeted support for Bolivian counternarcotics efforts; helps the Bolivian military in its peacekeeping and natural disaster response roles; improves healthcare quality and access; conserves biodiversity; and strengthens local governments and citizen participation. The United States will work with the Government of Bolivia (GOB), civil society, and the private sector to promote a more democratic state, healthier population, and improved environmental conservation.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	28,827	*	18,700	-10,127
Development Assistance	7,000	*	6,000	-1,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	14,100	*	7,500	-6,600
International Military Education and Training	227	*	200	-27
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,500	*	5,000	-2,500

Development Assistance

Democracy Programs: In 1994, with the goal of better responding to citizen needs and ensuring that Bolivians enjoy municipal representation, the GOB enacted the Law for Popular Participation, which divided the national territory into 311 local governments. However, a significant portion of municipal governments lack the capacity to adequately execute their budgets and carry out their administrative roles and responsibilities. In addition, citizens are unable to effectively communicate their needs and demands through elected officials to their governments. In coordination with other donors and local actors in the municipal development sector, U.S. assistance will strengthen the management capabilities of local governments so they are able to engage effectively with other elected officials and civil society and respond to citizens' needs and demands. U.S. assistance will provide \$3.0 million in FY 2014 for activities that will increase accountability and transparency and bring critical public resources and decision-making closer to citizens.

Key Interventions:

- Assistance will support local organizations' efforts with municipalities and citizen groups to institutionalize existing mechanisms that promote open communication between government and constituents.
- Programs will promote the development of municipal laws to end violence against female elected officials, and to make municipal laws compatible with national law. The rates of violence against women in Bolivia are among the highest in the region.
- Activities will create educational modules and training for municipal officials on administrative tools, laws, and ethics, in order to efficiently execute municipal budgets.

Environment: Bolivia currently has the highest deforestation rate of any Amazon country. Covering only 8 percent of the Amazon region, Bolivia accounted for 26 percent of the deforestation. Natural resource degradation and climate variability threaten to undermine progress towards key U.S. foreign assistance priorities in the region, including sustained economic prosperity and democratic stability. U.S. assistance

will provide \$3.0 million to support biodiversity conservation in the Madidi Region, one of the most biodiverse regions in the world, located in northeastern Bolivia, and reducing water pollution in and around Lake Titicaca. Programs will provide economic incentives for indigenous and rural communities in which productive activities occur to promote sustainable natural resource management and conservation. U.S. assistance will leverage the resources of local organizations, nongovernmental organizations, donors, and the private sector.

Key Interventions:

- Programs will work with small and large agricultural producers and cattle ranchers to implement more efficient management practices to reduce forest conversion.
 - Assistance will support communal and private initiatives to increase the economic value of forests through investments and expansion of sustainable wood production and non-wood forest products such as chia and Brazil nuts.
 - Activities will help local indigenous organizations and municipalities to identify and manage key ecosystems and landscapes. Programs will be coordinated with the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) regional Amazon conservation project as well as other donor programs, including the United Nations' Global Environmental Facility sustainable forest management project.
- Programs will provide technical assistance and incentives to industries that pollute critical watersheds, including Lake Titicaca, in implementing clean technologies. Assistance will support Reciprocal Watershed Agreements – an innovative, market-based mechanism to protect vital watersheds – between upstream communities and downstream water users.

Global Health Programs

Bolivia's health indicators are among the worst in the region. For example, the infant mortality rate is more than double that of Colombia, Peru, or Honduras, and approximately 630 women die every year from pregnancy and childbirth-related causes. As an integral element of development, global health programming is central to achievement of Bolivia's long-term economic growth and poverty reduction. USAID will continue to collaborate with the GOB to reduce maternal and child mortality and increase the use of voluntary family planning and reproductive health services. Assistance provided through the Global Health Program account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. Funding will improve the quality of health services for Bolivians, especially for women and children, and increase access to health care in the two targeted areas of La Paz and Chuquisaca. This will be achieved by strengthening the national health system in delivering high quality, integrated health services as well as empowering underserved rural populations to obtain culturally appropriate health care and take an active part in the management of municipal health care.

Key Interventions:

- **Maternal and Child Health:** U.S. assistance in the amount of \$2.5 million will increase access to and availability of skilled providers for deliveries, integrated antenatal care with critical high-impact interventions around labor, delivery, and post-partum as well as immunizations for children. Community-based preventative health services and strengthening emergency obstetric and neonatal care networks in rural areas will also be supported. These activities will reduce maternal and child morbidity and mortality in targeted areas. In FY 2014, over 26,000 infants will receive essential newborn care and 0.2 million antenatal care visits will be performed by skilled providers as a result of this project.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** U.S. funding of \$5.0 million will provide personnel training and equipment to support voluntary family planning and reproductive health interventions in targeted areas. By improving the skills of health care providers, strengthening the sustainability and capacity of health centers to respond to needs, and increasing access to and awareness of

contraceptives through social marketing, especially in rural areas, substantial contributions will be made to reducing maternal and child mortality and morbidity. The goal is to increase the use of modern contraceptive prevalence by one percentage point every two years with a corresponding decrease in unmet demand for voluntary family planning. In FY 2014, the program will generate approximately 0.4 million couple-years of protection, as well as meeting the reproductive needs of young adults.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET) courses and training events 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. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges. U.S. assistance will support professionalization of the Bolivian military, technical and safety training courses, as well as courses on civil-military relations, rule of law, and respect for human rights. IMET will also support courses to develop the Bolivian military's capability to respond to natural disasters and provide humanitarian assistance.

Key Intervention:

- IMET funding will support professional military education, technical training, and training in support of humanitarian relief and response efforts.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Bolivia is one of the world's three largest producers of cocaine and a major transit country for Peruvian-origin cocaine. Most Bolivian cocaine flows to other Latin American countries, especially Brazil, for domestic consumption or for onward transit to West Africa and Europe. While the Bolivian government has made some successful efforts to eradicate coca, its decision in 2009 to expel the Drug Enforcement Agency contributed substantially to its inability to stall an increase in drug trafficking and the presence of foreign drug cartels. To support long-term sustainable development, the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) has shifted the focus of its program from providing logistical support for eradication and interdiction activities to institutional capacity-building activities aimed at interdiction and law enforcement development, which will enhance the ability of Bolivian officials to combat organized crime.

Key Intervention:

- The program will provide \$3.5 million for training for the counternarcotics and other police in investigative skills, forensic sciences, anti-money laundering, precursor chemicals, and human rights. Activities will also include support for internal counternarcotics police anti-corruption efforts, such as capacity building for the polygraph examination program to safeguard the Bolivian force's drug interdiction capabilities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2012, USAID conducted the final evaluation of the Bolivian Productivity and Competitiveness Project (BPC), the midterm evaluation of the Integrated Development and Conservation in the Bolivian Amazon Project, and an internal assessment of the Integrated Food Security Project. In FY 2013, USAID is planning to conduct several evaluations that will capture lessons learned from the Mission's previous development strategy and establish baselines for projects that fall under a new strategy. During FY 2012, USAID conducted numerous site visits to

monitor project performance in the field, conduct data quality assessments, and verify the accuracy and reliability of project performance information. Regular review of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE) assistance programs resulted in the 2012 development of a comprehensive plan to restructure the scope of the assistance.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The FY 2012 evaluations and internal assessment helped to inform FY 2013 and FY 2014 budget, planning, project design, and strategic decisions. The BPC project evaluation concluded that the project achieved a majority of its intended objectives. For example, the assistance to micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises increased sales by \$12.5 million and generated 4,904 new jobs in selected value chains. Public-private partnerships were also very successful, leveraging \$1.2 million in private funds and contributing to innovative, sustainable small business initiatives. The BPC evaluation provided important lessons in how donors can most effectively support small business. The review of the INL-supported programs and the related nationalization plan called for a shift in focus away from operational support for eradication and interdiction activities.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Internal reviews determined that USAID personnel need to conduct more site visits independent of implementers in order to assess project progress. Based on lessons learned, U.S. assistance will focus on targeted geographic regions and sectors in Bolivia and build upon successes in engagement with local governments. USAID will utilize performance and evaluation information to develop approaches that will help conserve Bolivia's vast biodiversity, improve health conditions for vulnerable populations, and strengthen the capacity and accountability of local governments. Review of the INCLE programming and the related GOB nationalization plan called for an emphasis on capacity building.

Brazil

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In FY 2014, USAID will continue to consolidate its transformed role in Brazil through trilateral cooperation arrangements with the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) that promote development in third countries. Innovative trilateral collaboration will prioritize transnational challenges of mutual interest, including in food security and innovative technologies in health, the environment, agriculture, and economic development. Planned initiatives will further strengthen the ABC's capacity to provide technical and financial cooperation, while increasing the impact of development-based U.S. assistance around the world. The United States will also continue to support security through military training, combating transnational crime, enhanced rule of law, and counterterrorism programs

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	18,038	*	3,943	-14,095
Development Assistance	12,800	*	2,000	-10,800
Global Health Programs - State	1,300	*	1,078	-222
International Military Education and Training	638	*	625	-13
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,000	*	-	-3,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	*	240	-60

Development Assistance

Feed the Future: The U.S. government through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will strengthen its partnership with the ABC to implement jointly-funded projects in third countries. Building upon Brazil's expertise in agriculture and food security, \$2.0 million will consolidate and scale up activities that address mutual food security development objectives, with a likely focus on development priorities in Mozambique, Honduras, and Haiti, but could include other countries as well. These activities involve the establishment of third country-based agricultural platforms that enhance local agricultural practices and promote increased productivity; development of enhanced seeds; training for entrepreneurs in the agri-business sector; piloting school feeding projects; and promoting the application of renewable energy technology for agriculture, among others.

Key Interventions:

- Activities will include designing and implementing training courses in seed selection and post-harvest practices to benefit small farmers' cooperatives and technicians from host country governments in Mozambique, Honduras, and Haiti.
- Assistance will help with planning and implementing renewable energy projects that improve agriculture applications in Honduras.

Global Health Programs

HIV/AIDS: Brazil will receive \$1.0 million to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. Funds will be used by the Centers for Disease Control

and Prevention (CDC) to continue fostering collaboration with the Brazilian Ministry of Health (MOH); leverage technical expertise and use new technologies and innovations in HIV laboratory science; support strategic information (SI) to achieve a sustainable, evidence-based national HIV response in Brazil; and to support global partnerships and capacity strengthening in high-burden HIV Lusophone countries in Africa. CDC's engagement will occur mostly through provision of technical assistance and support to the implementation of pilot studies. Historically, \$0.2 million of these funds were used to support the office of the health attaché in the U.S. Embassy for valuable work as a coordinator across government agencies for HIV/AIDS related matters. USAID has no role in this program.

Key Interventions:

- Activities will strengthen the MOH's SI capacity by piloting HIV incidence surveillance (laboratory based and mathematical modeling), and performing an evaluation of the causes of high AIDS-related mortality rates in the South of Brazil. Support training, in CDC Headquarters, of five key MOH laboratory technicians in new technologies for HIV resistance testing and genotyping to improve monitoring and detection of drug-resistant HIV strains, and drug-resistant viral mutations.
- The U.S. Government will conduct a laboratory validation study of the new point-of-care (POC) equipment to estimate HIV viral load; and a field evaluation and cost-effectiveness analysis of a POC Cluster of Differentiation 4 (CD4) assay to monitor HIV patients in remote areas of the Brazilian Amazon. Faster and easier access to CD4 counts and viral load will promote retention in care and allow more timely initiation of anti-retroviral treatment, potentially decreasing AIDS-related morbidity and mortality.
- Programs will include conducting a study of a new urine rapid test to diagnose tuberculosis (TB) among HIV patients. The use of this new technology in HIV clinics will simplify and accelerate TB diagnosis, allowing for timely treatment of TB and decreasing the number of undiagnosed co-infected patients.
- Assistance will aid in hosting a meeting among three Lusophone countries (Angola, Brazil, and Mozambique) to advance CDC's mission to build technical capacity in public health systems in Lusophone Africa. The meeting will bring together CDC and MOH technical and leadership staff from the three countries to determine priorities for collaboration.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET) courses and training events 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. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges. The Department of State will contribute to fostering a professional Brazilian military through professional development courses at U.S. military colleges and schools for officers at all levels. It will also support training to assist the Brazilian military in assuming a larger role in peacekeeping operations and in combating terrorism.

Key Intervention:

- IMET in the amount of approximately \$0.6 million will support professionalization of the Brazilian defense forces, management courses, as well as English language labs and related materials.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

U.S. Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) assistance will fund training to enhance Brazilian strategic trade control compliance and enforcement. EXBS programs will include seminars for government and industry on how to implement internal compliance programs legal exchanges for Brazilian export enforcement officials and prosecutors on how to build and successfully resolve nonproliferation cases, and 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. In addition, the Department of State's Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program will continue to offer assistance to Brazilian law enforcement, in order to build its capacity to deter, detect and respond to terrorist acts. Specifically, the ATA program will provide capacity-building training and equipment to build advanced, self-sustaining capacity in securing the country's borders from terrorist transit, and in preventing physical and virtual safe havens in Brazil. ATA training will also help to build Brazilian law enforcement capacity in major event security management in preparation for the 2014 World Cup and the 2016 Olympics.

Key Intervention:

- Assistance will include training designed to enhance Brazilian strategic trade control compliance and enforcement.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID uses performance management plans for all activities to regularly collect data, monitor performance, adjust activity implementation as needed, report on results, and inform decision making. USAID also conducts regular portfolio reviews, and it plans to do this jointly with ABC related to its trilateral cooperation activities. Regarding evaluations, in FY 2012, USAID facilitated a final performance evaluation of its close-out TB program in the first quarter of FY 2013 and plans a mid-term, performance evaluation of trilateral activities in FY 2014. As for the CDC, quarterly reports are required from implementing partners in order to assess their progress towards meeting targets and achieving desired results as stated in the monitoring and evaluation plan of each funded activity.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID/Brazil's TB program final performance evaluation outlined the Agency's contribution and legacy to Brazil in TB control and Directly Observed Therapy Short-Course (DOTS) expansion, as well as provided recommendations to assist the GOB's expansion of DOTS coverage as USAID assistance in this sector phases out. Trilateral cooperation activities with Brazil are in the early stages of implementation in Mozambique, Honduras, and Haiti. USAID will continue to closely monitor these activities to incorporate lessons learned into future year programming. The FY 2014, performance evaluation of trilateral activities will also inform future budget and programming decisions.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: As a President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief collaboration country, the CDC will continue to support country-requested technical assistance primarily focused on the introduction of new technologies derived from the CDC's competencies and experience. After piloting these technologies in close partnership with the MOH, many of them have been transferred to Brazilian experts, and subsequently incorporated into the MOH's own efforts toward HIV control in the country, ensuring country ownership and sustainability of CDC-supported activities. Information about trilateral cooperation in Mozambique with Brazil is being used to inform and shape cooperation activities in Honduras and Haiti. As additional performance information on trilateral cooperation initiatives in FY 2013 becomes available, it will be used, where applicable, to inform and further enhance programmatic impact in FY 2014.

Chile

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance supports Chile’s efforts to modernize its military, enhance its military capacity to participate in regional security and peacekeeping operations, and increase interoperability with the United States. U.S. assistance strengthens Chile’s efforts to professionalize its forces and build specialized skills and capabilities that increase regional security. U.S. assistance will also combat the spread of weapons of mass destruction and the transfer of sensitive technology by helping Chile develop a comprehensive export controls system that meets international standards.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	1,155	*	1,100	-55
International Military Education and Training	855	*	810	-45
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	*	290	-10

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET) courses and training events 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. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges. U.S. assistance will support professional development and build technical skills capacity of the Chilean military and defense-related Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) personnel. Funds will also support mobile training teams, management courses, civil-military relations, and English language labs.

Key Intervention:

- IMET funding in the amount of approximately \$0.8 million will support professionalization of the Chilean forces, technical skills development, and improve interoperability with the United States.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Chile’s strategic location along major maritime trade routes, along with its dual-use chemical and biological industries, and its robust export-driven economy, make Chile vulnerable to the diversion of strategic items to unauthorized users, necessitating strong export controls. Nonproliferation, antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)-funded initiatives carried out as part of the Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS) program will support Chile’s efforts to develop a coherent, nonproliferation-oriented, strategic trade control system. Specifically, NADR-EXBS funding will help Chile draft and implement legislation and programs that meet international standards, and support the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, and their means of delivery.

Key Interventions:

- NADR funding will provide training, advice, and technical assistance that will reinvigorate the development and enactment of comprehensive export control legislation, as well as the development of appropriate implementing modalities.
- NADR funding will accomplish this through policy outreach activities designed to build high-level commitment and direct support from legal experts with experience crafting strategic trade control laws and regulations.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The Embassy conducted monitoring of IMET programs through interviews with participants and pre- and post-course student evaluations. Post's Military Group, which administers the IMET program on behalf of the Department of State, is in constant contact with Chilean military officials to discuss Chile's training needs and to evaluate the usefulness of programs. Post's Political section is likewise in touch with Chilean authorities involved in the NADR-EXBS program to assess completed projects and plan future events that will help Chile develop a comprehensive export control system. The Department of States's EXBS office in Washington performs a full assessment annually of the program and of Chile's status with respect to export controls.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Embassy evaluated program effectiveness by interviewing organizers, participants, and supervisors involved in both the IMET and EXBS programs. The feedback was incorporated into plans for future training, ensuring that allocations will be well-utilized by Chilean recipients. For example, Post learned during an IMET meeting with Chilean stakeholders that better coordination between Chile's military and MFA is greatly desired; Post accordingly began to integrate Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) personnel working on political-military matters into IMET civilian training. Post and related offices in Washington will continue to apply lessons learned from these programs in tailoring IMET and EXBS initiatives in the coming years.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Funding as requested for FY 2014 will enable continued low-cost engagement with Chile that will help implement the strategic chemical trade law expected to be passed in 2013. Evaluations show that the EXBS program has produced substantial results and that it could be expanded with adjustments to address the changing circumstances and needs of Chilean partners. Funding of the IMET program will foster continued goodwill among Chilean military participants and promote the Chilean armed forces' interoperability with the U.S. military.

Colombia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States Government (USG) continues to be resolute in its support for Colombia as it transitions out of conflict. Beginning in 2000 with its support for Plan Colombia and its follow on programs, including Embassy Bogota's interagency program, the Colombia Strategic Development Initiative (CSDI), U.S. assistance supports the Colombian government's efforts to expand and consolidate state presence and economic opportunities in priority zones where illegal armed groups, violence, illicit crop production, and narcotrafficking converge, and to strengthen and promote human rights throughout these areas. U.S. assistance continues to be critical to Colombia's whole-of-government approach through support for eradication and interdiction; capacity building of the military, national police, and prosecutor units; and creation of viable options for citizen participation in the licit economy. Additional key areas of support include: assistance in implementing government reforms in land restitution; humanitarian assistance and reparations for conflict victims and vulnerable populations; demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants; promoting respect for human rights and the rule of law and protecting internally displaced persons, Afro-Colombians and indigenous populations and other vulnerable citizens; and addressing global climate change and environmental issues. Colombia is also a significant contributor to Central America's security sector and is becoming a partner in addressing citizen security in the region. The Government of Colombia (GOC) began negotiations in October 2012 with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the country's largest insurgent group, to end the decades-long conflict. Depending upon the results of such a potential peace agreement, ongoing activities may be refined to support early implementation requirements.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	384,288	*	323,217	-61,071
Economic Support Fund	172,000	*	140,000	-32,000
Foreign Military Financing	40,000	*	28,500	-11,500
International Military Education and Training	1,656	*	1,417	-239
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	160,600	*	149,000	-11,600
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,750	*	4,300	-450
P.L. 480 Title II	5,282	*	-	-5,282

Economic Support Fund

Peace and Security Programs: U.S. assistance will support GOC efforts to establish state presence in key regions of the country, primarily rural, that have been historically underserved because of the protracted armed conflict and illegal economy. Programs will help establish state territorial control through improvements in public services, citizen engagement, and licit economic opportunities, and economic infrastructure. Assistance also supports the GOC in implementing the 2011 Victims' Reparations and Land Restitution law that seeks to address many underlying causes of the conflict.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$28.0 million will support the expansion of state presence, strengthen citizen engagement, and increase access to licit economic activities and economic infrastructure.
- Assistance will strengthen the capacity of new Colombian national institutions to design and implement programs that offer land restitution to victims of the conflict, provide land titles to small-holder farmers, and formulate an integrated rural development strategy.

Democracy and Human Rights Programs: U.S. assistance will continue to promote respect for human rights; strengthen the rule of law and expand access to justice; enhance economic governance; promote political participation; strengthen government transparency, capacity, and accountability at local, regional, and national levels; and strengthen the capacity of civil society and trade unions to effectively organize, advocate, and negotiate for their constituencies' rights.

Key Interventions:

- Programs will strengthen and expand the network of Justice Houses, conciliation centers, and alternative dispute resolution providers; support local institutions and organizations to meet justice needs of women and other vulnerable groups; assist public defenders and judges; build capacity at law schools; and promote court administration reform. At the national level, they will support civil society in promoting justice sector reform, build capacity in the Public Defender's Office, and assist with the Superior Judicial Council with agrarian courts.
- Assistance will strengthen Colombia's national human rights system by building the capacity of human rights nongovernmental organizations, law schools, and key governmental institutions, including: the Office of the Vice President; the Presidential Program for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law; the Department of Social Prosperity; the Public Ministry; the Ministry of the Interior; the National Human Rights Ombudsman; the Inspector General; the Attorney General's Office; the Search Commission for Missing Persons; the Constitutional Court; and the National Police.
- Programs will support policy reform activities related to the development and implementation of laws, regulations, and systems that improve the use of royalties to promote local development, improve public administration, increase the financing of municipal infrastructure in priority zones, and other good-governance initiatives.
- Activities will promote the development and implementation of policy and laws that promote civil society engagement in electoral observation, advocacy, research, and strengthen political participation at the local level, including for women. Also, they will continue support for the region-wide democratic values and practices survey.

Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations Programs: As a result of the protracted internal conflict, a large percentage of socially-and economically-vulnerable Colombians are unable to exercise the rights and responsibilities of citizens. The conflict has led to numerous human rights abuses, including forced displacement, forced disappearances, kidnapping, sexual and gender-based violence, forced child recruitment, and injury and death from landmines. Colombia's ethnic minorities, including Afro-Colombians and indigenous groups, have suffered disproportionately from the armed conflict and continue to receive threats of violence. The USG will support implementation of the U.S.-Colombia Action Plan on Racial and Ethnic Equality. U.S. assistance will also support implementation of the Victims' Reparations and Land Restitution Law which mandates the restoration of the rights to Colombia's conflict victims, including internally displaced persons, through specialized assistance and transitional justice initiatives; rehabilitation; truth and historical-memory programs; reintegration into communities; land restitution; and financial reparations.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$15.3 million will be used to fund technical assistance to the GOC's new Victims Unit and other institutions that contribute to the implementation of the Victims' Law.
- Assistance will support a comprehensive system for registering victims and managing assistance and reparation programs. Also, it will support capacity building among civil society to work with local and regional institutions to implement the Victims' Law.
- Activities will enhance the Colombian government's capacity to provide services to victims and newly displaced persons by addressing service delivery weaknesses, and strengthening the capacity and coordination of national and local governmental entities for delivery of physical, psycho-social, and community rehabilitation services, as well as transitional justice processes for reparations.
- Programs will support the Afro-Colombian community of Chocó, the largest Afro-Colombian population in Colombia, to develop proposals regarding new mining legislation.
- Assistance will promote internationally recognized labor rights by strengthening Afro-Colombian workers' capacities to build viable workers' organizations, defend workers' rights, and advocate for policies that improve working conditions.

Environmental Programs: Deforestation caused by illegal logging has resulted in the loss of more than 10 percent of the estimated 50.0 million hectares of Colombian forest in the past 20 years, including in the vulnerable Amazon Basin. Colombia is especially vulnerable to climate variability and climate change. In addition, Colombia is ranked as the second most bio-diverse nation on earth. U.S. assistance projects will focus on climate change and biodiversity conservation, with a special emphasis on supporting Low Emissions Development Strategies (LEDS), forest carbon capture, clean energy, and conservation efforts for significant biodiversity areas (tropical dry forests/marine coastal ecosystems). USAID's Global Climate Change (GCC) initiative funding will include efforts through the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program to support the development and implementation of LEDS in Colombia.

Key Interventions:

- Under the GCC initiative, an estimated \$4.0 million of Clean Energy funds will be used to support policies that promote an increase in clean energy investment, deployment of renewable energy technology for community electrification, and increase energy efficiency in targeted industries.
- Approximately \$3.0 million in Adaptation funds will be used to strengthen Colombia's capacity to confront existing and predicted changes in climate. This includes actions in the Upper Magdalena River basin to reduce flood vulnerabilities downstream, deploy water conservation models, and support regional environmental authorities.
- Approximately \$5.0 million of Sustainable Landscapes funds will help decrease emissions through Reducing Deforestation and Degradation programs. This includes work with 53 Afro-Colombian communities in a project area of 1.2 million hectares, and the deployment of advanced technology for determining biomass and carbon capture.

Foreign Military Financing

U.S. assistance builds sustained Colombian military capabilities so the Colombian government can secure its sovereign territory, effectively counter transnational organized crime, and serve as a regional partner to advance stability and security. The Foreign Military Financing (FMF) program will focus on the following capabilities.

- **Equipment, Technical Support, and Training:** FMF funding will support rotary wing fleet operational requirements; sustainment and training; ground operations for the Colombian military; ground vehicle acquisition; riverine operations (to include the Riverine Combat School), air operations and

sustainment; and maritime interdiction operations such as high-speed interdiction boats, coastal helicopters and surveillance radars.

- Support to Governance (Civil Military and Military Information Support Operations): U.S. assistance will include support for civil affairs projects and infrastructure coordinated with interagency efforts in priority zones; Military Information Support Operations capability development to sustain civil-military relations and consolidation of governance in key municipalities; and data analysis and collection teams, including for development of measures of effectiveness.
- Joint Communications and Intelligence: FMF funding will provide air-to-ground and strategic interagency communications networks, communications sustainment and upgrades, and information-sharing programs and architectures.
- Institutional Strengthening/Security Sector Reform: U.S. assistance will support professional military education and training; and Colombian regional training centers and military rule-of-law and human-rights reform, including operational law, rules for the use of force, and rules-of-engagement training programs and materials.

Key Intervention:

- FMF supports Colombia's capability to control its national territory and protect its land, riverine, and maritime borders and includes support such as equipment, technical assistance, training, and military professionalization.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET) courses and training events 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. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. U.S. assistance will promote the continued professionalization and modernization of Colombian military forces, and 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.

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will support professional military education at the basic-, mid-, and senior-levels; management training; respect for human rights and rule of law; and technical training in areas in support of maritime and border security such as aviation and maritime maintenance, riverine and maritime interdiction, as well as helicopter and fixed-wing pilot and instructor training.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Counternarcotics and Security Sector Reform: U.S. counternarcotics and rule of law assistance supports Colombian government programs that help prevent several hundred metric tons of illicit narcotics from reaching the United States, and improve access to justice within Colombia. The United States supports Colombia's efforts to expand state presence and access to services in targeted geographic areas where poverty, violence, and illicit crop cultivation or narcotics trafficking continue to converge. Assistance geographically targets areas where insecurity, drug cultivation and trafficking and a lack of licit livelihoods remain impediments to state presence and the rule of law.

Key Interventions:

- FY 2014 eradication assistance will sustain base operations in order to decrease the amount of cocaine processed and exported, and to deter the expansion of coca cultivation.

- U.S. assistance will expand state presence by building local police capacity, and augment the Colombian National Police's capabilities to confront and dismantle established criminal bands (BACRIM).
- FY 2014 funding for eradication will also enhance Colombia's capacity to improve citizen security in other nations, a priority for both the United States and Colombia.
- U.S. assistance will support the Strategic Rule of Law initiative aims to increase access to justice, particularly in CSDI zones.

Governing Justly and Democratically Programs: The emergence of criminal organizations from the remnants of the paramilitary organizations, drug trafficking groups and guerrilla units, as well as organized common criminal activity, remains a primary threat to Colombian justice. These organized criminal groups, or “BACRIM,” are significantly smaller than former paramilitary groups and are distinct from them in terms of goals, organization, and propensity to collaborate with the FARC. The Justice Sector Reform Program will continue working with the BACRIM Unit, established by the Colombian government in 2011, in the construction and design of Victim/Witness Assistance Centers in the Sectional Prosecutor Offices in major cities, modeled after U.S. Attorney's Offices. U.S. assistance programs administered by the Department of Justice (DOJ) will continue to support capacity building within the Colombian justice sector, including strengthening the organization of the prosecutor general's office.

Key Interventions:

- The FY 2014 request for Governing Justly and Democratically programs will support human rights law training for prosecutors and investigators, as well as training in adjudication of justice and peace cases and sensitive labor-related crimes.
- The FY 2014 request will also support the renovation of existing Colombian government structures in Barranquilla and Monteria to house and promote a prosecutor and investigator cadre dedicated to combating BACRIM activity.
- U.S. assistance will provide support to families of victims through information related to victim cases and legal processes, accompaniment to the case hearings, and referrals to psychological and social services. Gender sensitivity training will address problems of the large number of female victims of sexual and gender-based violence. Additional centers will be opened throughout Colombia, and will be augmented by the human rights units and its regional offices.
- The FY 2014 request will provide funds for the Colombian justice sector's implementation of the oral accusatory system, which involves extensive training of and technical assistance for police, prosecutors, judges, forensic experts, and protection personnel in crime scene management; evidence, trial advocacy, investigation, and prosecution strategy; witness interviews; victim assistance; and professional development.
- FY 2014 Governing Justly and Democratically programs will support the establishment of a Fiscalía Academy to consolidate the best bi-national training resources and practices, with the eventual goal of the Colombian training facility becoming self-sufficient. This will occur over the next five years through the cooperation of DOJ and the prosecutor general's office.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs - Conventional Weapons Destruction (NADR CWD): U.S. assistance helps Colombia's demining program become increasingly self-sufficient by supporting the development of an integrated action plan consisting of Colombian demining teams, mine location surveys, mine risk education programs, and victims-assistance programs. U.S. assistance increases the government's ability to successfully clear mines and improvised explosive devices placed by the FARC and the National Liberation Army in the Montes de Maria, Antioquia, Meta, and Nariño/Putumayo departments. A recent Colombian Presidential decree now allows for international civilian nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to take part in the operational demining process.

Civilian demining operations are anticipated to commence in April 2013 through a grant to the HALO Trust, an international demining NGO. Meaningful U.S. support to an international NGO preparing to begin civilian demining operations in Colombia should encourage other donor countries that have previously been unwilling to fund demining activities conducted by the Colombian military.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. funding for civilian humanitarian demining will support operations, in addition to continuing support for mine clearance by specialized military units.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Program Anti-Terrorism Assistance (NADR ATA): ATA will develop more technically advanced skill sets to include computer forensics; cyber investigations; hostage negotiations; major event security; and anti-chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear operations. ATA plans to deliver courses taught by U.S. Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) in Colombia regarding these and other counter-terrorism related topics. The funding will support the Colombian government in border security with an emphasis on preventing terrorists or other criminals from using Colombia as a transit point for entering the U.S. Additionally, investigative training will be directed at augmenting Colombia's counter-extortion capabilities in an effort to improve the investment climate for U.S. companies.

Key Intervention:

- ATA plans to deliver courses taught by U.S. SMEs in Colombia related to counter-terrorism related topics.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. Mission in Colombia convenes regular CSDI interagency meetings and conducts working groups with the Colombian government to discuss opportunities and required adjustments for optimal program implementation. Key monitoring activities include annual programmatic reviews, quarterly financial reviews, and regular project site visits. A five-year monitoring and evaluation (M&E Program) contract provides performance monitoring through an innovative web-based database, MONITOR, which U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) implementing partners regularly update. The M&E Program further requires field visits in order to reinforce regular visits by technical staff, and also provides a regularly updated database of socio-political and security factors related to USAID activities. Baseline studies are being finalized for the Afro-Colombian and Indigenous Program and CSDI activities that will enable the completion of future impact evaluations. The successful implementation of MONITOR will improve activity monitoring, reduce information-gathering time, and improve access to information that supports decision-making. Results from the CSDI impact evaluation baseline will be used to identify achievements associated with civilian government presence, access to services, licit economic opportunities, and citizen engagement in CSDI zones.

The U.S. Embassy's Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS) continually coordinates with the host nation to develop objectives for reducing coca cultivation and illicit drug production. The Embassy country team consults subject area experts and considers past performance and trends, policy priorities and long-term goals, relevant conditions on the ground, and resource levels in setting performance targets.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: An evaluation of the Elections and Political Parties (EPP) program from 2012 was extremely useful for informing the development of future programming that will focus on transparency and accountability at the local level. The evaluation results recommended that the geographic areas of work be more targeted, the scope of the

project be narrowed, and that indicators be better linked to the program's deliverables. These recommendations have been taken into account and are being factored in the program design. As a direct result of the evaluation's findings, some components of the EPP program have been dropped, and others have been modified, such as the work with political parties. The Mission is proposing outcome indicators that will be further developed in its Performance Management Plan.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: USAID plans to commission 16 independent third party evaluations over five years. The first group of evaluations will begin in mid-2013. The results of these evaluations will be used to further refine and improve USAID's programming in Colombia. NAS's program review and increased understanding of Colombian government capabilities led to Mission efforts to enhance Colombia's capacity to improve citizen security in other nations.

Costa Rica

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

As a transshipment point for narcotics destined for the United States, Costa Rica’s relatively weak land and sea border patrolling capabilities make it vulnerable to the growing violence and crime that have racked its Central American neighbors. While a capable Central American partner in the prosecution of organized crime and drug trafficking cases, Costa Rica’s judiciary and public security forces are not adequately equipped to effectively fend off the corruptive influence and violent crime that stems from transnational criminal organizations (TCOs). U.S. foreign assistance seeks to equip and train Costa Rican security and law enforcement authorities so they can secure their country’s borders and create safe communities. U.S. assistance is focused on blocking TCOs from penetrating Costa Rican society, reducing the tide of drugs transiting Costa Rica en route to the United States, and protecting the hundreds of thousands of U.S. citizens who visit or reside in Costa Rica each year. Furthermore, programs to improve regional security and reduce gang violence through the Central America Regional Security Initiative will complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	1,112	*	1,750	638
Foreign Military Financing	815	*	1,400	585
International Military Education and Training	297	*	350	53

Foreign Military Financing

Foreign Military Financing funding to Costa Rica enhances the security forces’ efforts to protect land and maritime borders against transnational threats and illicit trafficking. The Costa Rican Coast Guard and Air Surveillance Service have relied solely on seized or donated equipment (until this past year) to detect and interdict increasing flows of narcotics. Maintaining used equipment has been a significant challenge. FMF will support maintenance and sustainment of newly acquired maritime assets as well as rotary wing aircraft to ensure operational readiness that will strengthen Costa Rica’s capability to respond to maritime emergencies and natural disasters. FMF funding is also targeted at enhancing Costa Rica’s maritime interdiction and surveillance capabilities and providing communications equipment and other systems to improve interoperability with the United States.

Key Intervention:

- FMF will support the Costa Rican security forces' ability to protect its national territory and maritime borders through training, procurement of equipment, and development of maintenance and sustainment capabilities.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET) courses and training events expose security force 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 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. Assistance supports professional military education, management, and leadership courses. IMET will also support specialized and technical training such as intelligence analysis, patrol boat and small engine maintenance and repair, maritime operations, and counterterrorism.

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support the enhancement of Costa Rica's ability to protect its land and maritime borders through training in support of force professionalization and technical courses focused on maritime and land border capacity building.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. embassy is in continuous contact with the Ministry of Public Security regarding all FMF and IMET programs. For FMF cases, routine End Use Monitoring is conducted to ensure proper equipment utilization. The Embassy also works closely with the Ministry of Public Security to monitor the service of U.S.-trained personnel and has an agreement that prevents future training for personnel not effectively employing previously received training. An International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE)-funded maritime advisor observes the use of FMF-purchased equipment and the performance of IMET-trained officers. Limited joint operations with the Costa Rican Coast Guard enabled the U.S. Coast Guard to observe the same. In operations coordinated with the Drug Enforcement Agency and the Joint Inter-Agency Task Force South, the Costa Rican Coast Guard has improved its performance in maritime interdictions.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Budgeting and programming choices target U.S. priorities. Through monitoring and evaluation process, as deficiencies or shortfalls (training/equipping) are identified, FMF/IMET programs are modified to better achieve U.S. goals. Over the past 18 months, the Costa Rican government has made significant investments in air and maritime assets, so FMF support is focusing on proper maintenance, safety, and utilization of assets to ensure that Costa Rican forces can launch successful, efficient, and timely operations. For example, based on the Mission's assessments of the Coast Guard's maintenance programs, the U.S. Mission added an INCLE-funded maritime advisor to its team to build the local capacity that ensures FMF contributions are well-utilized and maintained.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: IMET and FMF resources will continue to target securing Costa Rica's borders and strengthening Costa Rica's air and maritime interdiction capabilities. While Costa Rica has begun to make significant investments in its fleets, Air Wing and Coast Guard forces are still overtaxed by increasing flows of narcotics. One highlight of U.S. security assistance to Costa Rica is an IMET-funded program, which funds the Captains Career Course and Intermediate Level Education course at the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation (WHINSEC). Past performance has shown that WHINSEC can greatly enhance the effectiveness of Costa Rican officials. U.S. assistance will continue to strengthen the U.S. relationship with Costa Rican security forces and collaborate on mutual security goals by sending these students to WHINSEC.

Cuba

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance will support civil society initiatives that promote democracy, human rights and fundamental freedoms, particularly freedom of expression. Programs will provide humanitarian assistance to victims of political repression and their families, strengthen independent Cuban civil society, and promote the flow of uncensored information to, from, and within the island.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	20,000	*	15,000	-5,000
Economic Support Fund	20,000	*	15,000	-5,000

Economic Support Fund

Democracy Programs: Cuba remains one of the most politically repressed countries in the world. The Cuban government limits civil and political rights, such as the right to assemble, freedom of expression, as well as labor rights. It also refuses to recognize nongovernmental organizations and maintains a state monopoly over mass media.

The promotion of democratic principles and human rights remains the core goal of U.S. assistance, and there is an effort to manage programs more transparently, focus efforts on the island, and to widen the scope of the civic groups receiving support.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will work with independent elements of Cuban civil society to increase the capacity for community involvement, build networking among civil society organizations, and build the leadership skills of a future generation of civil society leaders.
- U.S.-funded programs will facilitate information sharing into and out of Cuba, as well as among civil society groups on the island, including through the use of new technology.
- U.S. assistance will support Cuban-led efforts to document human rights violations, and will provide humanitarian assistance to victims of political repression and their families.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The Cuba program included several program evaluations and assessments in FY 2012.

Conducting performance monitoring and evaluation on the Cuba program presents unique challenges. Traditional monitoring and evaluation mechanisms cannot be relied upon due to the difficulty associated with U.S. Government staff to travel to the island. Thus, the program works closely with implementing partners to ensure accurate and complete reporting of project activities; identify ways to consolidate information obtained from different sources about the services delivered by grantees and contractors; and to measure outputs and program impact through alternative means.

The U.S. Government Accountability Office concluded an extensive evaluation of the entire U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) Cuba Program in January 2013. The evaluation contained zero recommendations for USAID, which is in stark contrast to the 2006 and 2008 reports which included eight recommendations.

In FY 2012, USAID and the Department of State worked closely with grantees and contractors to ensure performance management is incorporated in the program design and program implementation stages. During the lifetime of programs, implementing agencies work closely with implementing organizations to ensure outputs and outcomes are measured and on target to be achieved. Additionally, USAID and the Department of State conduct joint internal quarterly program reviews to discuss challenges and successes and ensure programs are on track to meet goals and objectives.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Department of State and USAID worked jointly throughout FY 2012 to identify the most successful programming areas to date, as well as topics for future year programming most likely to achieve impact in Cuba. In particular, supporting freedom of information and enhanced communication among Cuban civil society actors have been identified as priority activities for current and future-year assistance funds.

Moving forward, the Cuba program will continue to include multiple implementing bureaus from the Department of State and USAID, which offer complementary strengths to ensure a well-managed program focused on outcome-based achievement.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: FY 2014 resources will be used to support activities that have demonstrated greatest success and impact. In response to increasingly vibrant and vocal civil society groups on the island, U.S. assistance would be used to support Cuba's nascent civil society while enhancing information sharing opportunities through the use of technology and new media.

Dominican Republic

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

A secure and stable Dominican Republic is important to the advancement of U.S. interests in the Caribbean. U.S. assistance is aligned with priorities established in the Dominican National Development Strategy, and directly supports the U.S. foreign policy priority of building the Dominican Republic's effectiveness as a regional partner. Security challenges, impacts of climate change, weak institutions, endemic corruption, inadequate public health services, poor education, and a lack of job opportunities threaten the consolidation of development progress. The U.S. Government collaborates with Dominican authorities to address these issues while working with local and international partners to strengthen institutional and technical capacity. Specifically, FY 2014 foreign assistance aims to improve security and the rule of law; increase transparency; build resilience to the effects of climate change; and improve access to quality prevention, care and treatment services for HIV/AIDS. Furthermore, programs to advance security and citizen safety through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative will complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	23,129	*	23,239	110
Development Assistance	12,300	*	9,830	-2,470
Global Health Programs - State	3,232	*	6,894	3,662
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,768	*	5,750	-1,018
International Military Education and Training	829	*	765	-64

Development Assistance

Democracy and Governance: As described under the Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development, effective institutions will allow countries to accelerate their own development. U.S. assistance will strengthen Dominican justice institutions' capacity to implement the Criminal Procedures Code, prosecute crimes more effectively, reduce corruption, and make justice services more timely, responsive and accessible. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will work with the Government of the Dominican Republic (GODR) and local civil society organizations to strengthen public oversight of key government services, with a particular emphasis on transparent and accountable financing. USAID will also focus on protection of at-risk youth, and strengthening the capacity of targeted social and criminal justice institutions to protect human rights and prevent and respond to crime, particularly community violence and gender-based violence.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will expand community-based justice services for residents of marginalized, crime-ridden communities.
- FY 2014 funds will strengthen the institutional capacity of the Dominican Office of the Attorney General and national prosecutors to manage criminal caseloads transparently and efficiently, and to coordinate investigations effectively with key criminal justice institutions.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen the institutional capacity of targeted government ministries to deliver key public services transparently and equitably, including budgeting, procurement, health, and justice.

- FY 2014 funding will support the design of a new project to specifically address gender-based violence (GBV), as well as strengthen the capacity of justice institutions to respond to GBV cases.

Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations: More than 40 percent of the Dominican population is poor and/or vulnerable, including persons with disabilities; at-risk youth; victims of GBV; female heads of household; ethnic minorities; lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans-gender people; and other socially excluded groups.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will design a new program to assist vulnerable populations to access quality public services, such as education, health, and justice.

Economic Growth: Climate change exacerbates existing social, economic, political and environmental vulnerabilities. Small island developing nations, like the Dominican Republic, are even more at risk due to the threat of more frequent tropical storms, droughts, floods, landslides, and rising sea levels, which all cause significant damage to infrastructure and could erode the ability of the public sector to provide services. Particular climate risks affecting the Dominican Republic include permanent inundation of land, aquifer salinization, reduction of water supply, degradation of water quality, and damage to cities and towns from increasingly strong storm surges. U.S. assistance will strengthen the Dominican Republic's ability to respond to the impacts of climate change and increase resiliency of its most vulnerable populations.

Key Intervention:

- As part of the U.S. Global Climate Change Initiative, USAID will promote the adoption of risk reduction measures by central and local governments, as well as improve access to and integration of climate change information into national policies, urban planning, and private sector development. All new activities will be designed based on findings and recommendations from a climate change vulnerability analysis that will be completed in FY 2013, as well as evaluations of the economic growth portfolio from FY 2012 and 2013.

Global Health Programs

In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, the Dominican Republic will receive \$12.6 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Assistance provided through the Global Health Programs accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. While the GODR has shown commitment to combating HIV/AIDS and other health challenges, some populations in the Dominican Republic remain highly vulnerable to HIV, subject to discrimination, and lack financial protection against illness and healthcare costs. To ensure a healthier, more productive society, a U.S. foreign assistance goal is to achieve an AIDS-free generation in the Dominican Republic.

State Programs

Key Interventions:

- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention will continue to work with the Dominican Ministry of Health to strengthen epidemiological and laboratory systems.
- The U.S. Department of Defense will continue to work with the Dominican Armed Forces on HIV prevention, treatment and care.

- The Peace Corps will continue to work on community-based interventions focusing on HIV prevention, orphans, and vulnerable children.

USAID Programs

Key interventions:

- USAID will provide grants and technical assistance to nongovernmental organizations that work with key populations to reduce their vulnerability to HIV infection, including the prevention of mother-to-child transmission, and counseling and testing services.
- USAID will provide technical assistance to the Dominican Ministry of Health to strengthen its systems, especially in procurement/logistics, information, human resources, and monitoring and evaluation.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET) courses and training events 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 forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. U.S. assistance will continue to aid the Dominican Republic defense force's efforts to improve maritime and border security; define proper roles for the military; interdict illegal migrants; fight illicit drug operations; and coordinate natural disaster responses.

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support courses such as professional military education at the basic-, mid-, and senior-levels, as well as technical training courses. Courses will support Dominican capability to address shared regional security issues including counternarcotics trafficking, counterterrorism, transparency, civilian control of the military, and interoperability. Human rights will remain a crosscutting theme in all U.S.-sponsored training courses.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID conducted seven evaluations in FY 2012 and FY 2013 to evaluate programmatic and financial performance. These included evaluations of programs in basic education, biodiversity, maternal and child health, and economic growth, as well as a Young Political Party Leaders project. USAID's Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) for FY 2014-2018 will include a plan for completing future performance and impact evaluations to determine progress toward achieving U.S. Development Objectives. In addition to evaluations, USAID conducted a country-level gender analysis, which included a focus on GBV. USAID is incorporating additional gender-focused indicators and other monitoring efforts into projects and internal results reviews, as well as addressing gender in future project and program evaluations.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The evaluations helped the Mission determine which programs or program components have contributed to the achievement of objectives and intended results. As the mission phases out of its current strategy, evaluation results provided useful information in identifying sectors and programs where U.S. assistance is no longer necessary, based on performance and potential for sustainability. For example, a mid-term evaluation of the maternal and child health project helped USAID and the GODR develop a clear plan for the transition of program management to the GODR. Recommendations from a democracy, human rights, and

governance assessment helped focus USAID programming in rule of law and good governance. Additionally, the gender analysis assisted USAID in determining the most effective way to generate development results under the new CDCS by targeting opportunities to increase gender equality and women's empowerment.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: USAID's success in developing replicable models under Maternal and Child Health and Basic Education programming has resulted in the GODR decision to scale up these programs with its own resources. As a result, USAID will transition away from these sectors and concentrate U.S. foreign assistance to effect lasting change in other priority sectors as outlined in the FY 2014 request.

Ecuador

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance in Ecuador is designed to strengthen democratic participation, disrupt illegal activities, conserve biodiversity, and address climate change. The United States will work with the Government of Ecuador (GOE) and broader civil society to advance the long-term objectives of stability, strengthened democratic institutions and civil society, and environmental protection. Strong counternarcotics and security cooperation with Ecuador are the U.S. national security interests, particularly as these efforts help support our counternarcotics work with Colombia.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	22,869	*	11,810	-11,059
Development Assistance	16,420	*	11,000	-5,420
Foreign Military Financing	450	*	450	-
International Military Education and Training	281	*	360	79
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,500	*	-	-4,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	*	-	-200
P.L. 480 Title II	1,018	*	-	-1,018

Development Assistance

Democracy Programs: Local governments have demonstrated a real interest in increasing citizen participation. U.S. assistance will support both national and local entities to enhance public participation in decision-making, particularly in regards to the management of Ecuador's natural resources. Efforts will include improving the capacity of local organizations to engage the government constructively, mobilize citizen participation, and advocate on behalf of vulnerable populations.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$1.5 million will be used to promote activities that bring local government and citizens together to increase citizen participation and oversight, improve local government's ability to deliver quality services, and manage environmental resources.
- Approximately \$1.5 million will go to strengthen civil society organization (CSO) capacity to advocate and engage citizens in a manner that fosters constructive engagement and promotes government accountability. The focus will be both local and national and will target CSOs promoting vulnerable groups, the environment, economic development, and core democracy and government issues.

Environment Program: Ecuador's economy and cultural heritage benefit from its outstanding natural resource base; however, many of the activities fueling Ecuador's economic growth also threaten its biodiversity. The challenge for Ecuador is to find a development path that ensures sustainable use and conservation of the resources that fuel its economy and are part of its social and cultural fabric.

U.S. assistance will integrate environmental and economic approaches to enhance the well being of

human and ecological communities. To ensure sustainability, significant work will be done through local institutions.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$4.0 million will support implementation of conservation laws, policies, and processes, while supporting government entities and the private sector to develop new, innovative conservation mechanisms. These efforts will help local communities and landholders maintain existing conservation mechanisms and access new ones.
- Approximately \$2.0 million will support increased participation of all stakeholders – including communities, local and provincial authorities, donors, and the private sector – in decision-making processes that impact priority landscapes. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will also assist in the generation of knowledge needed for stakeholders to make informed decisions on the best use of natural resources.
- Approximately \$2.0 million will support collaboration with private companies to promote sustainable livelihoods for communities living in priority landscapes, promoting, for example, the production of organic crops. Working with the public and private sector, USAID will develop innovative financial mechanisms that are incentives to support biodiversity conservation and to address climate change, such as water funds and carbon mechanisms.

Foreign Military Financing

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) funding builds the capability of the Ecuadoran military to protect its land and maritime borders from transnational threats, including illicit trafficking and transnational crime. Additionally, U.S. assistance will enhance and bolster Ecuador's efforts to control its national territory. Support will include equipment such as spare and repair parts and technical support for aircraft, as well as tactical vehicles for use in the northern border region. FMF may also fund training to support the foreign military sales system and technical courses such as maintenance and sustainment, logistics, management, as well as operations.

Key Intervention:

- FMF funding will support Ecuador's ability to protect its border through the provision of equipment and training.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET) courses and training events 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. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. IMET assistance will provide opportunities for professional development, technical training, and resource management education to military officers and enlisted members. IMET is essential for Ecuadorian force development, modernization, professionalization, standardization, and interoperability with U.S. forces. Targeted training and education strengthen the Ecuadorian military's ability to control its national territory and maritime domain to deny transnational threats and counternarcotics operations freedom of movement and areas to train and organize. IMET will also support regional security efforts and combat the trafficking of weapons, goods, and people. Basic-, mid-, and senior-level Professional Military Education will reinforce the principles of a civilian-controlled military, a respect for human rights, and effective management of government resources.

Key Intervention:

- IMET funding will support professional military education, management and technical training to bolster Ecuador's ability to protect its national territory and maritime borders.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2012, USAID conducted a performance evaluation of Northern Border Region (NBR) projects that provided potable water systems, sewage and sanitation systems, solid waste management, irrigation systems, bridges, and roads from FY 2001 through FY 2011. USAID is planning to conduct evaluations of the Forests and Coasts project and the Quito Water Fund project in FY 2013 to provide lessons learned for the development of new environmental projects.

The U.S. Southern Command Inspector General reviewed Ecuador programming in December 2012 and gave the IMET sub-section an "Excellent" rating assessment. As part of program monitoring, Post's IMET International Training Manager maintains a "Post-Training Tracker" to confirm that Ecuadorian students returning from IMET-funded professional and/or technical training in the United States receive an appropriate billet. This helps ensure that students exercise their newly developed skills and maximize the value of their U.S.-funded training.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The NBR evaluation examined the sustainability of USAID investments and programs over the past ten years in order to inform future programming in Ecuador. The evaluation provided insights on lessons learned in working with local governments, conflict resolution, and social and productive infrastructure work.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Program reviews and evaluation findings will contribute to FY 2014 programming, which is under final design. USAID will utilize performance and evaluation information to develop financial and management approaches that will help efficiently and sustainably use and conserve the country's forests and landscapes while increasing the prosperity of Ecuador's people.

El Salvador

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

El Salvador has experienced two decades of significant social and economic advances and has been a strong, durable partner on security and defense issues. However, endemic crime and impunity threaten the country’s progress by undermining the legitimacy of state institutions and impeding economic growth. El Salvador is one of four countries worldwide selected to participate in the Partnership for Growth (PfG). The joint United States-El Salvador analysis identified crime and insecurity and low productivity in the tradables sector as the two most critical constraints to growth in El Salvador. The Government of El Salvador (GOES) and the U.S. Government subsequently identified 20 goals in a five-year (2011-2015) Joint Country Action Plan (JCAP) to work in partnership with local organizations and other donors. The U.S. Government further supports PfG through public-private alliances to leverage funds for market-driven social and economic development projects. U.S. agencies are aligned to support the JCAP and ensure a whole-of-government effort. Furthermore, programs to improve regional security and reduce gang violence through the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) will complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	29,183	*	41,800	12,617
Development Assistance	23,904	*	39,000	15,096
Economic Support Fund	2,000	*	-	-2,000
Foreign Military Financing	1,250	*	1,800	550
International Military Education and Training	1,029	*	1,000	-29
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	*	-	-1,000

Development Assistance

Democracy and Citizen Security: Elevated levels of violence and organized crime persist in El Salvador and obstruct social development and economic growth. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will work with a new administration, to be selected during the February 2014 presidential elections, to continue implementing PfG. Programs will strengthen the justice system and promote transparency in order to improve efficiency, effectiveness, and citizens’ confidence in governmental institutions. At the local level, assistance will target high-crime municipalities to support the GOES in the implementation of its national strategy for social violence prevention, engage the private sector to leverage resources for these efforts, and provide educational opportunities for in and out of school youth. Coordination with other donors will foster synergies and generate additional resources.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will improve the efficiency and efficacy of the justice system, particularly in the areas of criminal justice reform and judicial transparency. U.S. assistance will increase coordination between justice sector agents and key public institutions to improve management and administration capacity of justice sector institutions. USAID will also expand community policing programs to

enhance police efforts to become a more community-oriented model of operation. These activities are complemented by CARSİ programs.

- U.S. assistance will support the implementation of the GOES National Strategy for Social Violence Prevention, and improve the national policy framework for crime and violence prevention, helping to reduce violence and crime in select municipalities. Programs will also focus on expanding the municipal-led crime and violence prevention efforts that foster effective partnerships between the communities and local authorities, government institutions, observatories, civil society, and the private sector. These activities are complemented by CARSİ programs.
- U.S. assistance will support the national transparency system whereby the GOES, civil society organizations, and private business work on specific anti-corruption measures. Technical assistance and training will facilitate key public entities to implement anti-corruption and transparency measures in compliance with international conventions and local regulations. USAID will also work with business associations, universities, and civil society organizations to develop and implement transparency and anti-corruption measures, such as citizen observatories, integrity pacts, ethics codes, and other public-private alliances.

Economic Growth: El Salvador has a successful history of economic reform, and has preserved an open economy. It is a signatory of the Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement. Despite recent progress, the country's economy continues to experience low export and economic growth rates, increased poverty levels, and higher unemployment rates, especially for young, unskilled workers. USAID will continue assisting the GOES to address the economic constraints identified in the JCAP. To achieve and sustain greater broad-based economic growth, USAID investments will help improve the Salvadoran business enabling environment; support improved tax collection and expenditure transparency; increase productivity in small and medium enterprises (SME) through greater production and a more highly skilled and educated workforce; and make the country more resilient to economic and climatic impacts.

Key Interventions:

- Activities will improve tax policy and administration systems by building capacity and improving systems for public expenditure management and tax revenue, while promoting fiscal transparency, accountability, and more efficient use of public resources. U.S. assistance supports the GOES fiscal consolidation strategy, focusing on the adoption of a single Treasury Account, a medium-term expenditure framework, the unification of budget of government institutions, and better coordination between tax and customs agencies.
- U.S. assistance will support GOES efforts to expand sound economic policies, and remove bottlenecks that constrain investment and diminish economic opportunity, particularly for SMEs. Technical assistance will be provided to public institutions, business associations, and private sector organizations to improve their capacity to attract investment. Activities will help small and medium enterprises improve productivity, and develop innovative product strategies to create value-added products for export.
- Programs will assist selected municipalities to improve the local business environment to increase economic growth and create job opportunities. This goal will be achieved through strengthening municipalities' competitiveness by promoting investment and trade.
- Activities will strengthen and increase GOES institutions and local communities' capacity to build resiliency to economic and climatic impacts, through better agricultural landscapes management practices, where land degradation puts lives and property at risk. These interventions will contribute to the sustainability of economic investments and offer livelihoods alternatives to poor populations.

Education: Low education levels have persistently hampered the ability of Salvadorans to take advantage of business opportunities. U.S. assistance will continue strengthening the GOES and local institutions to

improve educational opportunities for in- and out-of-school youth in high-crime municipalities. In line with PfG security goals, activities will focus on equitable access to education at the lower secondary level and provide youth with skills that will fill the demands of the labor market. Additionally, USAID will support higher education by bolstering the Salvadoran labor market in order to alleviate the imbalance between workforce skills and private sector expectations for labor. USAID will help develop rigorous higher education in El Salvador and create stronger linkages between academia and the private sector, focusing on the JCAP priority sectors of agro-industry, manufacturing, and services.

Key Interventions:

- Basic education activities will improve student transition to lower secondary education. USAID and the Ministry of Education (MOE) will work together to strengthen and expand the MOE's Full Time Inclusive Education Approach to improve the quality of education. USAID will also work with out-of-school youth to provide learning activities designed to reintegrate them back into a formal school setting, or provide them with an equivalent primary or secondary school diploma. These activities are aimed at reducing the risk of youth joining gangs and participating in violent activities.
- U.S. assistance will support public sector entities and higher education institutions to strengthen and increase their capacity to develop training programs that ensure that education and skills of the labor supply match labor market demand. These interventions will facilitate a cumulative investment in human capital that will boost labor productivity, increase incomes, and improve living standards for Salvadorans.

Foreign Military Financing

U.S. assistance to El Salvador will enhance the military's capability to control its national territory and protect land and maritime borders against transnational threats, including illicit trafficking. Funding will also enhance the Salvadoran military's disaster response capability and interoperability. Foreign Military Financing (FMF) will support procurement, sustainment, and refurbishment of equipment such as patrol and interdiction maritime assets, maintenance and technical support for maritime and fixed and rotary wing assets, spare and repair parts, training, as well as communications equipment.

Key Intervention:

- FMF will focus on capacity-building of the El Salvador military to protect its land and maritime borders through support for maritime and land patrol support.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET) courses and training events 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 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. IMET funding to El Salvador supports professionalization of the defense force, development of leadership and management skills, technical training to improve maintenance and sustainment capacity, as well as respect for human rights, rule of law, and peacekeeping and disaster relief support. Assistance supports professional military education at the mid, senior, and non-commissioned officers, as well as training focused on civil-military relations, joint operations, counterterrorism, and resource management.

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support training to build the professionalization, management, and technical capacity of the El Salvadoran armed forces.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Although not currently active in El Salvador, the Millennium Challenge Corporation is in the process of developing a second compact with the Government of El Salvador. The second compact is expected to focus on increasing productivity in internationally traded goods and services through investments in human capital, improvements in the investment climate, and reducing transportation and logistics costs.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: As part of its performance management efforts in FY 2012, USAID conducted two midterm evaluations to inform project performance. Both evaluations, one for the Improving Access to Employment Program and one for the Transparency and Governance Program, proposed work plan recommendations for the final years of implementation and provided findings that will inform future projects. These two evaluations also met the high-quality evaluation goals for USAID Forward.

USAID also conducted a portfolio review of bilateral projects in 2012, including pipeline analysis, to determine areas of action for strategic, management, and operational issues, particularly relating to projects and programs that will shape forward planning for USAID's five-year Country Development Cooperation Strategy for El Salvador.

The U.S. Government performs periodic reviews of equipment purchased with FMF through formal end-use monitoring to assess operational status and appropriate use, and also undertakes periodic program and sector assessments. The U.S. Government also incorporates third-party data and analysis into its program reviews, including the Interagency Assessment of Cocaine Movement (IACM) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Global Study on Homicide. Continual evaluation updates are provided by the military group commanders in weekly reports to the Commander of the U.S. Southern Command (SOUTHCOM) and are reviewed during visits by senior SOUTHCOM officials. In addition, security cooperation is a critical component of the U.S. embassy's operations and subject to close scrutiny during bi-annual Inspector General inspections. These inspections highlight the degree to which the U.S. embassy's military group monitors and evaluates its activities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Improving Access to Employment Program evaluation found that the program had used a number of different partnerships rather than a single public-private partnership model. Results showed that achieving program objectives varied by the type of alliance established by the program. Recommendations pointed to a number of different partnerships that could improve project performance, including partnering with the Ministry of Tourism, the Salvadoran Institute for Professional Training, and the Labor Integration Service for the Disabled, as well as incorporating a focus on different social groups (women, disabled, at-risk youth) and concentrating on knowledge transfer during the remaining time of the program. These recommendations will be incorporated going forward.

The Transparency and Governance evaluation found that the project had significantly contributed to the placement of ethics, anti-corruption, transparency and accountability as topics on the national agenda. However, El Salvador must still work hard to reduce its levels of impunity, strengthen its institutions, and ensure the sustainability of these achievements. As a result of project monitoring and the evaluation, USAID determined that the project should now tighten its focus on consolidation of gains and institutionalization of positive changes by strategically supporting the government and civil society during the crucial final year of implementation. Stronger monitoring tools and practices will ensure that the results and lessons learned can be captured clearly and capitalized in the future.

In FY 2014, USAID will conduct the final performance evaluation for the Municipal Competitiveness program. The results of this evaluation will assess the impact of working with local partners, as well as inform decisions on future municipal level projects.

The IACM highlighted a steady increase in the flow of cocaine through Central American littoral waters and through remote parts of key Central American transit countries. This increased flow of cocaine has been accompanied by a dramatic increase in crime and violence in El Salvador, confirmed by a variety of third-party studies. In response, the U.S. Government and its Central American partners committed to take steps to improve maritime interdiction and enhance the rule of law in remote areas.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: USAID has reviewed evaluation findings, conclusions and recommendations to make programmatic decisions on project implementation and future programming as related to FY 2014 plans. For example, findings and recommendations from the Improving Access to Employment Program evaluation included a list of potential local partners for future activities. Some of these partners are now involved in the last year of implementation of the current program in FY 2013 and others may be considered in FY 2014. The monitoring data from the evaluation report identified activities that were successful which facilitated USAID decisions to continue those activities. In addition, the evaluation identified activities that had achieved their goal; as such, USAID is no longer contemplating them for future design. Monitoring data from other projects has also been analyzed and considered for FY 2014 plans, both in terms of scheduling evaluations and making programmatic adjustments. The Municipal Competitiveness evaluation is scheduled for FY 2014, based on a need identified by the Mission in FY 2012 to have more information on project accomplishments in order to better inform decisions on a future project design in the same area.

Guatemala

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Guatemala suffers from some of the lowest human development indicators in Latin America, including the highest rate of chronic malnutrition (50 percent of children under five) in the Western Hemisphere and the 12th highest income inequality in the world. Criminal violence associated with narco-trafficking groups, gangs, and other organized crime has risen significantly and represents a serious threat to stability. Guatemala is also exceptionally vulnerable to natural disasters, a characteristic exacerbated by the impacts of climate change. To address these and other development challenges, the U.S. Government (USG) provides assistance to Guatemala under five initiatives to increase security and justice for citizens; improve food security and reduce chronic malnutrition; provide access to health services; promote better educational outcomes; and ensure management of natural resources to mitigate the impacts of global climate change. The USG focuses its integrated programming on the Western Highlands, the region of Guatemala with the highest levels of poverty, chronic malnutrition, and maternal mortality. Furthermore, programs to improve regional security and reduce gang violence through the Central America Regional Security Initiative will complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	84,474	*	73,960	-10,514
Development Assistance	46,325	*	57,500	11,175
Foreign Military Financing	500	*	1,740	1,240
Global Health Programs - USAID	17,600	*	14,000	-3,600
International Military Education and Training	840	*	720	-120
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,000	*	-	-5,000
P.L. 480 Title II	14,209	*	-	-14,209

Development Assistance

Greater Security and Justice for Citizens: Guatemala's long history of inequality and a small group of elites dominating politics left a legacy of weak and unaccountable public institutions that are unable to provide effective security and justice, resulting in high rates of impunity. Recent surveys found that over 60 percent of Guatemalans believe that insecurity is the most significant problem facing the country. Development Assistance (DA) funds will improve the effectiveness and efficiency of security and justice sector institutions and address both the causes and daily impacts of crime and violence in target geographic areas.

Key Interventions:

- DA-funded activities will strengthen security and justice reform, including service delivery; improve management and coordination among key stakeholders; assist in the prosecution and adjudication of crime; and support violence prevention programs. Violence prevention activities will strengthen community resilience to chronic violence, institutionalizing violence prevention approaches, build trust and collaborative relationships between local police and target communities, and increase

citizens' involvement in public engagement and community service. The United States plans to spend approximately \$12.0 million to support these efforts.

- Approximately \$8.0 million will strengthen transparency and accountability mechanisms to improve citizen security; strengthen the legal framework and government capacity to pursue corruption and facilitate collaboration across institutional lines; improve government capacity to comply with the Public Access to Information Law; and support civil society mechanisms for social accountability and citizen participation.

Improved Levels of Economic Growth and Social Development in the Western Highlands: Improved economic growth and social development are essential to a stable democracy and are the basis of a secure and prosperous society. Parallel improvements in the income, health and nutrition, and education of Guatemala's rural poor will foster the sustainable rural development necessary for social and economic equity. As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will provide \$13.0 million to support the efforts of the Government of Guatemala (GOG) to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger, improve nutrition and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. USAID assistance will also support improved literacy at the primary level, as well as access to education for out-of-school youth. DA will be implemented in close coordination with Global Health Programs (GHP) and other programs to maximize the integration and effectiveness of U.S. Government programming to reduce chronic malnutrition. Throughout all programs, USAID assistance will promote gender equity and engage women and men in improving agricultural production, diversifying dietary intake, increasing education quality, and engaging with local governments to improve access to services.

Key Interventions:

- Feed the Future (FTF): FTF funding of \$13.0 million will support efforts to work with the Guatemalan government in the Western Highlands to implement an integrated set of market-led agriculture (horticulture and coffee production), food security, and local governance interventions to increase rural incomes. In coordination with activities under the Global Health Initiative (GHI), FTF interventions will contribute to reducing chronic malnutrition in the Western Highlands.
- U.S. assistance of \$0.4 million will support the impact evaluation for Guatemala's Zero Hunger Pact and to address key monitoring and evaluation issues related to food security, such as baseline data collection and analysis.
- U.S. assistance of \$5.9 million in basic education funds will foster pertinent learning environments by providing relevant opportunities to learn through improved reading instruction and delivery systems; training of teachers, supervisors and school administrators; textbook and school material policy implementation; enforcement of education standards; and strengthened demand for quality education services.
- FY 2014 funding will provide \$3.2 million to promote education alternatives for out-of-school youth through non-traditional (flexible) secondary education models and primary completion programs for out-of-school and over-aged children and youth (up to 15 years of age), local workforce development, and provision of workforce readiness and life skills.

Improved Management of Natural Resources to Mitigate Impacts of Global Climate Change: Habitat loss and degradation, over-exploitation of natural resources, environmental contamination, and weak environmental governance threaten Guatemala's natural resources. Annual deforestation for the last 10 years has been as high as 73,000 hectares, a significant source of greenhouse gas emissions. USAID will implement market-driven conservation strategies, reduce vulnerability to climate change, and strengthen environmental governance. Interventions will be focused in the Maya Biosphere Reserve, the departments of Alta Verapaz and Baja Verapaz, and Sierra de las Minas, as well as the five departments

of the Western Highlands, in coordination with FTF and the GHI. Proposed activities will support a lower carbon emissions development pathway for Guatemala.

Key Interventions:

- The request will promote sustainable, legal harvest and certification of timber and non-timber forest products and identify markets for those products; promote public use planning and sustainable tourism practices near protected areas; identify and implement payment for environmental services mechanisms; strengthen biological monitoring systems; and prevent and control forest fires in high priority areas.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen administrative and business capacity of local organizations, including the promotion of female leadership and participation.
- U.S.-funded programs will support the development and implementation of national and sub-national Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Plus strategies, including strengthening the policy and legal framework, and establishing carbon inventories and national accounting systems.
- U.S. assistance will provide training and capacity development to build resilience to climate change impacts through introduction of agricultural adaptation techniques, development and implementation of early warning systems, and strengthened municipal government capacity.
- The request will strengthen the capacity of the GOG, including security and justice sector institutions, to enforce environmental laws and regulations.

Foreign Military Financing

U.S. assistance will improve the Guatemalan military's ability to address transnational crime effectively and secure its borders. The United States will assist Guatemala in its efforts to combat illicit air and maritime traffic by maintaining existing aircraft and boats to conduct counterdrug activities. These assets will also be used to provide regional humanitarian assistance. Foreign Military Financing (FMF) will also enhance Guatemala's capability to respond to regional disasters and to participate in international peacekeeping operations.

Key Intervention:

- FMF funding of \$0.6 million will support maritime and border security efforts against transnational threats and bolster Guatemala's ability to support humanitarian assistance operations.

Global Health Programs

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the GHI to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

Improved Levels of Economic Growth and Social Development in the Western Highlands: Improved economic growth and social development are essential to a stable democracy and are the basis of a secure and prosperous society. Parallel improvements in the income, health and nutrition, and education of Guatemala's rural poor will foster the sustainable rural development necessary for social and economic equity. Assistance provided through the GHP account will support the goals and principles of the GHI to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. Specifically, in FY 2014, USAID will work to improve basic health indicators by increasing access to health services, improving the quality of health services, and fostering the adoption of improved health practices, thereby creating demand for better services. Through GHI programming, USAID seeks to reduce high rates of maternal mortality and decrease the unmet need for family planning and reproductive health services in the Western Highlands. GHP assistance will be implemented in close

coordination with DA and development food aid program funding to maximize the integration and effectiveness of USG programming to reduce chronic malnutrition.

Key Interventions:

- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): U.S. assistance of \$1.0 million will expand the adoption of improved health practices, including training, education, and dissemination of information to encourage the adoption of healthy behaviors. MCH funding of \$1.3 million will increase the availability of sustainable and culturally adapted health care and nutrition services, including technical assistance to the Ministry of Health (MOH) to achieve increased and more equitable and efficient allocation and prioritization of resources. MCH assistance of \$1.7 million will improve the quality of sustainable health care and nutrition services, including technical assistance to strengthen the MOH's technical, administrative, logistics, and financial systems, and technical assistance to local governments to ensure the supply of safe water to communities.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): USAID will provide \$4.6 million to improve the policy environment for increased funding and delivery of FP/RH services; strengthen the capacity of civil society groups to advocate for the Guatemalan government's compliance with legal mandates; support involvement of national and local governments in resource allocation; improve public and private sector capacity to deliver quality FP/RH services; and increase access to community-based services among indigenous and rural populations. U.S. assistance will provide \$1.8 million to continue working with Guatemala on demand creation efforts, such as education, information, and behavior change activities.
- Nutrition: U.S. assistance of \$1.1 million will expand the adoption of improved health practices, including training, education, and dissemination of information to encourage the adoption of healthy behaviors. Nutrition funds of \$1.5 million will increase the availability of sustainable and culturally adapted health care and nutrition services, including technical assistance to the MOH to achieve increased and more equitable and efficient allocation and prioritization of resources. U.S. assistance of \$0.1 million will improve the quality of sustainable health care and nutrition services including technical assistance to strengthen the MOH's technical, administrative, logistics, and financial systems, and technical assistance to local governments to ensure the supply of safe water to communities.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET) courses and training events 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. 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. In FY 2014 IMET assistance will support efforts to reform the Guatemalan military into a professional, modern force that respects civilian control of the military and human rights, and enforces military justice. The USG will also provide technical training to better maintain scarce resources and tactical training to more effectively address transnational organized crime.

Key Intervention:

- FY 2014 IMET funds will support courses such as professional military education at the basic-, mid-, and senior-levels; expanded IMET courses in respect for human rights, the rule of law, and civil-military relations; and technical courses such as helicopter repair and aircraft repair and maintenance.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID conducted six major program evaluations and three assessments in FY 2012, as well as multiple additional studies and analyses to measure program performance, adjust programs where needed, and inform future activities.

The six performance evaluations included an evaluation of elections assistance provided during the 2011 Guatemalan presidential and local elections; a mid-term evaluation of two land conflict and horticultural value chain activities; a final evaluation of two FTF activities and two environment activities; a final evaluation of USAID's Project Against Violence and Impunity (PAVI); and two final evaluations of P. L. 480 Title II multi-year development food aid programs. The three assessments conducted in FY 2012 comprised a mid-term assessment of education reform efforts and two assessments of alliances with the Guatemalan private sector under USAID's Multi-Sector Alliances Program.

Finally, the mission-wide gender assessment on all major activities was updated in FY 2012. The USAID is planning baseline activities for three large program evaluations in FY 2013, one final performance evaluation, as well as other minor studies.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: While all evaluations and assessments were used in planning decisions, there are several specific evaluation findings that had significant effects on future program direction.

The evaluation of 2011 elections assistance is informing work with the same implementing partners for the 2015 elections. For example, earlier planning and outreach for national observation networks is needed due to the high dropout rates of election monitors on the day of the 2011 elections. In addition, the evaluation encouraged the implementing partner to budget by results and provide clear results frameworks for activities that cover a wide range of issues under the current program.

The P.L. 480 Title II final evaluations demonstrated the significant success in reducing chronic malnutrition through focused behavior-change work coupled with food rations for the extremely poor. These findings informed the design of new development food aid programs, as well as two new rural value chain activities.

Final evaluations for FTF and other rural value chain activities reported high-level achievements in program sustainability, capacity building, and inclusion of gender disparities in programming. USAID is implementing relevant recommendations in its new rural value chains activities. For example, new activities are required to work in handicraft value chains because they were shown to be a strong creator of women's employment and income generation. More robust baseline measurements for new activities are also a result of evaluation recommendations.

The evaluation of PAVI recommended support for specific legal reforms in one follow-on activity and the development of activities to increase collaboration between communities and police, thus reaffirming the importance of U.S. Government community-based policing activities already underway through the Violence Prevention Project.

The results of the gender analysis, including the potential project responses, are reflected throughout recently developed project appraisal documents. The programmatic recommendations were shared with implementing partners in order to implement interventions that will help close gender gaps in ongoing activities.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: USAID’s new project design process has identified very clear priorities and goals for USAID’s work by sector in FY 2014. Discussions with implementing partners as well as evaluations of completed and ongoing implementing mechanisms highlighted the need for additional work to improve household dietary diversity through behavior change communications in order to make gains in the reduction of chronic malnutrition. Inclusion of these activities with specialized partners in income-generation activities is now a requirement for recently signed mechanisms that will receive FY 2014 funding. In addition, the gender considerations noted in the gender analysis and the final evaluation of the two FTF activities will continue to be incorporated in the new value chains activities that will receive funding in FY 2014.

CDCS Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Request
TOTAL	71,500
Greater security and justice for citizens	20,205
Development Assistance	20,205
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	12,270
2.2 Good Governance	7,935
of which Objective 6:	1,875
6.1 Program Design and Learning	375
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,500
Improved levels of economic growth and social development in the Western Highlands	42,795
Development Assistance	28,795
3.2 Education	9,000
4.5 Agriculture	13,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,795
of which Objective 6:	2,520
6.1 Program Design and Learning	420
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,100
Global Health Programs - USAID	14,000
3.1 Health	14,000
of which Objective 6:	1,425
6.1 Program Design and Learning	250
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,175
Improved management of natural resources to mitigate impacts of global climate change	8,500
Development Assistance	8,500
4.8 Environment	8,500
of which Objective 6:	700
6.1 Program Design and Learning	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	600

Guyana

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Guyana focuses on the U.S. foreign policy priorities of improving peace and security and mitigating the impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Furthermore, programs to advance security and citizen safety through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative will complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance. Guyana’s economic growth has been steady, and the political environment has been improving with the help of U.S. assistance. However, challenges to Guyana’s continued development persist, including weak infrastructure, rising crime, poor security, drug trafficking, continued out-migration, and the high prevalence of HIV/AIDS.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	10,864	*	6,245	-4,619
Global Health Programs - State	10,525	*	5,945	-4,580
International Military Education and Training	339	*	300	-39

Global Health Programs

Assistance provided through the Global Health Programs accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. In linkage with the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Guyana will receive \$5.9 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and to support orphans and vulnerable children. Guyana has made significant strides in addressing and monitoring its HIV epidemic, with substantial assistance from PEPFAR. While general population prevalence is low, a concentrated HIV epidemic exists among high-risk populations. In FY 2014, U.S. assistance will focus on prevention activities for key populations; increasing use of high quality data for decision making; and ensuring an efficient supply chain system.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support implementation and refinement of the five-year transition strategy, which will transfer effective, critical PEPFAR activities, including treatment services, to the Government of Guyana, the private sector, and other donors.
- U.S.-funded programs will continue to support quality care services for people living with HIV/AIDS and orphans and vulnerable children. This includes community-level psychosocial and mental health support services to effectively address issues like stigma, depression, and substance abuse. Technical assistance will focus on improving bi-directional referrals between facility and community-based HIV care, support and treatment.
- To improve the uptake of pediatric services, PEPFAR will support both the integration of HIV-exposed infants’ pediatric care into the Government of Guyana’s broader maternal and child health services, and the establishment of a monitoring and evaluation system for the case tracking of HIV-positive pregnant women and their infants.
- In the area of governance/systems, U.S. assistance will focus on building the capacity of local partners to deliver services and continuing support for the Materials Management Unit to strengthen

its in-house capacity and systems. This support will improve the management, planning, procurement and distribution of all pharmaceuticals in Guyana.

International Military Education and Training

U.S. assistance to Guyana focuses on enhancing the capability of Guyana's military to secure its national territory, including maritime borders; effectively fight local and regional terrorism; combat criminal activity; and interact with U.S. military forces to respond to natural disasters or other crises.

Furthermore, programs to advance security and citizen safety through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative will complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

International Military Education and Training (IMET) courses and training events 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 forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. IMET will support courses such as professional military education at the basic-, mid-, and senior-levels; defense resource management; promotion of civil-military relations; and build the technical capacity of Guyana's military. Assistance will support maritime and riverine domain awareness, interdiction capabilities, and allow for increased cooperation between the Guyana Defense Force and the United States in anti-trafficking efforts.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$0.3 million will support professional development and technical capacity-building.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: With FY 2014 resources, U.S. assistance is focused on ensuring a country-led approach in developing systems that can sustain the national response to HIV beyond PEPFAR assistance. The overall aim is to work with the Government of Guyana through a limited technical collaboration model that fosters country ownership and ensures sustainability.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: With FY 2014 resources, U.S. assistance is focused on ensuring a country-led approach in developing systems that can sustain the national response to HIV beyond PEPFAR assistance. The overall aim is to work with the Guyanese Government through a limited technical collaboration model that fosters country ownership and ensures sustainability.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: With FY 2014 resources, U.S. assistance is focused on ensuring a country-led approach in developing systems that can sustain the national response to HIV beyond PEPFAR assistance. The overall aim is to work with the Government of Guayana through a limited technical collaboration model that fosters country ownership and ensures sustainability.

Haiti

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Haiti is a key foreign policy priority for the United States. Since the March 2011 election of President Martelly, Haiti has experienced a period of relative stability as well as modest economic and social improvements that will foster long-term, sustainable development. Overall, the Government of Haiti (GOH)—despite the challenges of rebuilding from the disastrous 2010 earthquake and more recent natural disasters—has taken steps to improve the business climate, attract investments, and create jobs. Recent nutrition and childhood vaccination indicators also showed significant progress. In the judicial sector, Haiti, for the first time in history, established a Superior Judicial Council with constitutional responsibility for overseeing the judicial branch of government.

Despite positive developments, Haiti’s estimated per capita Gross Domestic Product remains low at \$725, over half the population is living on less than one dollar a day, and 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. Through the Post-Earthquake U.S. Government Strategy, the United States supports Haiti’s efforts under four strategic pillars: Infrastructure and Energy; Food and Economic Security; Health and Other Basic Services; and Governance and Rule of Law in three geographic corridors: the greater Port-au-Prince area, the corridor between Port-au-Prince and St. Marc, and the North around Cap Haïtien from Limbe to Ouanaminthe. U.S. assistance helps the GOH develop transparent and accountable institutions; provide energy, shelter and other productive infrastructure especially for vulnerable groups; increase access to public services in health and education; and, as part of the President’s food security initiative, Feed the Future, implement a country-led, comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth. U.S. Government programs also emphasize country leadership and ownership as well as strengthening local institutions to help Haiti further chart its own development and promote sustainability.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	351,829	*	300,916	-50,913
Economic Support Fund	148,281	*	139,000	-9,281
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	1,600	1,600
Global Health Programs - State	141,240	*	122,896	-18,344
Global Health Programs - USAID	25,000	*	25,200	200
International Military Education and Training	224	*	220	-4
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	19,420	*	12,000	-7,420
P.L. 480 Title II	17,664	*	-	-17,664

Economic Support Fund

Infrastructure and Energy: In FY 2014, U.S. assistance in housing, energy, and ports will continue to support the development of social and economic infrastructure, while catalyzing new private investment and supporting economic growth. U.S. investments will expand electricity-generating capacity,

including renewable sources. Resources will support the facilitation of water and sanitation systems in targeted housing sites and strengthen port sector development.

Key Interventions:

- Energy: The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will use \$18.2 million in FY 2014 funds to continue supporting infrastructure development, increasing renewable energy generation capacity, and expanding rural electricity distribution.
- Shelter: U.S. assistance of \$4.3 million will be used to facilitate the development of new permanent housing sites in the Cap Haitien and St. Marc development corridors and ensure that they have access to modern water and sanitation systems.
- Ports: Approximately \$1.0 million will support administrative oversight to advance efforts to develop a port in Northern Haiti.

Food and Economic Security: U.S. assistance will continue to address long-term objectives of food and economic security, as both continue to be critical issues for many Haitians. Agricultural development is central to Haiti's long-term efforts to grow its economy, reduce poverty and hunger, and promote a healthy population. 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 GOH to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development and developing strategic public-private partnerships. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad-based economic growth through a value chain approach to agricultural development. Activities will be carried out in focused geographic corridors to mitigate the impact of natural disasters, foster environmentally sustainable agriculture, increase agricultural productivity and farm incomes, and respond to the needs of the most food-insecure populations of Haiti.

Greater economic security for Haiti will come from a growing and diverse economy that can attract investment and create jobs. However, with an unemployment rate estimated as high as 40 percent, sustained economic growth is necessary to bring millions out of poverty. This can be achieved through an improved business environment, greater access to markets, a workforce with the skills necessary to support key growth sectors, and greater access to finance.

Key Interventions:

- In support of the FTF initiative, USAID will provide \$28.0 million to assist the GOH towards increased rural incomes, improved livelihoods and opportunities, and strengthened government capacity to reduce food insecurity. USAID will work closely with the GOH to reduce food insecurity through natural resources management, improved agricultural production, reduced post-harvest loss, processing, and marketing to increase farmer incomes through increased sales. This effort will serve to reduce poverty. Moreover, the program will train and support local organizations and community groups to provide extension services.
- Environmental investments of \$14.0 million will complement the FTF program with income-generating assets, such as mango and cocoa trees that also stabilize hillsides. Other investments include vegetative cover and farm and hillside infrastructure conservation measures. USAID programs will improve soil management through support of community groups on land use and conservation.
- FY 2014 funding will complement U.S. assistance to improve productivity and market access through \$14.9 million in assistance for rehabilitation of irrigation systems, rural roads, and rural feeder roads, ensuring higher productivity and access to markets.

- As part of an interagency agreement with USAID, the U.S. Department of Agriculture will continue to develop the technical and managerial capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.
- To provide greater financial inclusion and economic opportunity, \$6.5 million of U.S. assistance will help Haitian financial institutions to improve financial sector and economic infrastructure, by facilitating greater access to cash and credit through mobile money, and developing new financial products in underserved markets such as agriculture, housing and construction.
- Increase employment through micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises. The U.S. Government will provide \$4.2 million towards a private sector capacity program that enhances competitiveness using a value chain approach and a challenge fund for innovative business plans that increase employment.
- A \$7.0 million workforce development program will complement the private sector capacity program by providing a workforce with the skills necessary to work in the selected value chains. The program will assist existing Haitian institutions with technical assistance in course design, management and operations, and material support.
- In collaboration with the U.S. Department of Treasury, U.S.-funded programs will work closely with the government on budget transparency and tax administration.

Basic Education: A poorly educated population impedes social and economic development. Approximately 35 percent of Haitian youth are illiterate, and the average Haitian child spends less than four years in school. A USAID early grade reading assessment showed that 49 percent of Haitian children entering third grade are unable to read a single word. Additionally, vulnerable children such as girls and those with disabilities face barriers to quality education. President Martelly has made free and universal education a priority of his administration and the Ministry of Education plans to increase enrollment by improving education quality and strengthening governance. In support of this, USAID's flagship education research project promotes early grade reading and will provide more than 28,000 children and 900 teachers in the three development corridors with an innovative, evidence-based reading program that meets international standards in literacy instruction and includes innovative teacher/administrator training and community literacy activities. FY 2014 resources will help scale-up these efforts to reach over one million children nationwide through collaboration among donors, civil society, and the Ministry of Education. Overall, USAID's FY 2014 budget for education programs is \$10.0 million.

Key Interventions:

- In collaboration with the GOH, U.S. assistance will implement a nationwide evidenced-based reading program, teacher and administrator training, and community support strategies.
- U.S.-funded programs will build capacity of the Ministry of Education at the national, departmental, and district level.
- FY 2014 funding will address barriers to equitable access to quality education with additional focus on girls and vulnerable children, including those with disabilities.

Democracy and Governance: A stable, democratic government that upholds the rule of law and is responsive to the needs of Haiti's citizens is necessary for economic growth and human development. USAID will continue to build upon recent programmatic successes and evident GOH political will to improve governance and expand the rule of law. USAID will direct FY 2014 resources to support accountable governance at national and local levels; promote transparent electoral processes; improve justice sector service delivery; and build capacity of Haitian civil society and government institutions to prevent and respond to human rights abuses. Most governance programming will emphasize building local capacity to sustain development progress beyond the period of assistance.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide at least \$5.5 million in support of local capacity building by helping improve laws and policies in support of decentralization, and de-concentration of services by the central government towards local governments in target communities. USAID will also help strengthen local government capacity to sustainably increase local revenues for improved service delivery.
- Through a parliamentary strengthening program, FY 2014 funding will provide \$2.5 million to improve the ability of staff and members of Parliament to better perform their constitutionally-mandated roles as legislators, as elected representatives, and as a counter-balance and oversight body of government. Programs will improve Parliament's internal processes, its law-making abilities, and its interactions with constituencies and the public.
- U.S. assistance will 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.-funded programs will assist the GOH to promote an efficient and fair judicial system by reducing pre-trial detention; promoting judicial independence; advancing penal code reform; training community leaders in alternative dispute resolution; and providing free legal aid to low-income communities. USAID intends to provide \$3.4 million in FY 2014 funds to support justice programming.
- USAID will provide \$1.0 million in FY 2014 funds to support the continued build-out of a government-wide financial management system, including adding new applications and extending capabilities to local and regional Haitian government offices.
- Working closely with other donors and the GOH, USAID will provide \$3.4 million to support credible and transparent electoral processes.

Foreign Military Financing

FMF funding helps Haiti establish control of its territorial waters and protect against threats to its national security.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$1.6 million will support maritime security capacity building and support border security activities.

Global Health Programs

State Programs

In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, Haiti will receive \$122.9 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

USAID Programs

While the 2012 Haiti Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) shows impressive gains made in improving the nutrition of women and children, access to modern contraceptives, skilled attendance at birth, and childhood vaccinations compared to the 2006 DHS, the health status in Haiti remains poor. Less than half of the population has access to basic health care, and the health sector remains fragmented. The Ministry of Health (MOH) has little visibility of health services provided, limiting its ability to provide adequate oversight that ensures healthcare resources are used effectively and efficiently.

USAID assistance provided through a variety of contracts and grants funded by the Global Health Programs account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. This assistance will improve access to and use of quality primary health care across the country by

employing interventions proven to ensure that all the elements that are needed at the local level to provide a quality package of services are in place: necessary health infrastructure; adequate financial and human resources; equipment and commodities; timely and accurate systems; and a referral network which functions effectively. Moreover, interventions will continue delivering integrated “frontline” services; strengthen the “backend” health system; repair/rebuild physical infrastructure; and ensure the whole system functions as a seamless network – at least in the U.S. Government-supported development corridors. Health systems strengthening activities will improve aid effectiveness by building the capacity of the MOH to better exercise stewardship of the health sector, reduce fragmentation of health services, improve the quality of the continuum of care, improve the allocation and use of health resources (both financial and human resources), and improve the performance of the health workforce.

Key Interventions:

- **Maternal and Child Health:** USAID will provide \$14.0 million to improve access to quality services that will better protect and promote the health of infants and young children, working in close partnership with the Ministry of Health and in collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), United Nations Children’s Fund, and other development partners. This support includes facility- and community-based interventions to increase immunization coverage (including continued support to improve coverage of newly-introduced vaccines); breastfeeding (particularly exclusive breastfeeding); newborn health and survival; appropriate infant and young child feeding practices; prevention of diarrhea (including cholera); prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV; and referrals for child protection services at selected sites. USAID will improve the quality of evidence-based programs that support improvements in maternal health, which include interventions improving the quality of prenatal, postpartum, and safe delivery care (including emergency obstetric and neonatal care) available both within facilities and, as appropriate, at the community level. Referrals to assist victims of gender-based violence will continue at selected sites.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** U.S.-funded programs of \$9.0 million will support expanded access to voluntary family planning in concert with development partners, to improve the mix of modern family planning methods available through both public and private sector interventions proven effective in this field. Specific interventions will support uninterrupted access to family planning methods at low cost or free of charge for clients unable to pay; promote expanded access to long-term and permanent methods; build the capacity of the MOH to ensure adequate and sustainable supply and distribution of contraceptives and other reproductive health commodities at all levels; increase efficiency and effectiveness of the reproductive health supply chain; and improve the quality of family planning assistance available.
- **Nutrition:** U.S. assistance in the amount of \$2.2 million will improve the nutritional status of mothers and children, with particular attention to target regions in the development corridors to reduce the prevalence of underweight children by five percent and reduce the prevalence of anemia among women by 15 percent. USAID will carry out nutrition interventions in partnership with the MOH, CDC, the Council for Food Security’s National Food Security Coordination strategic effort entitled “National Food Security and Nutrition Plan,” FTF partners, and other development partners. Key interventions include support for nutrition surveillance; implementation of the food fortification law; diversification of agricultural products and diets available to nutritionally-vulnerable populations; and improved delivery of proven nutrition services in maternal and child health nutrition.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET) funding in the amount of \$0.2 million will provide courses and training events to 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. 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.

Key Interventions:

- IMET will continue to support the Haitian Coast Guard's capability development in areas such as maritime security, border security, English language training, human rights, as well as professional military education and technical training.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Strengthening Haiti's law enforcement capacity, specifically by building the Haitian National Police (HNP), is a key U.S. Government priority. HNP development is critical to not only increase the security of Haitian citizens, but also to support other U.S. Government development objectives, and enable the future drawdown of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). The FY 2014 International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE) request will support the implementation of the GOH's five-year HNP development plan, passed in August 2012, and covering the 2012 through 2016 period. Funding will also support the provision of U.S. civilian police and corrections officers to MINUSTAH. A portion of the funding will build on past efforts to expand the geographic reach, size, and capabilities of the HNP's counternarcotics unit, as well as to strengthen the corrections sector. Funds will also support efforts to increase the number of female officers in the Haitian National Police.

Key Interventions:

- INCLE funding of \$6.3 million will support efforts by the GOH to increase the number of HNP officers and to strengthen the HNP's administrative and operational capabilities, consistent with the five-year HNP development plan.
- U.S. assistance of \$3.7 million will support the provision of U.S. police and corrections officers to MINUSTAH.
- FY 2014 funding in the amount of \$1.0 million will continue to bolster the HNP's counternarcotics unit to combat illicit trafficking.
- U.S. assistance of \$1.0 million will support limited equipment and training to improve prison management.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID/Haiti continues to strengthen its monitoring and evaluation (M&E) efforts. In line with USAID Forward reforms, it is undertaking a rigorous approach to measuring the impact of U.S. Government investments in Haiti by establishing an interagency framework for a multi-year, multi-dimensional M&E program to ensure greater accountability and application of lessons learned.

At the core of this program are robust, multi-sectoral baseline and annual surveys that will improve the depth and breadth of development impact analyses. The objective is to help establish causal linkages between individual project activities and the overarching goals of the U.S. Government strategy. In FY 2012, USAID began collecting this first set of baseline data. A mission-wide M&E team, consisting of M&E staff from the Program Office and every technical office, is leading this comprehensive M&E effort for more rigorous and comprehensive project-level data collection, management, geographic information system (GIS) mapping and technology, and analyses.

In FY 2012, USAID conducted three evaluations: a final performance evaluation of the USAID financial services sector program; a final performance evaluation of the local governance program; and a final

performance evaluation of the basic health services delivery project. By the end of FY 2013, USAID plans to complete an additional four performance evaluations (one mid-term and three final) in the food security and local governance sectors.

USAID's M&E efforts in Haiti are complemented by increased oversight by a USAID Regional Inspector General (RIG) team, co-located at the Mission, and the General Accountability Office (GAO), both tracking foreign assistance expenditures and performance. To date, the RIG and GAO have audited shelter, health, education, agriculture, and finance projects. In addition to U.S. Government oversight activities, the GOH has taken an active role in collecting project information for increased coordination and oversight.

The Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS) will conduct regular monitoring of Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) assistance activities. In FY 2012, NAS staff held regular meetings with senior leadership of the HNP to discuss progress and specific programs; met regularly with MINUSTAH leadership; attended trainings conducted by grantees and partners; and gathered information on successful counternarcotics efforts. In FY 2012, NAS and Washington D.C. staff regularly conducted site visits with contract and grant implementers. NAS and Washington D.C.-based staff regularly evaluated program results and challenges with weekly coordination calls to discuss specific programs.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The USAID Mission in Haiti uses several M&E tools to inform budget and programmatic decisions, including evaluations, portfolio reviews, financial assessments, and cost-benefit analyses.

In FY 2012, USAID evaluated its local governance program to inform the scope of work for a follow-on local governance strengthening program. Evaluation findings influenced the scope of work, and numerous specific recommendations were incorporated into the new program. For example, the recommendation to strengthen key local government functions and processes led to a new activity to develop standard operating procedures for municipalities in coordination with the Ministry of the Interior.

An evaluation of the financial services sector project was used to determine the effectiveness of key targeted approaches and activities in building financial sector support to increase access to financial services for underserved households and enterprises in USAID-supported value chains. As confirmed by the recommendations, the project is focusing on agricultural finance and increasing collaboration with other USAID agricultural value chain initiatives within the U.S. Government-supported corridors for the greatest impact on agricultural value chain development.

The results of the basic health services delivery project evaluation led to the design of a new health service delivery project and a new health information systems project. The preliminary results from the USAID-financed 2012 DHS have also been used to inform the development of performance targets and health interventions. Additionally, a technical readiness assessment on MOH contracting and a fiduciary assessment carried out jointly with the World Bank were used to inform new health systems strengthening projects, the new health service delivery project, and the new health information systems project.

In FY 2012, USAID established an anti-corruption hotline that has enabled victims of and witnesses to any fraud in USAID programs to pass information to the RIG for subsequent investigations. The hotline project has trained program recipients, implementing partners, and GOH agencies managing USAID-funded projects in recognizing and reporting fraud, allowing USAID to learn from this oversight.

Finally, using GIS technology, USAID is incorporating geo-spatial data to perform analysis of rural roads selected for potential rehabilitation through its agricultural and watershed management and rural roads rehabilitation projects. The data is being used to perform cost-benefit analyses of potential impacts on beneficiaries of USAID programs.

INL programs for FY 2014 follow the strategic priorities defined in the Post Earthquake U.S. Government Strategy for Haiti. Design of FY14 INCLE programs will take into account prior performance and the results of ongoing monitoring efforts.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: USAID investments for FY 2014 follow the strategic priorities defined in the Post Earthquake U.S. Government Strategy for Haiti. Health has the largest share of funding implemented by USAID, followed by infrastructure and agriculture. In line with the agency's USAID Forward procurement reform, the health service delivery project is being redesigned to build the MOH's capacity to better manage the health care system, including contracting and managing health service delivery contracts using a performance-based financing model. The Mission is participating in a variety of assessments of the MOH and key government offices to determine their level of readiness for receiving and managing "government-to-government" assistance. USAID is collaborating with the World Bank on these assessments and subsequent efforts underway to build the capacity of the MOH to manage donor assistance directly. Assuming the results of the capacity-building efforts are supportive, USAID will carry out stage two of the Public Financial Management Risk Assessment Framework by early FY 2015 to measure risks and define mitigations required to eventually shift resources for health service delivery to direct management by the MOH.

In education, completion of the applied research project in early grade reading which began in FY 2012 will inform future programming and strengthen the Ministry of Education's capacity to develop literacy programs. With multi-donor support, the goal is to ensure that 1.0 million Haitian children learn to read.

An FTF project in Haiti's northern corridor in FY 2014 will continue to utilize lessons learned from the mid-term and final performance evaluations from agricultural and watershed improvement projects noted above. The FY 2014 investments in agriculture will contribute to the 2015 target of 0.1 million rural households in the three target corridors, with increased incomes from improved agricultural production.

As a result of on the ground monitoring and program office oversight, outcomes of past programs were used in the formulation of INL's FY14 plans.

Honduras

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Sixty-six percent of Hondurans live below the poverty line and over one in three Hondurans lives in extreme poverty. Recent gross domestic product growth has been sluggish largely due to a debilitating poverty cycle fueled by pervasive citizen insecurity and rampant unemployment. Following the 2009 coup d'état, the upcoming election process presents an opportunity to address the highly partisan divisions that arose in the coup. U.S. assistance plays a critical role in supporting Honduras's development as a safe, democratic, and prosperous nation that is an active and able partner in combating transnational threats. Ultimately, this will help generate jobs in both countries through trade and investment, safeguard human rights, and advance U.S. interests and universal values throughout the region. Furthermore, programs to improve regional security and reduce gang violence through the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) will complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	57,040	*	54,476	-2,564
Development Assistance	46,266	*	49,326	3,060
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	*	4,500	3,500
Global Health Programs - State	1,000	*	-	-1,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	8,000	*	-	-8,000
International Military Education and Training	774	*	650	-124

Development Assistance

Democracy Programs: Democracy and human rights in Honduras continue to be threatened by weak rule of law, corruption, and increasing crime and insecurity. The vast majority of Hondurans lack confidence in the integrity of their government institutions. Honduras successfully carried out primary elections in November 2012 and is now preparing for the general elections in November 2013. U.S. assistance will support the decentralization of resources and authorities to local governments and will build municipal capacity in efficient, transparent financial management and municipal service delivery. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will also promote active citizen engagement with both national and local governments to strengthen accountability and support to civil society.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will use approximately \$5.0 million to strengthen the rule of law, improve governance, and fight corruption through citizen participation. These efforts include conducting social audits of government institutions at the national and local levels, citizen engagement with both national oversight agencies and municipal governments, and promoting civic engagement and political tolerance.
- Approximately \$8.1 million will be used to support the decentralization of resources and authorities to local governments; build municipal capacity in efficient, transparent financial management and municipal service delivery; and provide assistance to municipal governments to increase revenues and

deliver services in response to community priorities. These efforts aim to increase transparency and accountability of public institutions through civil society-led initiatives and ultimately contribute to reduced corruption, increased responsiveness of the government to Honduran citizens' priorities and needs, and reduced violence over time.

Basic Education: Education in Honduras is characterized by high dropout and repetition rates, low achievement scores, and insufficient secondary education opportunities. Less than one-quarter of Hondurans complete high school and approximately 40 percent of the country's population are unemployed or underemployed. The Honduran Ministry of Education lacks adequate resources and capacity to meet Hondurans' basic education needs. In support of the Government of Honduras' Education for All - Fast Track Initiative, the USAID education program focuses on improving the quality of the formal education system, increasing access at the pre- and post-primary levels, and expanding high-quality and relevant learning opportunities for out-of-school youth.

The proposed efforts contribute to increasing security in targeted areas and ultimately help Honduras meet the Millennium Development Goals of universal access to preschool and 100 percent primary school completion by the year 2015.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will allocate approximately \$4.0 million to improve early grade literacy and numeracy, and \$1.7 million to fund the provision of basic literacy, numeracy, and life skills to youth and young adults. Innovative strategies to involve the private sector in youth training will ensure relevant skills for the Honduran labor market, thereby improving the quality of and participation in the secondary school and alternative education systems to prepare youth and young adults to become a better-educated and more competitive work force.
- USAID will also allocate approximately \$5.0 million to reduce failure and repetition rates and improve student achievement by increasing the quality of teacher training, the quantity of appropriate learning materials, and the monitoring and evaluation of programs. These funds will also be used to promote administrative decentralization through strengthening the capacity of local governments, parents, and nongovernmental organization leadership to demand and implement improvements in management and pedagogy. This will reduce failure and repetition rates and improve student achievement.

Economic Growth: Honduras is one of the poorest nations in the Western Hemisphere with 66 percent of Hondurans living in poverty, and more than 45 percent of those living in extreme poverty. Rates of chronic malnutrition are above 50 percent in the poorest communities. Honduras is also vulnerable to tropical cyclones and climate change, and its natural resources are threatened by environmentally-unsustainable practices.

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide \$17.0 million to support the efforts of the Government of Honduras (GOH) to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger, improve nutrition and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These efforts will increase the capacity of the poor and extremely poor to benefit from, and contribute to, competitive rural, economic sectors, particularly through the production of fruits, vegetables, and coffee.
- USAID will allocate approximately \$2.0 million to strengthen rural markets, stimulating rural economic growth and bolstering the long-term sustainability of reductions in poverty and food insecurity.

- Approximately \$3.4 million will be provided to move thousands of extremely poor rural families out of poverty and decrease child malnutrition by 20 percent in some of the poorest communities in Honduras, by creating opportunities for women to start and expand micro-enterprises in agricultural production and processing. These efforts will target female-headed families to increase their incomes and improve children's nutrition. This will be implemented through direct government-to-government assistance.
- USAID will use approximately \$3.0 million to strengthen the system of protected areas to be an effective vehicle for poverty reduction, sustainable growth, and conservation, and build local capacity to effectively respond to frequent, climate-related natural disasters. This project will help vulnerable people to adapt to climate change and increase access to renewable and clean sources of energy. USAID will focus on the capacity of micro and small enterprises, including women-owned businesses, to increase incomes and adapt to their rapidly changing climate.

Foreign Military Financing

U.S. assistance will provide support to Honduras to enhance maritime and land border security and improve capacity to address transnational threats such as illicit narcotics trafficking and transnational crime. U.S. assistance will focus on strengthening the Honduran military force's ability to control its national territory and waters and to extend government control in under-governed areas such as La Mosquita. Funding will support equipment procurement such as communications, command and control equipment, protective gear, and procurement of aircraft, maintenance and sustainment support such as spare parts and upgrades for air and maritime assets, maritime interdiction support, and training and technical support.

Key Intervention:

- Foreign Military Financing, in the amount of \$4.5 million, will support the enhancement of the Honduran military's capability to improve maritime and border security and address transnational threats affecting the region.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET) courses and training events 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. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges. U.S. assistance will be used to provide professional and technical training, and resource management to support the development of skills and capabilities of Honduran military personnel to improve security and stability. Training will enhance the ability to respond to regional security challenges; reinforce civilian control over the military; and promote respect for internationally-recognized standards of human rights.

Key Intervention:

- IMET in the amount of \$0.7 million will support training to improve the Honduran military's capacity to address regional security threats and improve the skills and capabilities of its military force to address maritime and land border threats.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Honduras's \$205.0 million, five-year Compact with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) ended in 2010. The program promoted agricultural productivity and the improvement of the national road network, to enhance Honduran capacity to respond to opportunities under the Central America-Dominican Republic-United States Free Trade Agreement. USAID will continue to build on MCC's past successes through its ongoing programs, particularly those under the FTF program that

improve incomes and nutrition for the poorest Hondurans through market-based agricultural interventions. USAID will take advantage of opportunities to work with MCC in the design and implementation of a new threshold program for Honduras.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2012, USAID focused on monitoring progress and critical assumptions, and collecting baseline information for activities. USAID also carried out quarterly financial reviews and biannual portfolio reviews to assess progress. USAID's Program Management Plans contain guidelines to ensure collection of valid, precise, and timely data that reliably measure program outcomes. The GOH's Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) was finalized in early FY 2013 and the USAID-supported HIV/AIDS Behavioral Surveillance Survey results will be available in late FY 2013. In order to support systemic reform efforts and improve the quality of education, the GOH publicly disseminated the results of the USAID-supported sample student achievement testing in FY 2013. A youth assessment, started in FY 2013, will provide information on the perspectives, assets, protective factors, and risk factors of beneficiary youth in marginalized urban communities. USAID also finalized an Americas Barometer analysis exploring how inequalities affect the perception of democratic values in the Americas. This information also served as the baseline data for the municipal project. Additionally, USAID analyzed findings from the FTF program, the A Ganar ("Let's Win") project, and the CARSI impact evaluation baseline studies.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID used baseline information from each activity to tailor interventions, refine annual and life-of-project targets, fine tune gender strategies, and set sex-differentiated targets aimed at reducing gender inequalities. Baseline and activity monitoring information will be used to inform the development of the Honduras Country Development Cooperation Strategy. In Democracy and Governance, USAID used results from the 2009 elections project evaluation, and knowledge gained from 2012 primary elections assistance, to inform programmatic decisions for the 2013 general election cycle. Preliminary results of the DHS indicate that the pregnancy rate among adolescents has increased; therefore, USAID has designed and initiated an activity to address this problem. Also in the health sector, regular assessments and management reviews were used to refine work plans, determine technical assistance priorities, and determine the quality and results of program interventions. In education, testing results will inform FY 2013 training to be carried out with the Ministry of Education, school district officials, school principals, and teachers throughout the country. Monitoring results from FTF activities led to changes in the types and timelines of technical assistance provided to very poor farmers. Environmental threat assessments and program monitoring activities led to better-targeted technical assistance in FY 2012. Anticorruption activity monitoring information led to a better understanding of civil society's role in social auditing processes and barriers to participation; lessons learned served as a guide for modifying current activities and will be incorporated in new project designs in FY 2014.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: In education, based on success in surpassing targets for student transition from primary to secondary school in beneficiary municipalities, USAID is analyzing ways to graduate participating municipalities in order to expand interventions to other municipalities. A lag in reaching market-based agricultural targets due to unforeseen socio-economic conditions of the program participants led to project design modifications that expand the amount of time individual beneficiaries will receive assistance from FY 2014 FTF funds. Success in reaching nutrition targets led USAID to scale up household improvement interventions in new project designs. Additionally, a market assessment conducted in FY 2012 will inform how to sustainably link poor farmers with markets in order to increase development results in new agricultural activities. Critical assumptions and activity

monitoring in environmental programming in FY 2012 are informing the design of an environment trust fund, which will be managed by the GOH.

Jamaica

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Jamaica will address factors that contribute to violent crime and instability and affect the region as a whole. Assistance will strengthen Jamaica’s security capabilities and address transnational criminal activity such as illicit narcotics trafficking. Furthermore, programs to advance security and citizen safety through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative will complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance. U.S. assistance will also improve Jamaica’s resiliency to the negative effects of climate change, including unpredictable weather patterns and major weather disaster events. By 2015, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will transition activities in the education sector to the Government of Jamaica (GOJ) and private sector actors to cement improvements in grade-level reading.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	6,700	*	3,700	-3,000
Development Assistance	6,000	*	3,000	-3,000
International Military Education and Training	700	*	700	-

Development Assistance

Basic Education: Over the last four years, USAID has focused on improving the reading skills of primary school students and integrating parents as active participants in the success of their children’s education. U.S. basic education assistance to Jamaica will strengthen reading delivery systems in close partnership with the GOJ Ministry of Education, including teacher training at the regional level. USAID will also continue strengthening systems for parental involvement in schools as a means to improve early-grade literacy. At the end of FY 2015, USAID plans to transition basic education activities to the GOJ and private sector partners, solidifying the gains made from past USAID numeracy, literacy, and early grade reading programs.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide training to ensure teachers use a standards-based reading curriculum.
- U.S.-funded programs will provide training for school officials to improve parental engagement in school governance.
- Basic education funding will strengthen parent-school partnerships to increase the engagement of parents in their children’s literacy development.
- U.S. assistance will build sustainability by systematically documenting the tools and methodologies teachers will use to address gender disparities in reading performance, thus ensuring access to these methods by all public primary schools going forward.

Economic Growth: Jamaica is a small island developing state vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change, including increased temperatures, rising sea levels, storm surges, and increased rainfall variability with more intense storms and longer dry spells. Between 2003 and 2012, Jamaica experienced eight major weather disaster events causing significant damages estimated at \$1.45 billion, including Hurricane Ivan in 2004 that resulted in losses amounting to approximately 8 percent of the

country's Gross Domestic Product. Climatic shifts pose significant threats to major infrastructure and to the livelihoods of communities across Jamaica.

U.S. assistance will aim to improve Jamaica's resiliency to climate-change influenced weather patterns, which depends in large part on the GOJ's ability to coordinate key actors, apply climate information to decision making, timely disseminate information to vulnerable populations, and the ability to implement adaptive strategies. In addition, proposed activities will support a lower emissions development pathway for Jamaica.

International Military Education and Training

IMET courses and training events 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 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. U.S. assistance will provide professional military education to Jamaica Defense Force (JDF) Army, Air Wing, and Coast Guard personnel to enhance the abilities of the JDF and its leadership to operate more effectively and efficiently in a transnational threat environment. The program will provide the tools for JDF decision makers to operate at a strategic level, with a positive outlook toward the United States and continued respect for civilian authority. Assistance will also support technical and professional training in areas such as maritime and border security.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$0.4 million will support professionalization of the JDF, as well as technical and professional training.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: During FY 2012, USAID conducted a mid-term performance evaluation of its basic education program and a final performance evaluation of the Community Empowerment and Transformation (COMET) project to inform the design of future programming. In addition, the Mission continued to conduct semi-annual portfolio and quarterly pipeline reviews of its programs during the fiscal year.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The results of the basic education performance evaluation will be used to shape the design of the new program and, in particular, to construct adequate channels of communication between the central Ministry of Education and its regional offices to ensure proper monitoring and accountability for program outcomes. In addition, the evaluation underscored the need to document gender interventions and make them more accessible to the field. Basic education activities will be designed to take account of this.

The results of the COMET evaluation will also be used to inform the design of the Mission's new governance project. As a result of the findings of the evaluation, the new project will focus on strengthening civil society and community leaders, while reducing emphasis on community-based policing. This is in an effort to increase safety and security in communities in a holistic manner and to increase sustainability of the project's interventions.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Based on gains made through past USAID numeracy, literacy, and early grade reading programs, USAID will begin transitioning basic education activities to the GOJ and private-sector partners throughout FY 2014 and FY 2015.

Mexico

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In FY 2014, the U.S. Government will partner with Mexico to consolidate and institutionalize the progress made as a result of ongoing bilateral security and environmental cooperation. To support the Global Climate Change (GCC) Presidential Initiative, an environmental partnership with the Government of Mexico (GOM) and other stakeholders will promote clean energy adoption, low carbon development, and sustainable forestry management to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Security cooperation will continue to be adjusted to reflect shared Mexico-U.S. priorities and the priorities of the new Mexican administration. By weakening transnational criminal organizations, reforming the institutions that sustain the rule of law, creating a 21st century border, and building stronger and more resilient communities, the United States and Mexico will ensure greater prosperity and growth on both sides of the 2,000 mile shared border.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	329,680	*	205,490	-124,190
Development Assistance	33,350	*	10,000	-23,350
Economic Support Fund	33,260	*	35,000	1,740
Foreign Military Financing	7,000	*	7,000	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,000	*	-	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	1,190	*	1,449	259
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	248,500	*	148,131	-100,369
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,380	*	3,910	-1,470

Development Assistance

Environment Programs:

Contributing less than two percent of the global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, Mexico ranks 13th among the largest emitting countries, and has become a global leader in combating global climate change, establishing goals to reduce emissions levels by 50 percent between 2000 and 2050. U.S. assistance supports Mexico in its commitment to a low-carbon future through the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from the energy and forest sectors. This will be achieved by promoting low-emissions growth, improving institutional and technical capacity to support low-emissions development, and establishing financial models for climate change mitigation that leverage resources.

Proposed GCC Initiative funding will include efforts through the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) Program to support the development and implementation of LEDS in Mexico. Other U.S. assistance initiatives to jointly manage water resources along the border and provide funding for environmental infrastructure will complement these efforts.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$3.0 million to design and establish internationally robust GHG monitoring, reporting, and verification systems, and strengthen the policy and regulatory framework necessary to expand the adoption of renewable energy and energy-efficient technologies and to reduce GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.
- The United States plans to invest \$2.5 million to continue work with a wide range of national, state, and local organizations to strengthen institutional and technical capacity to expand the adoption of renewable energy and energy-efficient technologies and reduce GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.
- Activities include \$3.0 million to support capacity building activities linked with policy formulation and implementation processes at the national and state levels. U.S. assistance will continue to work with local and indigenous communities, conservation and forestry organizations, and research and education institutions to increase their capacity to participate in the design and implementation of climate change mitigation initiatives.
- U.S. assistance will provide \$1.0 million to help create financial mechanisms to facilitate the investment necessary to reduce emissions from both the clean energy and the forestry sectors. This will include evaluating the costs and benefits of implementing various low emissions strategies under different economic scenarios, the identification of potential financing sources, and the development of financial mechanisms to facilitate each set of activities.

Economic Support Fund

Justice and Security Programs:

As part of a comprehensive approach to improve security within Mexico, the GOM committed to reforming its criminal justice system and mitigate the community-level impact of crime and violence. U.S. assistance works closely with Mexican counterparts to reform the criminal justice system, improve access to justice and victims' services, prevent human rights abuses, increase human rights protection and establish models to prevent crime and violence and strengthen communities. With 92 percent of crimes in Mexico falling within state jurisdiction and taking into account the 2016 deadline for implementing criminal justice reforms, U.S. assistance will expand the number of states that it works with on this issue. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will enhance and adapt its support for building resilient communities in violence-prone locations in the context of the GOM's recently announced National Program for Social Prevention of Violence and Crime.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will include \$16.0 million to train judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, investigative police, and state-level reform commissions to carry out their functions under the new criminal justice reforms and protect human rights. This includes enhancing the ability of state justice institutions and civil society to generate evidence and develop effective communication strategies to build civic confidence in the adversarial system, as well as improving analytic and quality control capabilities of justice sector institutions. Funds will also address gaps which inhibit the use of alternative justice mechanisms and improve access to justice and victims' services, and will prioritize service delivery for women and families.
- Economic Support Funds, in the amount of \$3.0 million, will support the implementation of Mexico's 2011 constitutional reform on human rights to build the capacity of federal, state, and municipal authorities to protect human rights, based on international human rights treaties ratified by Mexico. This includes promoting police investigative techniques that adhere to international human rights standards, and strengthening the capacity of state and civic actors to protect journalists and other human rights defenders.
- An investment of \$11.0 million will support and strengthen GOM crime prevention programming, including continuing to build capacity of federal, state and local government to safeguard citizen

security through the development and implementation of comprehensive policies aimed at crime prevention and reduction, as well as the development of a crime prevention mapping tool. Funds will also foster more effective planning and rigorous monitoring and evaluation of civic policies that complement security strategies, and provide capacity building and technical assistance to relevant urban planning agencies in support of urban planning and municipal safety programs with a focus on crime prevention. In addition, programs will promote community policing to improve the relationships between the municipal police and communities.

- U.S. assistance will provide \$5.0 million to support at-risk youth programming based on best practices identified in prior crime prevention programs in Mexico and throughout the region. This will include identifying sustainable Mexican models to increase youth capacity to play a constructive role in their community through support for after-school, summer enrichment and school retention programs, promoting job creation, and addressing domestic violence and community mental health issues.

Foreign Military Financing

The U.S. Government will provide resources to help the Mexican military play a crucial, supporting role to civilian security forces in the fight against transnational criminal organizations. U.S. assistance will strengthen Mexican military forces' capabilities to execute intelligence-driven operations, as well as to deploy surveillance aircraft and watercraft to detect, monitor, and interdict ground vehicles, air tracks, and vessels of interest. Programs will further develop Mexico's organic intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities; enable and expand secure communications capabilities and interoperability; enhance the speed and effectiveness of Mexican military operations; strengthen the Mexican military's night fighting and urban operations capabilities; and improve survivability for Mexican military forces.

Key Interventions:

- Foreign Military Financing will provide \$7 million to support improved intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities, as well as training, equipment, and maintenance support.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET) courses and training events expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities promote democratic values, respect for human rights, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. The U.S. government conducts most IMET-funded activities at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. Training and professional development programs complement GOM efforts to improve and expand Mexican military capacity to support Mexican law enforcement agencies in the fight against transnational criminal organizations. IMET funding provides an opportunity for Mexican military members to attend courses and programs on human rights, humanitarian assistance, and rule of law. The programs will strengthen GOM efforts to professionalize Mexican military personnel and to institutionalize respect for human rights and the rule of law as an integral part of military operations. These programs will improve intelligence-driven operational planning and execution skills, expanded in-country English language training programs, the incorporation of respect for human rights, logistics and resource management skills, interagency cooperation, and interoperability.

Key Interventions:

- IMET will provide \$1.4 million to support professional military education courses at the basic, mid, and senior levels that promote respect for democratic values and human rights, strengthening civil-military relationships, and enhance strategic management skills of senior leadership.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Due to the high demand for illicit narcotics in the United States, the U.S. Government has a shared responsibility for combating the crime and violence that so gravely affect citizens throughout the region. The Mexico International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) program builds on the Merida Initiative, with a shift away from equipment donations and towards strengthening Mexican institutional reforms, rule of law, and violence prevention. These activities complement renewed U.S. efforts at home to reduce drug demand, stop the flow of weapons and bulk cash generated by illicit drug sales, and confront gangs and criminal organizations.

Key Interventions:

- INCLE will provide \$13.0 million will dismantle organized criminal groups (Pillar I) by providing training and limited equipment to identify, map, and disrupt illicit financing networks, thereby benefitting GOM and U.S. law enforcement agencies working on anti-money laundering.
- INCLE, in the amount of \$57.5 million, will institutionalize justice-sector and security sector reforms to sustain the rule of law and respect for human rights (Pillar II) by providing training, technical expertise, and limited equipment to security and judicial institutions at federal, state, and municipal levels.
- The United States will provide \$8.0 million to create a 21st century border (Pillar III) by providing follow-up training and mentoring to federal entities who received non-intrusive inspection equipment (NIIE), as well as consultative services to states that purchase their own NIIE equipment.
- Activities include \$10.0 million to build strong and resilient communities (Pillar IV) by supporting civil society and government action to increase crime prevention activities, combat drug addiction, elevate the professionalism of drug treatment providers, and promote the rule of law.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA)

While the U.S. Government knows of no transnational terrorist organizations active in Mexico, Mexico's proximity to the United States and existing smuggling routes require constant vigilance to discourage potential terrorist activity. It is in the U.S. Government's interest to work with Mexico to build Mexican law enforcement's border security capacity; to build capacity to prevent terrorists or terrorist organizations from operating or establishing safe havens (whether physical or virtual) in Mexico; and to build capacity to protect vital infrastructure in order to prevent any attacks on targets of opportunity.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will further develop institutional capacity in computer forensics to assist the GOM in applying new techniques, identifying future training needs, and providing in-service training for instructors.
- ATA programs will support training initiatives that enhance fraudulent document recognition capabilities; provide train-the-trainer courses to GOM instructors to institutionalize training at their academy; and build a self-sustaining land border control capacity.

Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS)

The GOM is a U.S. ally in nonproliferation and counter-weapons of mass destruction arenas, and consistently supports international and U.S. counterproliferation initiatives. During the past two years, the GOM made considerable strides in bringing its export control system up to the standards of the international strategic trade control regimes, and has been accepted into both the Wassenaar Arrangement and the Nuclear Suppliers Group. In addition, Mexico is well on its way to becoming a member of the Australia Group and is looking to future membership in the Missile Technology Control Regime.

As part of this effort, the GOM has developed a new single-window export licensing and control system. The U.S. Government funded the development of licensing officer training; provided end-use/end-user and risk analysis training and enforcement training; developed an internal compliance program for private industry; and provided targeted donations of radiological and chemical detection and identification equipment in collaboration with the U.S. Department of Energy's Megaports program and the Merida Initiative.

Mexico's challenges continue, due primarily to its large number of ports of entry and customs checkpoints (over 80), the difficulties that it faces regarding its porous southern border with Guatemala and Belize, weak interagency collaboration, and its lack of experience with investigating and prosecuting proliferation violations. Further, it continues to manage strategic trade via a complicated system of laws, regulations, and inter-ministerial agreements, and would benefit from comprehensive strategic trade management legislation.

Key Interventions:

- EXBS programs will continue efforts to build sustainable detection, identification, and interdiction capabilities to enhance the GOM's ability to combat proliferation and chemical, biological, or radiological-related terrorism through targeted training initiatives and equipment donations, including train-the-trainer programs. Training initiatives will be designed to facilitate increased inter-agency collaboration and coordination.
- In collaboration with international organizations such as the Organization of American States' Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism the United States will work with the GOM to further refine its strategic trade management system by focusing special assistance on the development of comprehensive strategic trade control legislation and enhancing the capability of licensing entities.
- The United States will continue to assist the GOM with implementing effective internal compliance programs for private industry to enhance proliferation awareness and ensure that diversion efforts are detected and countered.
- U.S. assistance will work with national and international partners to develop the GOM's counter-proliferation/ proliferation investigations and prosecutorial capability.
- Activities will leverage the GOM's emerging strategic trade control experience by building its capability and capacity to provide targeted assistance to other regional partners.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID carried out a number of assessments and evaluations in FY 2012 to document program impact and inform new programming directions. These included an evaluation of economic competitiveness programming and a final evaluation of tuberculosis prevention support in Mexico. In collaboration with the GOM, USAID conducted a study of the impact of criminal justice reforms in five states that had been implementing the new system for at least one year (Chihuahua, Oaxaca, Zacatecas, State of Mexico and Morelos). The study, released in 2012, compared the outcomes of the reforms -- in terms of length of trials, use of preventive detention, and length of sentences, among others -- with states not implementing the reform. Working with the GOM, USAID launched a nation-wide public opinion survey to establish a baseline for measuring the impact of justice sector reform; this survey was released in 2012. USAID conducted a joint assessment with the GOM to explore the possibility of increased at-risk youth and community development programming in three target cities along the northern border. In addition, the Department of State includes metrics in its implementing agreements and conducts quarterly assessments of all programs. The Narcotics Affairs Section of Embassy Mexico City regularly monitors assistance activities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Information from the assessments and evaluations listed above was used in many ways. For example, the evaluation of USAID's economic competitiveness programming was used to prepare an initial design for a new program in this area. The specific programming that USAID will support through this program will be based on consultations with the GOM. The final evaluation of USAID's tuberculosis programming was used by the GOM to identify its future investments in this area, document the impact of USAID support for the control of tuberculosis, and assess program sustainability. The comparative analysis of the impact of criminal justice reforms showed that states implementing the new system with USAID assistance have higher prosecution rates, lower levels of impunity, and less congested courts than states that are not implementing the reforms. USAID and the GOM used this information to design a new program to support the implementation of criminal justice reform in a greater number of states. The USAID public opinion survey highlighted the need to engage the public further on the purpose, impact, and status of the criminal justice reform process. As a result, USAID, in consultation with the GOM, is expanding its work through Mexican civil society organizations to support public information campaigns and oversight related to criminal justice reform. A joint USAID-GOM assessment resulted in specific recommendations for targeting at-risk youth interventions and community development activities in three cities, including a determination that sufficient capacity and experience existed to engage directly with local organizations. Based on this assessment, USAID worked with the GOM to design new programs in these cities and award them to Mexican organizations, while leveraging resources from the private sector.

In addition, the Department of State's FY 2014 programs will incorporate feedback from program evaluations initiated with prior-year funds.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: FY 2014 resources managed by USAID will focus on partnering with the GOM to support criminal justice reform in an expanded number of states, protecting human rights, developing models for mitigating the community-level impact of crime and violence, and reducing GHG emissions from the energy and forestry sectors. Although planned FY 2014 programming in these four areas has been shaped by the results of the assessments and evaluations noted above, as well as by the results of rule of law and GCC performance audits, the specific activities in each area will be determined in consultation with new GOM counterparts and based on a review of GOM priorities.

Final evaluations in the health sector will document the legacy of USAID's support as programs are completed in FY 2013. In addition, the economic competitiveness assessment provided the basis for allocating the final tranche of resources in FY 2013 for cooperation with the GOM on economic policy reform.

In addition, on the ground monitoring and program office oversight of ongoing assistance programs informed the formulation of the Department of State's FY 2014 plans. Of the FY 2014 Mexico INCLE budget, \$3.0 million will fund a unit dedicated to comprehensive evaluation of Merida programs.

Nicaragua

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Nicaragua faces significant development challenges as a result of democratic backsliding, persistent poverty, and growing insecurity. Fraudulent elections in 2008 and further electoral misconduct in the 2011 presidential race and 2012 municipal elections eroded the credibility of the Government of Nicaragua, and half of all bilateral donors have departed, shut down, or reduced the scope of their programming. Nicaragua's reputation as a relatively secure Central American country is at risk due to increased narcotics trafficking and other illicit activities, particularly in Nicaragua's Caribbean regions whose prospects for growth are dampened by a weak human capital base and some of the worst education indicators in the sub-region. To address these issues, U.S. assistance will focus on building grassroots support for stronger democratic institutions, improving safety and opportunities for at-risk children and youth in the Caribbean Coast, and increasing the ability of the Nicaraguan military to provide citizen security by combating human trafficking, narcotics and other forms of transnational crime. Furthermore, programs to improve regional security and reduce gang violence through the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) will complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	12,301	*	10,685	-1,616
Development Assistance	9,400	*	9,600	200
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	385	385
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,900	*	-	-2,900
International Military Education and Training	1	*	700	699

Development Assistance

Democracy Programs: Despite criticism from the international community about recent elections in Nicaragua, recent surveys find that President Ortega has high popularity ratings of over 60 percent, while opposition parties have little support. U.S. assistance aims to achieve the U.S. foreign policy objective of fostering stable democracies in the region. Assistance will support increasing citizen capacity to demand improved governance; increasing advocacy for democratic reforms; and increasing the dissemination of independent information.

U.S. assistance will shift its focus from direct assistance to municipalities to increased support for citizen engagement in grassroots democracy through civil society organizations (CSOs). Targeted training and the incorporation of journalists and local media in program activities will strengthen the media's role in promoting accountability and advocating for transparency in public resource management. Activities will also improve citizens' understanding of their rights under the Citizen Participation and Access to Public Information laws. Through these activities, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will leave behind a trained cadre of Nicaraguans empowered to advocate for good governance and truly open democratic institutions.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$1.0 million to strengthen the role of independent media in promoting accountability and transparency in public resource management, strengthen networks of civil partners to better conduct government oversight and watchdog activities, and support civil society's direct engagement with local governments on budget planning and implementation, with a focus on public procurement processes.
- The United States will allocate \$2.5 million of Development Assistance (DA) to strengthen CSOs' capacity to successfully advocate on behalf of citizens by improving effectiveness of their messaging, advocacy for policy reform, and financial sustainability.
- U.S. assistance will provide \$1.4 million to develop a core group of young political and civil society leaders to foster a more transparent, participatory, and democratic society. This will be done by enhancing future leader technical skills in furthering public agendas and training youth leaders in democratic concepts.
- DA funding of \$2.2 million will provide technical assistance and training to citizen groups and political parties to promote public policy dialogue and organize and promulgate governance reforms.

Basic Education: A combination of factors is producing an increasingly volatile situation in the Caribbean Coast region. Poor education, an educational system that is not responsive to the needs of children and youth, and lack of community support for children, youth and families are at the heart of critical societal problems. The North and South Atlantic Autonomous Regions of Nicaragua (RAAN and RAAS, respectively) have the worst educational indicators in the country. According to Ministry of Education data, 9.5 percent of students nationwide dropped out of primary school in 2009 as compared to 17 percent in the RAAS and 14.9 percent in the RAAN, and dropout rates are projected to increase in both regions from 2012-2015. Poor reading skills are one of the fundamental reasons for dropping out. There is enrollment parity in the coastal regions, but girls have higher retention and promotion rates. FY 2014 resources will be channeled through a contract as well as through various grants with local organizations to improve the reading skills of early grade students and out-of-school children. This will be accomplished by improving teaching instruction in privately-managed schools and community-based reading programs. Programs will also help increase parent and community commitment to reading and leverage private sector investment in education.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$0.6 million to improve instructional methods by providing coaching and supervision to reading teachers; increasing instructional time for reading; increasing use of texts and reading materials that are gender-, culture- and language-appropriate; and ensuring appropriate classroom-level assessment.
- U.S. assistance will provide \$0.8 million will build the administrative, financial and implementation capacity of, and provide direct grants or sub-grants to, local organizations that carry out reading programs.
- DA funding of \$0.7 million will facilitate community workshops to bring together community and municipal stakeholders to discuss issues and develop action plans related to reading, and provide funding for small-scale community-based initiatives intended to contribute to improving reading outcomes (e.g., minor refurbishment of schools or other infrastructure to create/expand reading spaces or libraries).

Foreign Military Financing

U.S. assistance will strengthen Nicaragua's maritime security capabilities and ability to protect its land and maritime borders against transnational threats to its national territory and to the region's security. Assistance will focus on helping Nicaragua operate more effectively to control remote areas of the Caribbean Coast that are prone to narcotics trafficking. Foreign Military Financing (FMF) will also

support efforts to improve interdiction capability as well as maritime operational readiness. Support may include maintenance and sustainment support such as spare and repair parts for maritime and maritime-related assets, and training.

Key Intervention:

- FMF will provide \$0.4 million to support the development of Nicaragua's maritime security capability and capacity to address transnational threats by supporting operational readiness.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET) courses and training events 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. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges. U.S. assistance will strengthen the Nicaraguan military's ability to increase its maritime security activities, improve its capacity to respond to natural disasters, conduct search and rescue operations, and participate in regional security and stability operations. Assistance will support professional military education at the basic, mid, and senior levels, respect for rule of law and human rights, as well as training in support of maritime security activities.

Key Intervention:

- IMET in the amount of \$0.7 million will support professionalization of the military forces to improve maritime security capabilities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2012, USAID completed the following evaluations and studies: the Enterprise and Employment Program mid-term evaluation; and the final performance evaluations for the Alliance to Create Opportunities for Rural Development through Agro-Enterprise Relationships Program, the Human Institutional Capacity Development Program, and the Institutional Strengthening Program. The Mission also conducted a final evaluation of its Family Planning program, which officially concluded in September 2012. In addition, two assessments were completed that provided design recommendations to improve the reading performance of under-performing primary school children and address development issues affecting youth on the Caribbean Coast.

In FY 2013, USAID plans to complete mid-term performance evaluations for the HIV Bilateral Program, the Education for Success program, and the Alliances II program. Final performance evaluations will be conducted for the Nicaragua Media Program, the Expanding Electoral and Civic Education Program, and the Conservation and Sustainable Tourism Program.

USAID will conduct a final performance evaluation of the health sector and close out the health program. This is a key evaluation for USAID as it will cover the last seven years of a twenty-year period of health assistance to Nicaragua and will assess the extent to which the USAID health program has achieved its intended results. In addition, the assessment will explore how USAID's health program contributed to the achievement of the Nicaraguan Ministry of Health's maternal and child health, family planning, and HIV/AIDS objectives.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The reduction of FY 2012 economic growth funds might have ended the Enterprise and Employment Program one year

early. However, the mid-term results showed that ending the program early would compromise a very high-impact set of development interventions. With this empirical evidence, USAID decided that its overall development impact would be maximized by fully funding the program.

As a result of the Nicaragua Youth Assessment, the Education for Success program was extended from September 2014 to September 2017 to continue integrating children, adolescents, and at-risk youth into safer and healthier communities. In addition, the program will improve the scholarship recipient selection criteria used by community members, ensuring that critical, pre-defined risk factors are employed to select the most-at risk children and youth.

The final performance evaluations of the Human Institutional Capacity Development Program and the Institutional Strengthening Program concluded that although targeted Nicaraguan CSOs demonstrated considerable development over the past four years, a new institutional strengthening project would benefit from an integrated and more flexible design that includes technical assistance, grants, study tours, and opportunities for CSOs to put new skills into practice. A flexible design would also allow USAID the ability to rapidly respond to any changes in the political environment.

Based on evaluation results, USAID designed two new programs to further strengthen CSOs. The Civil Society Grants Program, which will be implemented through a local partner, will support key civil society organizations, improve democracy and governance in Nicaragua through a series of sub-grants to support advocacy campaigns, promote public policy dialogue, and demand accountability of public resources. The program will also strengthen the technical, financial, and media outreach capacities of local CSOs. The new Capacity Building for Civil Society Advocacy Program will provide services to individuals and institutions being supported through other grants and contracts.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Given USAID's new education strategy, the decision was made to use future basic education funding to support the achievement of USAID Global Education Strategy Goal 1 (Improved reading skills for 100 million children in primary grades by 2015) and Goal 3 (Increased equitable access to education in crisis and conflict environments for 15 million learners by 2015). These goals also align with the U.S. Government's objectives under CARSI, which include crime prevention.

In order to inform the design of a new program and determine geographic focus, USAID required updated information on the status of the education sector and at-risk youth in the target region. Two assessments (Education/Reading and Youth) were initiated and completed in 2012. Based on the recommendations of these two assessments, USAID is currently developing a new program to improve students' reading skills, and equip youth with relevant job and life skills to help them become responsible, contributing community members. In turn, this will increase their competitiveness in the job market and reduce their likelihood of engaging in illicit activities.

Panama

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance ensures that Panama is a secure, prosperous, and democratic country that is a principal partner in Central America. Panama's central location, transportation infrastructure, and financial sector make it a hub for global trade, but leave it vulnerable to illicit trafficking. Pressure from drug trafficking and organized criminal activity has contributed to security problems that threaten Panamanian security, democratic institutions, and economic prosperity. U.S. assistance to the Government of Panama (GOP) improves citizen safety and strengthens democratic and governance institutions. Furthermore, programs to improve regional security and reduce gang violence through the Central America Regional Security Initiative will complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	3,252	*	2,750	-502
Foreign Military Financing	2,340	*	1,840	-500
International Military Education and Training	762	*	720	-42
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	150	*	190	40

Foreign Military Financing

Panama faces many security challenges and is a focus of U.S. assistance to address the flow of weapons and illicit narcotics moving through the region. Foreign Military Financing (FMF) will support the Panamanian Public Forces' (PPF) effort to improve maritime and land border security against transnational threats. Assistance will focus on bolstering Panama's maritime security efforts, such as its ability to patrol territorial waters and interdiction capability, as well as provide assistance to support the ability to patrol land borders and exercise control of sovereign territory. FMF will support training and equipment such as communications equipment, spare and repair parts to maintain aviation and maritime assets, and mobility and patrol support assets such as vehicles to patrol land borders. FMF will support efforts to improve long-term maintenance and sustainment processes.

Key Interventions:

- FMF will support Panama's capacity to protect its national territory and maritime borders through training and equipment to improve maritime and land border security.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET) courses and training events expose security personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, professionalize forces, and build lasting security relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges. IMET assistance will support training and professionalization of the PPF and civilian personnel involved in security-related duties. Funding will be used to support the professional development of senior and mid-level officers to increase the capacity of security forces to

conduct counternarcotics and search-and-rescue operations, maintain maritime vessels, enhance resource management, and increase human rights awareness.

Key Interventions:

- IMET will support courses such as professional education, civil-military relations, humanitarian operations, maritime capabilities, and maintenance and sustainment.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS)

The GOP is a nonproliferation and counter-Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) U.S. ally, and has been consistent in its support for international and U.S. counterproliferation initiatives. It is a member of the Megaports Program, and the Proliferation Security and Container Security Initiatives. The country is a strategic hub in the global transshipment of maritime commerce, and approximately 70 percent of maritime shipping containers passing through the canal originate in or are destined for U.S. ports. The maritime ports of Balboa and Manzanillo are the two largest container ports in the Western Hemisphere, with Tocumen International Airport serving as a regional hub for passenger travel and an increasingly important regional hub for air cargo.

Panama has yet to adopt comprehensive strategic trade management legislation, and there are significant weaknesses in its risk analysis and control over strategic commerce transiting the canal or Panamanian territory. In addition, the volume of commerce passing through the Colon Free Trade Zone provides ample opportunity for strategic commerce to be re-manufactured, re-manifested, and/or otherwise diverted for illegitimate use by rogue nations or international terrorist organizations. The program has budgeted \$0.2 million toward the below programs and initiatives.

Key Interventions:

- EXBS will work with the GOP to further refine its strategic trade management system by focusing special assistance on the development of comprehensive strategic trade management legislation and appropriate implementing regulations.
- EXBS will focus enforcement activities on building sustainable WMD and dual-use detection and identification capabilities through targeted training initiatives and equipment donations, including train-the-trainer programs. Training initiatives will be designed to facilitate increased inter-agency collaboration and coordination.
- EXBS will leverage the emerging strategic trade management experience of regional partners – such as Panama and Mexico – to enhance regional inter-governmental collaboration, information sharing, and the development of regionally-specific “best practices” to combat proliferation activities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. embassy performs periodic reviews of equipment purchased with FMF through formal End-Use Monitoring to assess operational status and appropriate use. Proposed FMF budget planning targets are based on Panamanian requirements. Post has noted some areas of improved capacity in the PPF resulting from FMF and other security cooperation funding. In addition, Post has followed up with officials who have benefitted from IMET-funded training and observed their career development and improved capacity in real-world operations.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Panama's interdiction of illicit traffic at sea and on land continues to improve. The country team's assessment indicates that improvements in PPF performance are related in part to IMET- and FMF-funded training. As additional support requirements are identified, security assistance programs are modified to target and achieve U.S. national security objectives and to improve regional security and the capacity of the Panamanian government to address border and maritime security threats.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: FMF-funded spare parts for the National Aero Naval Service's (SENAN) fleet, particularly the 82-foot patrol boats and interceptor boats, are expected to raise Panamanian maritime capability in the coming year. Additional boats are already coming on line, and the GOP has an aggressive construction and maintenance plan. The provision of boats and equipment to the National Border Service (SENAFRONT) has also increased its capacity for coastal and riverine surveillance. The continued training of officers in FY 2014 is expected to reinforce ongoing reform efforts in the Panama National Police, SENAN, and SENAFRONT. These three services are critical to Panama's efforts to combat illicit trafficking and organized crime.

Paraguay

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Critical institutional gaps hinder full democratic consolidation and undercut opportunities for widespread socio-economic development in Paraguay. U.S. assistance aims to strengthen democracy by fostering more effective government institutions, increasing economic inclusion, and promoting economic growth among small producers. The United States will continue assisting the Government of Paraguay (GOP) in the professionalization of its security forces to counter illicit and terrorist activities in the region. U.S. diplomatic support combined with effective development assistance will be critical to sustain and consolidate institutional reforms and economic advances of the past decade.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	3,773	*	8,460	4,687
Development Assistance	2,500	*	8,000	5,500
Foreign Military Financing	350	*	-	-350
International Military Education and Training	423	*	460	37
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	*	-	-500

Development Assistance

Democracy and Governance Programs: To help Paraguay overcome clientelism, corruption, and limited management capacity that undermine the GOP's ability to deliver quality public goods and guarantee justice for all citizens, USAID will focus on improving effectiveness and capacity in key government institutions. U.S. assistance will build on the gains of the recently concluded Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Threshold programs to develop local capacity and GOP ownership for changes that heighten impact and sustainability. These programs will be primarily implemented through local civil society organizations and in close coordination with GOP counterparts and international donors.

Key Interventions:

- Assistance will help institutionalize key management reforms in select ministries by, for example, building the capacity of the Civil Service Secretariat.
- Programs will support the implementation of more transparent and merit-based systems in the judicial branch.
- Activities will develop the capacity of select public sector institutions to better support and protect vulnerable populations.
- Assistance will expand implementation of internal controls in select public sector institutions.

Economic Growth Programs: U.S. assistance, through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), will promote sustainable, inclusive, economic growth for small producers, primarily in the Northern Zone, with a particular focus on the inclusion of women. Programs will increase productivity and sales by supporting technical assistance for small producers, as well as facilitating market opportunities. U.S. assistance will be implemented primarily through local organizations, and in close coordination with GOP counterparts and international donors. Programs will also incorporate the

resources and skills of public and private partners to leverage upgrades in producer technologies, productive infrastructure, and increased access to financial services.

Key Interventions:

- Aid will help producer organizations provide technical assistance to small producers for sustainable agricultural and natural resource management practices.
- Programs will support development and implementation of business plans in selected value chains.
- Assistance will facilitate credit for producer organizations, women, and small producers.
- Activities will expand alliances with private sector firms willing to invest in increased production.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET) courses and training events 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. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. U.S. assistance 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. IMET will support courses such as professional military education, technical training, management training such as defense resource management and maintenance and sustainment, respect for human rights, English language training and English language lab materials.

Key Intervention:

- IMET funding in the amount of \$0.4 million will support professional military education at the basic-, mid-, and senior-levels, technical training to improve capability to maintain and manage military equipment and related-assets, and promote democratic values, human rights, and strengthen civil-military relations.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The MCC funded two threshold programs in Paraguay. The first was a \$34.6 million program (2006-2009) focused on reducing corruption, promoting economic growth, and poverty reduction. The second (2009-2012) focused on reducing corruption and strengthening the rule of law through more effective control of public resources, including prevention, control, and punishment for acts of corruption.

In FY 2014, the USAID Democracy and Governance program will build on the successful achievements of the MCC Threshold Programs and contribute to the sustainability by strengthening the judicial ethics system, improving internal controls of public institutions and a system of discipline to further judicial transparency and accountability. USAID's efforts to improve civil society's influence in the political process, make the judicial system more efficient and accountable, and improve management practices in selected ministries closely link to the work of the Threshold program.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2012, USAID conducted portfolio reviews for the Democracy and Governance (DG) and Economic Growth and Environment (EG) programs, as well as the Northern Zone Initiative and the MCC Threshold Program. The portfolio reviews supplemented ongoing program monitoring that focuses on tracking costs and project goals. Moreover, USAID facilitated a midpoint evaluation for the Good Governance project and a final performance evaluation of Northern Zone Initiative. In addition, final reports were completed on the MCC Threshold Program's second

phase, as well as the *Paraguay Productivo* Economic Growth project, both of which concluded at the end of FY 2012.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The portfolio reviews were used to examine strategic and operational issues, and determine whether activities were leading to the expected results. While program adjustments were made, no significant issues were identified during the portfolio review process. The review of DG programs underscored that while significant governance challenges remain, continued support for key reforms in governance is leading to transformational change. Findings from evaluations conducted in FY 2012 are guiding current project design. For example, the EG and Northern Zone Initiative evaluations found that the projects contributed significantly to increased sales and employment, and that small, targeted regional assistance projects were having an impact on local economies and the public perception of state presence. The aforementioned evaluations and reports are also being used to inform the new strategy that USAID is currently designing, as well as the related new project designs.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Current DG activities started in FY 2011 and are building upon reforms supported by the MCC Threshold Program and previous, impactful DG programs. In designing the new DG program, USAID is incorporating lessons learned from these activities. The new EG activity was also designed based on the successes and lessons learned through ongoing EG projects, which will lead to a more cost effective and beneficiary-focused project.

Peru

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Peru's decade of impressive economic growth dramatically improved key national health indicators and cut poverty rates in half. However, important segments of Peruvian society-- the indigenous, those living in remote rural areas and other historically marginalized groups-- have yet to see tangible benefits from these advances. Increases in illicit coca cultivation and narcotics trafficking, especially in areas where state presence is limited, pose a threat to the rule of law, citizen security, and economic progress. Peru's jungles face threats from illegal logging and mining, as well as an encroaching agricultural frontier. The conservation of this vast reserve of tropical forest, alongside efforts to adapt to climate change in areas dependent on water from retreating tropical glaciers, is essential for Peru's people and for the health of people throughout the hemisphere. U.S. assistance is designed to address these challenges, lending critical support to the Peruvian government's programs for social and economic inclusion and an aggressive coca eradication plan. As one of the United States' steadfast democratic partners in the region, assistance to Peru advances U.S. national security and economic interests.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	79,129	*	72,635	-6,494
Development Assistance	41,280	*	43,100	1,820
Foreign Military Financing	1,980	*	2,500	520
Global Health Programs - USAID	5,000	*	-	-5,000
International Military Education and Training	619	*	585	-34
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	29,250	*	26,300	-2,950
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	*	150	-850

Development Assistance

Alternatives to Illicit Coca Cultivation Increased in Targeted Regions: Drug trafficking threatens Peruvian democracy and stability, especially in weakly governed areas in the Amazon basin. Peru is one of the world's largest coca cultivators (49,500 hectares in 2011) and number one for potential cocaine production (305 metric tons). The United States and Peru use a three-pronged approach of eradication, interdiction, and alternative development (AD) to address drug trafficking. The San Martin region is a model of this successful approach, where illicit coca cultivation fell from 22,000 hectares (1996) to less than 500 hectares (2011). The San Martin region has become a global source for quality cacao and coffee, and economic and social indicators have substantially improved. The Government of Peru (GOP) significantly increased funding for its own programs to fight drug trafficking and sustain development efforts. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will use FY 2014 resources to consolidate achievements in San Martin, and expand efforts into the Ucayali and Huanuco regions, in particular in communities where the GOP eradicates illicit coca. A significant portion of assistance will build GOP and local organizational capacity to assume greater leadership roles and, while also improve the effective use of Peruvian resources. Programs will be coordinated with the Department of State's Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS).

Key Interventions:

- Assistance will strengthen value chains for licit crops, particularly cacao, coffee and oil palm, with an investment of approximately \$20.0 million. USAID will continue providing technical assistance to farmers and cooperatives to expand cultivation and increase the productivity and quality of licit crops. In partnership with the private sector, USAID will increase its access to local and international markets and promote private investment.
- Aid will enhance the enabling environment for AD efforts, with an approximate investment of \$7.0 million. USAID will provide direct funding to the GOP's counternarcotics agency and other GOP institutions to strengthen program implementation, including monitoring and evaluation, project design, and environmental oversight. USAID will also use funding to improve key social services, such as basic health and education, in eradicated communities.

Management and quality of public services improved in the Amazon Basin: The provision of public services, particularly in poor and conflict-prone communities in the Peruvian Andes and Amazon basin, has not improved commensurate with Peru's macro-economic growth. Marginalized populations, specifically women and indigenous groups, remain disconnected from government representation and service delivery. While decentralization of services is a central tenet of state reform, it remains a work in progress. By improving the management and quality of decentralized public services and improving transparency and social and political inclusion, USAID will address drivers of conflict and help Peru remain a stable and productive partner for the United States.

Key Interventions:

- Assistance will provide approximately \$2.5 million to strengthen effective public service delivery and improve management of social conflict and disaster risk reduction. USAID will provide training and technical assistance to national and sub-national institutions in strategic planning; budgeting; tax collection; evidence-based decision-making; procurement; rule of law; transparency; and conflict prevention and mitigation.
- Through a mix of grants and government-to-government assistance, an estimated \$1.5 million in basic education funding will help regional governments in targeted Amazon basin regions obtain and manage GOP funds for public education, in order to expand successful teaching approaches. USAID will also build local capacity and work with the Ministry of Education to improve teaching quality and address the needs of indigenous, multi-lingual/multi-cultural children to increase access to basic education and improve reading skills.

Natural Resources Sustainably Managed in the Amazon Basin and Glacier Highlands: Peru confronts increasing risks of environmental degradation that could have substantial global impacts. Peru has the fourth-largest tract of tropical forest in the world. Illegal logging and mining activities increased rapidly in recent years, and informal mining results in environmental degradation, public health issues, human rights abuses, and conflicts. USAID will use FY 2014 resources to improve forest governance and environmental management, biodiversity conservation, and forest-based economic opportunities. These resources will ensure that the GOP complies with the agreements made under the U.S.-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement (PTPA), specifically the implementation of a new Forestry law that responds to the Environmental Chapter and Forestry Annex of the PTPA. U.S. assistance will also support a lower emissions development pathway for Peru, and will contribute to the President's Global Climate Change Initiative.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$7.1 million will go towards activities that conserve biodiversity and protect the Peruvian Amazon. Efforts will include assisting regional and local governments and indigenous

groups to implement sustainable forest management systems. Programs will strengthen the GOP's chain-of-custody system for timber products, consistent with Peruvian forestry law and regulations that are currently being drafted. Finally, activities will continue to focus on protecting wildlife and timber species listed under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

- Approximately \$2.0 million will be provided directly to the Ministry of Environment as government-to-government assistance. This will support a lower emissions development pathway for Peru by assisting the GOP in implementing its Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation programs. With USAID assistance, the ministry will also implement programs to protect endangered species; undertake environmental impact analyses; implement payment for environmental services activities; and support community efforts to adapt to the effects of climate change.
- USAID will use approximately \$3.0 million for a new set of activities, currently being designed based on an FY 2012 evaluation of prior adaptation activities, which will expand the capacity of local communities to adapt and become more resilient to the effects of global climate change.

Foreign Military Financing

U.S. assistance will support development of a modern Peruvian military capable of increasing effective, visible, and competent state presence throughout the country. Foreign Military Financing (FMF) will assist in improving Peru's ability to protect its borders and national territory from transnational threats including illicit trafficking, transnational organized crime, insurgents, and terrorists, which serve to undermine democratic governance and economic prosperity in Peru and impacts the region. FMF will support procurement of equipment to improve operational readiness, mobility, and domain awareness. Equipment such as vehicles, communications equipment, and information sharing and downlink capabilities to enhance airborne platform detection efforts and capacity will enhance Peru's ability to perform missions in remote areas. Funds will also support maintenance and sustainment support for aircraft medical equipment, and training and technical assistance. U.S. programs will support enhancements to Peru's maintenance and logistics capabilities and the continuing professionalization of the military.

Key Intervention:

- FMF in the amount of \$2.5 million will improve Peru's border security capabilities.

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET) courses and training events 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. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchange. U.S. assistance supports professionalization of the Peruvian military, enhancement of respect for human rights, and strengthens management of defense resources. IMET will provide professional military education, management courses, and technical training. Training will support efforts to strengthen the Peruvian military's strategic and tactical planning capabilities, adherence to civilian authority, respect for human rights, and interoperability with the U.S. U.S. support will focus on developing junior and mid-level Peruvian military officers.

Key Intervention:

- IMET assistance in the amount of approximately \$0.6 million will support training to improve the professionalization, management, strategic, tactical, and technical capabilities of the Peruvian forces, as well as respect for rule of law and human rights.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

In 2012, Peru adopted a comprehensive five-year counternarcotics strategy. This strategy calls for tripling coca eradication between 2012 and 2016 and increasing the seizure of illicit drugs. Funding 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 and Ene River Valleys in order to oppose drug traffickers aligned with the Shining Path terrorist group. Vast sums of dirty money flow through Peru's fast-growing economy. Billions are estimated to be laundered through Peruvian financial institutions. While Peru has a fairly modern asset forfeiture law relating to drug trafficking, money laundering, terrorism, and other serious crimes, prosecutors have successfully prosecuted only a dozen cases since its enactment in 2007.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$25.3 million will support Peru's counternarcotics, law enforcement, and judicial reform related activities, and may include: illicit drug and precursor chemical interdiction, coca eradication, aviation operations to support interdiction and manual eradication, improved controls at seaports, land ports and airports, judicial reform and capacity-development, law enforcement training, modernized police stations, bases and equipment.
- Specifically, \$13.0 million in International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE) funds will support the eradication of at least 6,000 hectares of illicit coca through the Peruvian eradication agency, CORAH, as well as the requisite aviation support for those coca eradication operations. The Government of Peru's total coca eradication goal in 2014 is 26,000 hectares. In Fiscal Year 2013, the U.S. Government secured \$11.8 million in cost-sharing from the Peruvians toward eradication, and the U.S. expects to secure additional Peruvian cost-sharing in 2014 in order to help the Peruvians achieve their coca eradication goals. This assistance will also support the Corps for Assistance to Alternative Development, an agency under CORAH, which will continue to detect and map coca and opium poppy, a critical element in planning eradication operations and measuring results.
- U.S. assistance will provide \$1.05 million in anti-transnational crime activities to build Peru's institutional capacity to combat money laundering and seize assets. Funding for this program will continue to provide training for financial analysts, police, prosecutors, and judges to build stronger cases against money launderers. Funding will also be used to continue support for Peru's Financial Investigative Unit (FIU), which gathers information about financial transactions and prepares reports of suspicious activities, and to affect changes that will allow the information to be used fully in investigations and prosecutions of money laundering crimes. FIU assistance will train financial analysts, police, prosecutors, and judges to build stronger asset forfeiture cases. Funding will also support building the capacity of the GOP to manage, administer, and dispose of seized and forfeited assets working with the Ministry of Interior's Drug Control Office and other relevant GOP entities.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) assistance will provide training designed to enhance Peru's ability to monitor strategic trade exported from or transiting its territory. FY 2014 funding will focus on high-level commitment building and policy outreach activities, with more focused technical assistance to follow in future years. Many of the practices undertaken in support of trade monitoring for security purposes also serve to facilitate legitimate trade flows and generate additional customs revenue by increasing the accuracy of shipping documentation, including valuations.

Key Intervention:

- Training will be designed to enhance Peru's strategic trade monitoring system.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The Millennium Challenge Corporation's \$35.6 million Threshold Program that began in 2008 was completed in 2012. The program included \$11.5 million for immunizations and \$24.1 million for anti-corruption. The immunization component improved the Peruvian health system's ability to provide vaccines to children under one. The anti-corruption program increased Peruvian's awareness about the importance of fighting corruption, increased civil society's participation in corruption surveillance, and improved judicial corruption processing systems. It did not significantly improve the police's internal systems to process corruption cases. As Peru is now an upper middle-income country, there are no plans to renew the Threshold Program.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2012, USAID undertook four program evaluations and assessments. These included a verification and mapping (GIS) of the cacao plots; a baseline study of health indicators in the Ancash region; an annual survey of AD and non-AD communities to measure the impact of AD efforts; and an evaluation of a climate change adaptation program that sought to increase awareness of and resilience to the effects of global climate change in Peru's highland regions of Ancash and Piura. All of these evaluations informed budget planning decisions. For FY 2013, USAID is planning to launch eight evaluations. These include an impact evaluation of the expansion into the Ucayali and Huanuco regions of AD activities that integrate health, education, and alternative livelihoods activities in order to ensure ex-coca farmers do not return to illicit cultivation. They also include an evaluation of the ProDecentralization Project, the mission's flagship governance activity, as well as several health program evaluations related to the impacts, best practices, and lessons learned from 50 years of USAID health activities in Peru, which are coming to a close this year.

The Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) coordinates with the host nation to develop objectives for reducing coca cultivation and illicit drug trafficking, tracked monthly and reported in the annual International Narcotics Control Strategy Report. The embassy country team consults subject area experts and considers past performance and trends, policy priorities, long term goals, relevant conditions on the ground, and resource levels in setting performance targets.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The final evaluation of USAID's "From the Highlands to the Coast" climate change adaptation program is a critical input in the design of the mission's new set of adaptation programs. In addition, USAID's annual survey of communities receiving and not receiving AD assistance has helped measure the extent of the impacts and changes that can be attributed to AD efforts. This will enable USAID to revise and adjust the AD strategy as appropriate throughout the year in order to maximize the benefits flowing to communities that stop cultivating coca. Further, GIS mapping will provide geographic information on cacao plots covering 32,945 hectares, providing information regarding the benefits of alternatives crops provided by the AD program. Moreover, USAID monitoring of counternarcotics programs has provided data on tangible results and informed decisions to expand the geographic area for counternarcotics efforts.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: USAID's integrated AD approach, focused on increasing licit economic opportunities and improving local government service provision, exceeded 2012 targets.

Licit incomes in AD communities were 14 percent greater than licit incomes in similar non-AD communities, and families had more hectares of licit crops per family than in previous years. Using evaluation data, USAID plans to expand the AD model in the Ucayali and Huánuco regions, which are currently planned for eradication of coca this year. Further, USAID/Peru's five-year Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) was approved in FY 2012. This new strategy focuses USAID's efforts geographically in the five regions of the Amazon Basin and reduces programmatic areas. Over the next year, USAID will close out all work in the economic growth and health sectors in order to focus on AD, education, governance, and the environment. Efforts in all sectors will build on past successes and lessons learned to improve decentralized service provision, increase licit economic opportunities, and protect natural resources.

INL-designed program reviews resulted in a request for continued funds for eradication and interdiction, as well as aviation support for both. Program reviews also resulted in a request for continued funds for judicial reform, capacity-building, and other rule of law efforts, all of which is in the request.

CDCS Development Objectives by Account, and Program Area

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Request
TOTAL	43,100
Alternatives to illicit cocoa cultivation increased in targeted regions	27,000
Development Assistance	27,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	27,000
of which Objective 6:	4,060
6.1 Program Design and Learning	810
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,250
Management and quality of public services improved in the Amazon Basin	4,000
Development Assistance	4,000
2.2 Good Governance	2,500
3.2 Education	1,500
of which Objective 6:	625
6.1 Program Design and Learning	145
6.2 Administration and Oversight	480
Natural resources sustainably managed in the Amazon Basin and glacier highlands	12,100
Development Assistance	12,100
4.8 Environment	12,100
of which Objective 6:	1,823
6.1 Program Design and Learning	373
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,450

Suriname

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Government of Suriname has demonstrated a continued commitment to fighting transnational crime and narcotics trafficking and is an active participant in counternarcotics efforts at the domestic, bilateral, and multilateral levels. U.S. foreign assistance to Suriname focuses on developing and strengthening the capacity of Suriname’s defense, law enforcement, and justice sector institutions to combat the growing threat of transnational crime, including the movement of illicit drugs, human and small arms trafficking, and inadequate border security. Furthermore, programs to advance security and citizen safety through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative will complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	239	*	225	-14
International Military Education and Training	239	*	225	-14

International Military Education and Training

IMET supports the Surinamese Armed Forces’ efforts to address transnational threats to maritime and land borders and the enhancement of overall regional security through training that promotes rule of law and respect for democratic values, civil-military cooperation, interoperability, and professionalization of the defense force. IMET courses and training events 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. 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 while students are attending courses. IMET will continue to support the defense forces’ capability development in areas such as maritime security, defense resource management, civil-military relations, respect for human rights, joint operations, technical training, as well as focus on professional military education at the basic, mid, and senior levels.

Key Interventions:

- \$0.25 million will support training and courses to enhance professionalization and the defense capabilities and management of the Surinamese Armed Forces.

The Bahamas

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bahamas faces security issues including illicit trafficking and increasing violent crime. U.S. foreign assistance to The Bahamas supports efforts to build the capacity of the defense forces and law enforcement to address transnational threats and improve maritime and border security. Furthermore, programs to advance security and citizen safety through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative will complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	190	*	180	-10
International Military Education and Training	190	*	180	-10

International Military Education and Training

IMET courses and training events 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. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges. U.S. assistance will support Royal Bahamas Defense Force (RBDF) efforts to bolster maritime and land border security to ensure a stable and secure Bahamas as well as contribute to increased regional security. IMET will enhance professionalization of the RBDF, its capability to conduct maritime security operations including interdiction, as well as its technical capacity to maintain and sustain maritime and air assets to address transnational threats such as illicit trafficking. Assistance will also support defense management courses and respect for human rights.

Key Interventions:

- \$0.18 million will support professional military education for the RBDF and civilian defense officials and technical training.

Trinidad and Tobago

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Trinidad and Tobago is a leading economic force in the Caribbean and an important player in regional energy security given its well-developed oil and gas industry. Despite its relative wealth, however, Trinidad and Tobago continues to suffer from high crime, underdevelopment, and pockets of significant poverty. U.S. foreign assistance focuses on the development of professional military and security forces to strengthen rule of law, increase accountability and interagency cooperation, and improve maritime safety and border security. Furthermore, programs to advance security and citizen safety through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative will complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	175	*	180	5
International Military Education and Training	175	*	180	5

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET) courses and training events 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. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges. U.S. assistance will support the professional development of mid- and junior-level officers and enlisted personnel by providing training to enhance defense resource management and increase mission operational capabilities for maritime and aerial security operations.

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support professional military education, courses such as rule of law and civil-military relations, as well as technical training.

Uruguay

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Uruguay is an important U.S. partner in global efforts to foster democracy, prosperity, and rule of law. Uruguay remains one of the top per capita police and troop contributors to United Nations (UN) peacekeeping overall and the second largest contributor to the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti. However, continued and effective participation in international peacekeeping operations will be challenged by an increasingly constrained Uruguayan budget. U.S. assistance strengthens and maintains the Uruguayan military's peacekeeping and disaster response capabilities by enhancing personnel expertise and materiel resources.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	539	*	450	-89
International Military Education and Training	539	*	450	-89

International Military Education and Training

International Military Education and Training (IMET) funding exposes defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values through courses and training events. IMET activities 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 interpersonal exchanges. The Uruguayan Armed Forces are among the most professional military forces in the region and are integral to peacekeeping operations in Haiti, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and elsewhere. U.S. assistance plays a vital role in improving Uruguay's constructive engagement in international affairs, UN peacekeeping operations, as well as enhancing Uruguay's abilities to conduct national disaster response operations and to combat terrorism and international crime. Uruguayan forces have leveraged their peacekeeping training and experience to train other Latin American militaries.

Key Intervention:

- IMET funding in the amount of approximately \$0.5 million will continue to support the defense force's capability development in areas such as maritime security; civil military relations; peacekeeping capacity; joint operations; defense resource management; respect for human rights; and technical training. IMET will also provide professional military education at the basic-, mid-, and senior-levels. The training will also improve Uruguay's interoperability with U.S. and international forces, enhancing participation in peacekeeping, humanitarian actions, and other multilateral operations.

Venezuela

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

With the death of President Hugo Chavez in March, elections will be held in Venezuela. U.S. assistance to Venezuela supports civil society efforts to build and protect democratic freedoms and promote human rights.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	6,000	*	5,000	-1,000
Economic Support Fund	6,000	*	5,000	-1,000

Economic Support Fund

Democracy Program: U.S. assistance will work to provide diverse civil society elements with assistance to support constitutionally-mandated democratic checks and balances. U.S. activities in Venezuela will seek, on a nonpartisan basis, to expand space for public participation in an inclusive democratic process to promote the basic values of representative democracy, and to support the promotion of universal principles of human rights. Activities will seek to defend democratic processes and human rights by enhancing the public's access to information; encouraging peaceful debate surrounding key issues; providing support to democratic institutions; and promoting citizen participation.

Key Intervention:

- Assistance will promote the transparency of democratic processes.
- Programs will promote public awareness of human rights.
- Activities will increase civic education on good governance.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will conduct continuous assessments to evaluate programmatic and financial performance given a potentially new context for assistance programs.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID will conduct quarterly performance reviews during program implementation. USAID regularly monitors activities of implementing partners in order to inform decision-making.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: USAID conducts regular strategy reviews that include an analysis of performance to date; a review of the strengths and capacities of existing implementing partners; identification of options; and selection of a viable program strategy that supports U.S. foreign policy and furthers the program goals. FY 2014 programs will be adjusted and evaluated in accordance with any changes in the context of Venezuela. The FY 2014 budget request is directly tied to this comprehensive program performance process.

Barbados and Eastern Caribbean

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Government is working to promote equitable social and economic opportunity; ensure the health and safety of all citizens; and strengthen institutions of democratic governance, respect for human rights, transparency and accountability. The mission, based in Barbados, provides assistance to Guyana, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

U.S. assistance also addresses the closely related goals of combating international crime and drug trafficking and bolstering counterterrorism efforts, which require sustained engagement with the seven Eastern Caribbean countries whose porous borders directly affect U.S. national security.

In FY 2014, U.S. assistance to Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean will promote economic growth, support basic education and social services, and improve resilience among the small island developing states of the Caribbean to the negative effects of climate change. Furthermore, programs to advance security and citizen safety through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative will complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	33,176	*	31,858	-1,318
Development Assistance	11,640	*	10,000	-1,640
Global Health Programs - State	13,741	*	14,108	367
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,950	*	6,950	-
International Military Education and Training	845	*	800	-45

Development Assistance

Economic Opportunity: Economic opportunity programs will address the challenges faced by Caribbean youth, particularly their ability to enter the formal economy. U.S. assistance will continue to support youth workforce development and entrepreneurship activities across the Eastern Caribbean. The United States will also help strengthen the capability of regional and national institutions to boost the economic, political, and social engagement of youth.

Global Climate Change: U.S. assistance under economic growth also targets adaptation to the impacts of climate change. Climate change initiatives will be implemented at the country level as well as through regional mechanisms. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will advance climate change initiatives by supporting regional- and country-level adaptation strategies. The program will include support for improving the regulatory environment, building public awareness on climate variability and adaptation to changes, and improving science and data systems for improved decision making. The program will have a strong focus on initiatives in the critical areas of freshwater resilience and coastal and marine management.

Basic Education: The quality of primary grade reading and mathematics in the Eastern Caribbean remains an area of concern for the region's governments. USAID basic education activities will support improved quality of learning at the primary school level across the region. Specifically, USAID will build the capacity of local systems to deliver reading programs and will improve standards for curriculum development. The activity will engage regional institutions to strengthen education ministries in each country and ensure sustainability.

Social Services: USAID will work with national governments and key donors to develop a social security and protection program that targets key vulnerable communities where issues of poverty, neglect, and lack of economic empowerment pose the gravest threat to at-risk youth, and where social protection activities can be used to reinforce USAID youth programming. Social protection activities will be designed to support a reduction in gender-based violence in these communities, while at the same time developing strategies for reducing poverty and gender inequality.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will complement and strengthen Caribbean education systems with a focus on the transitioning of youth from school to employment.
- U.S.-funded programs will engage the business community to invest in the development of their workforce through mentorship, apprenticeship/internship and partnership.
- U.S. assistance will build awareness of opportunity through youth entrepreneurship and build the capacity of Youth Business Trusts to support young entrepreneurs.
- FY 2014 funding will build climate study capacity in the region including working to strengthen technical organizations in meteorology, hydrology, coastal and marine science.
- U.S. funds will strengthen training institutions serving the region to increase technical and policy capacity on issues related to climate change. U.S. assistance will develop teaching and research related to climate change with an emphasis on cross-sectorial adaptation including short courses in climate change.
- U.S.-funded programs will demonstrate measures to adapt to the impacts of climate change through work in coastal/marine and freshwater sectors.

Global Health Programs

Assistance provided through the Global Health Program accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

The Caribbean has higher HIV infection rates than any region outside of sub-Saharan Africa, and men who have sex with men and female sex workers continue to be disproportionately affected. In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean will receive \$21.1 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the region and support orphans and vulnerable children.

As part of the PEPFAR Caribbean Regional HIV and AIDS Partnership Framework, USAID/Barbados and Eastern Caribbean will manage FY 2014 funding and programs in Guyana, Barbados, and the OECS. Funding for the Jamaica HIV/AIDS program passes through USAID/Barbados and Eastern Caribbean, but the programs themselves are managed by USAID/Jamaica.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity and capability of national partners and civil society organizations to ensure quality health care service and improve delivery.

- U.S.-funded programs will provide technical assistance to host country governments in seven countries for improved financial management capacity of national HIV programs.
- FY 2014 funding will support regional and national efforts to address stigma and discrimination through a human rights-based approach, which includes efforts to reform policy and legislation as it relates to HIV stigma and discrimination.
- U.S. assistance will support the Caribbean Community/Pan Caribbean Partnership Against AIDS Program Coordinating Unit to engage international, regional and national stakeholders as necessary in support of resource mobilization efforts, program implementation, program management, and monitoring.

International Military Education and Training

Ineffective border control and maritime security in the region can be exploited by persons with terrorist, narcotrafficking and other criminal ties. This, in turn, threatens the southern approaches to the United States. U.S. support to the Eastern Caribbean will provide training to security forces to address these issues. International Military Education and Training (IMET) courses and training events 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 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. U.S. assistance will support professional military education and training for the Eastern Caribbean governments' defense and maritime security forces, improving their capacity to secure and monitor their borders and territorial seas, while promoting human rights and democratic values.

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support the professionalization of Eastern Caribbean defense forces as well as technical training to improve maritime security capabilities and border control.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In October 2012, the PEPFAR program completed a mid-term (FY 2009-2012) evaluation of the Caribbean Regional Program with the following objectives: 1) to ascertain if the PEPFAR Program is helping countries reach a sustainable national AIDS program model; 2) to identify the key factors contributing to or impeding project results; and 3) to make recommendations for program adjustments. The findings of the evaluation are being used to guide program and performance monitoring and planning.

In FY 2013 a Performance Evaluation for two youth development programs will be completed while a performance evaluation of the Climate Change Capacity Building Program is planned. 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: Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID/Barbados and Eastern Caribbean completes an annual portfolio review that highlights potential areas of duplication, inefficiencies and poor performance just prior to making the next year's budget and program decisions. USAID also requires rigorous pipeline information and analysis of burn rates from partners and uses this information quarterly and annually to adjust budgets and activities. In the first quarter of 2012, the PEPFAR team undertook a Staffing for Results exercise that identified performance issues to be considered as part of the FY 2013 and FY 2014 planning cycles.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: USAID
HIV/AIDS activities in FY 2013 and FY 2014 will continue to be aligned with the goals and objectives of the U.S.-Caribbean Regional HIV/AIDS Partnership Framework 2010-2015. Demonstrated success within the development training programs for at-risk youth has been highly encouraging and confirms the importance of such programs in the region. This is particularly important given that statistics indicate approximately 70 percent of youth charged with a crime in the region had previously dropped out from school and do not have the literacy and numeracy skills needed to succeed in the job market.

State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance for the Western Hemisphere supports host nation efforts to counter threats to citizen security; strengthen the rule of law and democratic institutions; foster economic opportunity; promote clean energy and energy security; and mitigate the effects of climate change. The State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA) request includes funding for hemispheric initiatives that address citizen security threats that directly affect U.S. national security, as well as assistance that takes advantage of the region’s emerging economic potential and growth opportunities to benefit U.S. trade in the region. Specifically, the State WHA request includes the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI), Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI), the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas (ECPA), Pathways to Prosperity in the Americas, and Summit of the Americas-related initiatives.

CARSI partners with Central American governments to address the severe levels of crime and violence facing their citizens from narcotics traffickers, organized crime, and domestic and transnational gangs. CARSI assists nations in stemming the flow of narcotics, arms, weapons, precursors, and bulk cash generated by illicit drug sales; investigating, prosecuting, and dismantling gangs and criminal organizations; strengthening law enforcement and justice sector institutions; and improving social and economic opportunities for at-risk populations in Central America. CBSI combats rising crime and violence, as characterized by the establishment of the bases of operation of drug cartels and international gangs, threatening both U.S. and Caribbean security. After careful strategic planning and dialogue with our Caribbean partners, U.S. assistance focuses on substantially reducing illicit trafficking, improving public safety, and promoting social justice. ECPA is the United States’ strategic regional partnership with Western Hemisphere countries and organizations to promote energy security and self-sufficiency, as well as to mitigate the impacts of climate change. Increasing economic growth and inclusive prosperity in the Americas are key elements to achieving the full potential of the hemisphere – the Pathways initiative promotes economic growth and opportunity, particularly for historically marginalized groups such as indigenous peoples, women, and Afro-descendants.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	220,850	*	235,865	15,015
Economic Support Fund	84,000	*	98,200	14,200
Foreign Military Financing	15,000	*	7,500	-7,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	115,000	*	125,000	10,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,850	*	5,165	-1,685

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	220,850	*	235,865	15,015
Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI)	64,000	*	63,500	-500
Economic Support Fund	17,000	*	29,200	12,200
Foreign Military Financing	15,000	*	7,500	-7,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	30,000	*	25,000	-5,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000	*	1,800	-200
Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI)	135,000	*	161,500	26,500
Economic Support Fund	50,000	*	61,500	11,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	85,000	*	100,000	15,000
Economic Policy	16,000	*	6,000	-10,000
Economic Support Fund	16,000	*	6,000	-10,000
Summit of Americas Commitments	1,000	*	1,500	500
Economic Support Fund	1,000	*	1,500	500
Other Programs	4,850	*	3,365	-1,485
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,850	*	3,365	-1,485

Economic Support Fund

Central American Regional Security Initiative (CARSI): The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)-managed programs will support rule of law and governance activities to bolster Central American national and municipal-based crime prevention strategies; economic and social development efforts; community-based policing and crime observatories; social service delivery for at-risk women and youth; and good governance activities in high-crime areas in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua vulnerable to drug trafficking, gangs, and organized crime. These funds will be used to address the underlying causes of crime and violence both in the streets and households of Central America by continuing strategic investments to build sustainable capacity for local stakeholders working on crime prevention; strengthening local and regional coordination on citizen safety strategies; and providing at-risk women and youth with productive alternatives to crime via after-school activities, vocational training and job placement assistance, and local private sector and civil society engagement. The United States ensures prevention assistance addresses regional security challenges faced by all seven nations of Central America. Limited funds will also be used to improve coordination across countries and assist in the formulation of policies on prevention and juvenile justice.

Key Interventions:

- CARSI will improve targeting of community-based youth development programs focusing on recreation, education, and professional development through identification of those most at-risk, and will consolidate programs and services in high-crime areas that lower risk factors of those most susceptible to gang recruitment.
- USAID will continue to push the public-private partnerships agenda on social prevention to build innovative alliances and maximize private sector contributions, specifically looking at regional private sector networks and at leveraging larger sums at a minimum one-to-one ratio.

- CARSI will incorporate best practices and lessons learned from other parts of the region and world into USAID's citizen security portfolio. In FY 2014, USAID will continue to facilitate and nurture collaboration and information sharing among citizen security technical experts and practitioners from various cities across the Western Hemisphere.
- USAID anticipates launching a program to support regional and local crime observatories' ability to share information in alignment with the Central American Integration System's Security Strategy.

Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI): To support CBSI efforts to increase citizen security and address the causes of crime and violence, USAID assistance promotes social justice through crime prevention activities in targeted communities as well as police, justice sector, and anti-corruption reforms. USAID's activities will increase economic opportunities and skills for at-risk youth and vulnerable populations, improve community and law enforcement cooperation, improve the juvenile justice sector, and reduce corruption in the public and private sectors. USAID is implementing CBSI programs in the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Guyana, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Key Interventions:

- CBSI at-risk youth programming seeks to steer youth away from crime, violence, and other risky behaviors via workforce development, vocational training, rehabilitation, and professional development. Between FY 2011 and FY 2012 more than 13,000 youth have participated in USAID's workforce development training through CBSI. By the end of FY 2014, USAID hopes to surpass 35,000 youth served through these programs through increasing USAID investments in youth programming.
- Assistance will improve cooperation among community members and law enforcement and the judiciary. USAID community-based policing activities in Jamaica will improve crime prevention, intervention, and law enforcement; develop a culture of lawfulness; and enhance the police force's ability to be a more community-oriented institution. USAID's Community Justice Houses in the Dominican Republic serve more than 15,000 people annually, helping them with access to mediation, public defense, and other services to make justice more accessible to vulnerable citizens.
- Assistance will strengthen the juvenile justice sector. USAID's approach to juvenile justice reform involves strengthening national regulatory frameworks; working with judges and police to divert youth to alternative sentences, including participation in our own at-risk youth programs; and working within juvenile detention centers to assist youth in custody to develop vocational skills and make plans for after their release.
- CBSI will promote anti-corruption activities. USAID has supported anti-corruption training for more than 1,300 government officials through CBSI. In Jamaica, USAID partners with the Customs Department and the Tax Administration in Jamaica (TAJ) to reduce traffickers' ability to move money and contraband through the region. In FY 2012 the TAJ recovered more than \$100.0 million through a USAID program costing under \$2.0 million.

Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas (ECPA): Energy security and climate change are urgent challenges. Promoting clean energy, low-carbon development, and climate-resilient economic growth are key priorities for U.S. diplomacy and assistance in the Western Hemisphere. U.S. assistance will address clean energy, sustainable landscapes, and adaptation. Requested funding will support ECPA programs on clean energy; energy efficiency; cross border trade in electricity; reducing emissions from deforestation; and enhancing country capacity for climate change adaptation through sustainable urban development, leveraging resources from the multilateral development banks, private sector, civil society, and other governments of the hemisphere.

Key Interventions:

- Funds are expected to support regional energy cooperation pertaining to energy efficiency, renewable energy, cleaner fossil fuels, energy infrastructure, and energy poverty. Funds will also support regional climate change cooperation including sustainable land use, protection of habitats, and adaptation efforts to deal with the effects of climate change.
- Funding will also advance public policies that foster transitions toward low carbon economies. Such efforts will reduce carbon emissions through the increase in access to and use of clean energy, protection of forests and fostering sustainable development practices that allow countries to plan for and adapt to the impacts of climate change in the region through sustainable urban and peri-urban development.

Pathways to Prosperity in the Americas: Increasing economic growth and inclusive prosperity in the Americas are key elements to achieving the full potential of the hemisphere. The Pathways initiative promotes economic growth and opportunity, particularly for historically marginalized groups such as indigenous peoples, women, and Afro-descendants, and seeks to ensure the benefits of trade are more equitably shared amongst all segments of the population. Requested U.S. assistance will advance the four pillars of the Pathways initiative: empowering small business; facilitating trade; building a modern workforce; and promoting sustainable practices and environmental cooperation. U.S. assistance will support the Pathways regional partnership to foster broad-based U.S. and hemispheric economic growth to meet the goals of small business development; financial reform; environmental cooperation; workforce and entrepreneurial development; strong labor protections; and customs modernization.

Key Interventions:

- Program goals are expected to include small business development including access to credit and markets; financial inclusion through regulatory reforms; trade infrastructure modernization and customs training; improving workforce education and development; public participation in environmental decision-making; labor protections efforts; and support for cleaner production practices through universities and market access programs.
- Public outreach and broader stakeholder engagement will be achieved through the Pathways Clearinghouse and a challenge grant framework that will engage nongovernmental organizations, governments, and the private sector from across the Hemisphere in developing new and innovative solutions to common hemispheric challenges identified by Pathways partner governments.

Summit of the Americas: Funds will be used to support initiatives stemming from U.S. participation in the 2012 Summit of the Americas and U.S. proposals for the 2015 Summit of the Americas to be held in Panama.

Key Intervention:

- Funding will support initiatives relating to the 2012 Summit, including support for an improved dialogue between government and private sector leaders at future Summits, as well as an evaluation of U.S. assistance related to Summit initiatives.

Foreign Military Financing

Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI): Funds will deepen regional security cooperation, increase detection and monitoring capabilities, enhance information sharing, and build long-term sustainment capability. U.S. assistance will support stabilization operations and security sector reform. Resources will focus on maritime security support to countries to address illicit activity and transnational threats to the region. Partner nations and regional institutions, such as the Regional Security System, will receive assistance to strengthen capacity to execute maritime security operations, improve regional domain

awareness and information sharing, sustain and maintain assets, and enhance professionalization and technical skills of the security forces through training.

Key Interventions:

- The Foreign Military Financing (FMF) in CBSI for FY 2014 will support efforts to build the maritime security capacity of CBSI participating partner nations to protect and patrol their maritime and land borders against transnational threats.
- FMF will support efforts to increase domain awareness and information sharing to improve partner nations' ability to gather and analyze information on regional threats.
- FMF support will enhance partner nations' maritime operational readiness through a focus on sustainment and maintenance efforts, as well as the development of logistical systems.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Central American Regional Security Initiative (CARSI): Funds will support programming intended to weaken the structure and diminish the influence and violence of transnational criminal organizations operating in Central America. CARSI law enforcement assistance is designed to make sustainable impacts on crime, gangs and illicit trafficking by building the capabilities of police and security services, improving police academies, and strengthening border inspection capabilities. Among other programs, investments in maritime and land interdiction; aviation support; efforts to combat impunity; vetted and special investigative units; asset forfeiture; money laundering and firearms interdiction assistance; transnational anti-gang units; and border security enhancements will build host-nation capacity, thereby bolstering the attempts of Central American governments to provide enhanced levels of citizen safety, and corresponding levels of economic and social opportunities to their citizens.

Rule of law programs are building the capacity of judicial actors, bolstering prosecutorial capacity, and enhancing the effectiveness of courts and prisons. Funds will enable Central American governments to investigate, prosecute, and incarcerate criminals and dismantle criminal organizations effectively. U.S. assistance will train police investigators, prosecutors, judges, and prison officials to provide them with the skills and competencies needed to counter the increasingly sophisticated and transnational criminals in the region, while building trust and cooperation among law enforcement elements through joint trainings and workshops. Funds will provide community policing training and support to model precincts, improved prison management mentoring and support, police-academy curriculum development and police reform, and other support.

Key Interventions:

- CARSI will continue providing local law enforcement with training, equipment, advisors and other support to security and justice sectors, including task forces. Assistance includes modern police techniques, advancement of police professionalization and internal affairs; management and destruction support for precursor chemicals and other dangerous materials; and training on intelligence-led policing, criminal investigations, operations and officer safety.
- Vetted units, comprised of host country law enforcement officers operating with U.S. Government mentors, establish trustworthy foreign partners with which the U.S. Government can share operational intelligence and material assistance with a reduced risk of corruption. The units work on trafficking of narcotics, firearms, cash, and persons, as well as transnational gangs.
- CARSI has established model police precincts that addresses core crimes in local communities and trains local police on how to work more closely with the community. Officers receive training, equipment, and other supports, greatly increasing their investigative and community policing capabilities, while other community engagement projects improve relations and trust with law enforcement. CARSI works with local police and community organizations to support police-youth

athletic leagues and build model precincts, which have already reduced crime in some of the region's most dangerous neighborhoods.

- Counternarcotics efforts support such activities as maritime and land interdiction, aviation support, drug demand reduction and rehabilitation, and poppy eradication. These efforts are targeted to help mitigate the impact that illicit trafficking has on the region of Central America, including through disruption and dismantlement of criminal networks.

Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI): CBSI programming will strengthen host nation capacity to combat rising transnational and related domestic crime, violence, and national security threats through equipment and training for law enforcement personnel, expanded border and port security, and technical assistance to develop strong justice sector institutions. U.S. assistance will promote integrated, region-wide approaches to combat illicit trafficking in drugs, weapons, people, and money. CBSI will provide basic and advanced equipment and capacity-building training to strengthen government law-enforcement agencies throughout the region to address criminal threats and carry out effective operations. The United States will also support programs to increase the proficiency of host nation corrections personnel and improve border and port security operations. Assistance will promote shared use of law enforcement information and intelligence.

Under CBSI, U.S. assistance will support efforts to expand and build capacity within governments' justice sectors to investigate and manage prosecutions adequately and build effective oversight mechanisms to expose corruption of government officials. U.S. assistance will support efforts to strengthen justice sector institutional capacity, independence, transparency, and accountability. Funds will also support educational and training programs for justice sector entities, including police, prosecutors, and judges. U.S. assistance will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of judicial administrative systems and support the development of investigative and judicial efforts to prosecute criminals.

Key Interventions:

- Funds will support training and equipment for law enforcement units to enhance their capacity in areas such as investigations, customs and border control, port security operations, and management.
- Funds will support efforts to counter narcotics flows through training, equipment, and technical assistance to strengthen host nation interdiction capacity and enhance regional cooperation in interdiction efforts.
- Efforts to promote regional information sharing remain critical. Activities will encourage information sharing of law enforcement data among CBSI countries to more adequately deal with the shared criminal threats in the region.
- As the professionalism and capabilities of law enforcement increase, funds to strengthen the justice sector will increase the ability of our Caribbean partners to have independent and effective justice sector institutions, which can investigate complex financial and transnational crimes, manage forfeited or seized assets, and prosecute criminals.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI): Antiterrorism assistance (ATA) funds will benefit ATA partner nations in the Caribbean – The Bahamas, Jamaica, Dominican Republic, and Trinidad and Tobago – to build advanced, self-sustaining counterterrorism capacity of law enforcement to deter, detect, and respond to terrorism threats. In particular, U.S. assistance in the Caribbean will focus on preventing terrorists from transiting through, operating in, or establishing safe havens in the region. Funding also addresses efforts to enhance vital infrastructure security of beneficiary countries.

Key Interventions:

Assistance is expected to include training and associated equipment in areas such as border security, fraudulent document detection, airport security management, maritime interdiction of terrorism, investigation of terrorist incidents, and digital forensics.

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.

Key Interventions: Funding will support antiterrorism assistance, counterterrorism finance, export control, border security, and terrorist interdiction efforts.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Monitoring and evaluation efforts are tailored to specific programs and initiatives as appropriate. Both CARSI and CBSI include a regular reporting and monitoring component; Caribbean posts provide Washington with quarterly whole-of-government reporting on implementation and results, while CARSI countries provide monthly reports. In addition, agencies and bureaus implementing programs via the State Western Hemisphere Regional budget conducted several evaluations and assessments in FY 2012 to gauge performance and impact. These included the third evaluation report on the progress of the Environmental Cooperation Agenda in Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) countries and a mid-term evaluation of USAID's CARSI program in El Salvador. Additionally, a CBSI interagency Performance Management Plan, composed of mutually agreed upon goals, objectives, and targets, guides implementation of the strategic framework established with Caribbean partner nations. In FY 2012, baseline data, consistent with this Performance Management Plan, was collected, which will serve as the basis for future assessments of performance and inform future CBSI programming decisions. During FY 2012 an assessment was done of the Community-Based Policing program in Jamaica. Several evaluations, both performance and impact, are planned for coming years in Central America and the Caribbean, covering CARSI and CBSI programs and activities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Monitoring and evaluation activities significantly informed the State Western Hemisphere's program development, design, and implementation. CARSI's and CBSI's regular monthly and quarterly reports inform on-going program implementation, out-year planning, and funding prioritization. For example, CARSI assistance programs will be targeted at areas and regions of Central America most at risk from security threats posed by trafficking, transitional crime, and violence. The El Salvador mid-term results of USAID's regional impact evaluation for CARSI indicate statistically significant evidence that citizen security initiatives supported in USAID treatment communities are having the desired impact in reducing crime rates and improving public perception of security. These findings have validated USAID's crime prevention interventions and underlie the continued expansion of its model both within El Salvador and throughout the region. As a result of the assessment of the Community-Based Policing program in Jamaica, future programs, which are to be built off of the initial work accomplished, will focus more on strengthening the Jamaican Constabulary Force (JCF) and improving linkages between the JCF and community and civil society organizations.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: For Central America, requested CARSI funding continues to represent the minimum levels needed to counter threats to regional security and bolster weak law-enforcement and justice-sector institutions. Central American governments have limited funds to

contribute to citizen safety, but must do more with their own resources. The private sector must also continue to invest aggressively in citizen safety and crime prevention initiatives. As CARSI program implementation progresses, full funding for FY 2014 is vital to sustain partnerships established thus far and meet Central America's citizen safety challenges. However, these resources must complement and be coordinated with an array of other actors - host nations, international organizations, third-country donors, and the private sector - as U.S. resources alone are insufficient to meet the institutional and political challenges in Central America. For CBSI, the FY 2014 request is based on the previously mentioned Caribbean, Embassy, and interagency reporting and assessments. CBSI funding will continue to take advantage of the political consensus among Caribbean nations to address citizen security challenges within a regional partnership framework. For Pathways to Prosperity, assistance programs will carry forward demonstrated CAFTA-DR best results and practices, particularly for environment funding.

USAID Central America Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Central America Regional (CAR) program prioritizes crime prevention, trade, climate change, food security, and HIV/AIDS prevention. Programs will support meeting Central America-Dominican Republic-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) and Pathways to Prosperity goals by directly engaging with the Secretariat for Central American Integration (SICA), and supporting the regional harmonization and integration agenda. U.S. assistance will help reduce trade barriers by strengthening key regional inter-governmental and national government institutions.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	32,089	*	30,772	-1,317
Development Assistance	15,500	*	10,500	-5,000
Global Health Programs - State	11,198	*	11,881	683
Global Health Programs - USAID	5,391	*	8,391	3,000

Development Assistance

Regional Citizen Security: Crime and violence remain a key development challenge for Central American countries. In the northern tier – Belize, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras – crime rates are among the highest in Latin America and in the world. USAID will continue strengthening the Central American observatory on citizen safety (OBSICA) within SICA. Funds will improve the quality, uniformity, reliability and timeliness of data, increase the observatory’s capacity to undertake comprehensive analysis to inform policy decisions, and promote the exchange of best practices and effective strategies across the region. These activities are mostly financed with Central America Regional Security Initiative funds.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide technical assistance and training to SICA member countries and OBSICA to monitor, analyze, and produce reliable information on public security in the region to assist decision-makers and advocates in developing citizen security policies.
- Development Assistance (DA) will provide opportunities to increase regional collaboration and exchange of best practices of crime prevention models among Central American countries.
- U.S. assistance will support cooperating relationships between SICA and civil society (e.g., private sector, universities, and think tanks) to help improve citizen safety in the region.

Economic Growth: The regional program will continue supporting the goals and priorities of the Feed the Future and Global Climate Change Presidential Initiatives. Building on CAFTA-DR, and through Pathways to Prosperity, USAID will also support the regional economic harmonization and integration process to facilitate trade, reduce costs of doing business, and improve natural resources management. Assistance will be closely coordinated with SICA and other key regional organizations.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide technical assistance and training to facilitate intra-regional trade by developing more consistent customs provisions, rules of origin procedures, and strengthening public and private sector sanitary and phyto-sanitary (SPS) systems.
- DA will support and promote inclusive economic growth in the region by improving and expanding markets for food and agriculture value-added supply chains, and reducing the time and costs of trading goods across borders, thus generating economic opportunities for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and rural farmers.
- Activities will strengthen coastal and marine resources management in order to increase ecosystem productivity, conserve biodiversity, and improve livelihoods in trans-boundary areas. Activities will also promote legal compliance, policy harmonization, and legislation and regulations that help reduce the degradation of the natural systems.
- U.S. assistance will support the global reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and reduce vulnerabilities in key sectors to climate-related events by supporting clean energy, combating deforestation, and building climate-resilience in the region.

Global Health Programs

In line with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Central American countries will receive \$20.3 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention and care and treatment programs and support orphans and vulnerable children. The Partnership Framework signed in March 2010 with the Central America Council of Ministries of Health and several other stakeholders will continue guiding HIV/AIDS interventions in the region.

Assistance provided through the Global Health Program accounts via USAID and the Department of State will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. The regional PEPFAR program supports host country governments to more effectively and efficiently lead the national and regional responses to the HIV/AIDS epidemic through strategic technical assistance and close coordination with all key stakeholders in the region. A focus on the key populations is the strongest cross-cutting theme of the Partnership Framework. The U.S. Government (USG) plays an essential role in keeping these populations at the forefront of the national and regional responses through community, policy, and technical dialogues.

In Central America, HIV/AIDS is a concentrated epidemic with high HIV prevalence rates for key populations. HIV prevalence is highest among adults aged 20-39, people in their most productive years. To contain the epidemic, the USG will provide technical assistance to implement national multi-sectoral voluntary counseling and testing strategies. The USG will continue to support targeted behavior change activities and to strengthen coordination between prevention activities and other services such as voluntary counseling and testing. Comprehensive prevention care activities will have a strong focus on reaching men who have sex with men, transgender population and female sex workers.

Assistance will help establish monitoring and evaluation (M&E) processes and implementation plans and use of strategic information for taking decisions. U.S. assistance will also fund activities that improve human resource capacity to deliver comprehensive quality care and treatment. The public sector response to HIV/AIDS will be strengthened by establishing policies aimed at reducing stigma and discrimination and making health facility services more appropriate for key populations, and by improvements in the coordination of health services with local organizations working on HIV issues. Support will be provided to the private sector to promote HIV workplace policies, facilitate prevention programs and increase access to testing. Policy activities will target high level government authorities,

key populations, M&E technical staff, private sector, and entities addressing gender-based violence, which affects key populations.

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS activities will increase healthy behaviors among key populations to reduce HIV transmission; support health system strengthening to build the capacity of countries to more effectively reach key populations by coordinating efforts among implementing partners to deliver sustainable high quality HIV/AIDS services; build the capacity of countries to monitor and use information that enhances understanding of the epidemic and enables individual countries and the region to take appropriate actions with sustainable, evidence-based, and cost effective program interventions; and improve the policy environment for reaching the ultimate goal of universal access to HIV/AIDS services in the Central America region.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID conducted a portfolio review of regional projects in 2012, to determine strategic, management, and operational issues, particularly relating to projects and programs that will shape forward planning for the region's five-year Regional Development Cooperation Strategy.

The CAR HIV/AIDS Program conducted the HIV Policy Assessment for Central America in FY 2012 and will initiate the USG partnership framework - PEPFAR Evaluation in FY 2013 to evaluate programmatic performance. Furthermore, semiannual portfolio reviews conducted in May and November 2012, quarterly pipeline reviews, the USG/multi-sectorial bi-annual review, and site visits helped examine management and implementation issues.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The HIV Policy Assessment for Central America assessment established new priorities for the policy work and identified new potential partners. The findings from this assessment informed the design of technical activities included in the new policy instrument expected to begin at the end of FY 2014.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Regional plans for FY 2014 include the final performance evaluation for the Management of Aquatic Resources and Economic Alternatives project. The decision to schedule an evaluation of this project in FY 2014 was based on monitoring data and analysis by USAID that, while results had been positive to date, the Mission needed more information about the project areas in order to inform decisions and programming for the next regional environmental support program.

In addition to the monitoring and evaluation activities, the HIV/AIDS program also held two planning sessions with representation from all USG agencies working on HIV/AIDS in the region. The planning sessions generated recommendations to improve program implementation and coordination.

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 close geographic proximity and the region’s strong economic, social, and cultural ties to the United States. In the LAC region, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) development goals directly support U.S. foreign policy goals and national security interests, as a more prosperous, democratic, and peaceful Western Hemisphere is in the national interest of the United States. The United States’ ability as a nation to tackle challenges such as border security, air quality, or increasing U.S. exports depends, in part, on stability and prosperity in Latin America.

USAID’s LAC Regional Program will therefore pursue a focused development agenda that progresses critical U.S. national interests. This agenda focuses on three priorities: 1) improving citizen security in target countries; 2) ensuring greater inclusion of vulnerable groups; and 3) strengthening critical public sector institutions at the regional, national, and sub-national levels.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	44,900	*	35,174	-9,726
Development Assistance	37,100	*	31,174	-5,926
Global Health Programs - USAID	7,800	*	4,000	-3,800

Development Assistance

Citizen Security in Target Countries Improved: While on the surface, the vast majority of LAC countries have the formal signs of democracy, including elections, separation of powers, citizen participation, and rule of law, many countries have experienced a gradual erosion of democratic institutions and values. Poor governance resulting from consolidation of executive power, corruption, and generalized impunity has led to poor service delivery and an environment ripe for transnational criminal organizations to flourish. High crime and violence have become structural impediments to development and pose a direct threat to U.S. strategic interests.

Therefore, USAID will help improve citizen security in several ways. First, USAID will catalyze more effective crime prevention and citizen security programs by facilitating related regional research and analysis; disseminating best practices; and providing corresponding technical assistance. USAID will also help address the risk factors that drive youth to engage in violence and other risky behaviors, including limited licit economic and social opportunities, poor education retention and outcomes, low levels of community participation, and limited capacity in law enforcement and judicial systems.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will conduct program evaluations and democratic values and perceptions surveys that inform policy and programmatic decisions on citizen security and crime prevention approaches in LAC, including gender-sensitive questions that capture the experiences of marginalized populations.
- FY 2014 funds will provide technical support to USAID Missions to implement evidence-based crime prevention programs consistent with the latest research.

- U.S. assistance will identify, test, and scale-up proven approaches to early grade reading attainment to improve basic education in the region.
- Using FY 2014 funds, USAID will assist youth who have dropped out of formal education institutions gain skills needed for employment or further formal education.
- U.S.-funded programs will test and scale-up successful approaches to vocational and life skills training for out-of-school and unemployed youth, enabling them to participate meaningfully in their communities.

Greater Inclusion of Vulnerable Groups Achieved: The LAC region has long been characterized by stark socioeconomic inequality, and for many marginalized populations, including women, indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants, these inequalities are manifested in limited access to education, healthcare, and jobs; greater exposure to environmental threats; and disengagement in political processes, all of which fuel dissatisfaction and instability. USAID will work to include traditionally excluded groups into the political and economic mainstream through several complementary programs.

For example, USAID will strengthen the ability of civil society and the media to advocate for and defend political freedoms, transparency, and rule of law – particularly as these relate to marginalized groups. Moreover, USAID will help improve education quality, focusing on reading as a foundational skill, by providing proven early grade reading approaches that can be adopted by governments and schools. Also, as part of the President’s Feed the Future Initiative, USAID will support evaluations of agricultural development programs and develop best practices that are critical to improving food security. Further, to support systemic changes to the business enabling environment, USAID will work with LAC governments to make it easier for firms of all sizes, including those currently operating informally, to establish and expand operations in the formal economy. Because many vulnerable populations in LAC depend on natural resources for their livelihoods, Global Climate Change (GCC) programming will empower local communities to better manage and benefit from their land. In particular, GCC-Sustainable Landscapes programming will work with indigenous communities in their negotiations with private sector companies interested in investing in forest conservation to generate carbon credits (known as Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation – REDD). USAID will also provide tools and approaches to better understand and mitigate conflict over natural resources in areas of high biological diversity.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will conduct democracy and governance surveys and build regional capacity to carry out surveys and analysis that inform programs and policy.
- U.S.-funded programs will identify, evaluate and disseminate promising reading interventions to inform citizens’ and governments’ policy choices for early grade learning.
- FY 2014 funds will bring communities, local government, and private sector representatives together for successful REDD projects that will generate incomes for residents that sustainably manage their forests.
- U.S. assistance will support detailed roadmaps and provision of technical assistance to help LAC governments implement reforms and improve the business enabling environment.

Critical Public Sector Institutions at the Regional, National, and Sub-National Levels Strengthened: To reduce reliance on foreign assistance, LAC countries need to strengthen government institutions that respond to their citizens. USAID programs will help countries mobilize tax revenue and invest domestic resources, implement key environmental policies, build university partnerships, and improve health systems.

LAC countries collect low levels of tax revenue compared to their level of development and lag behind international standards in other aspects of public financial management. USAID will create approaches and provide technical assistance to encourage governments to strengthen revenue collection and expenditure management. At the sub-national level, USAID will partner with the private sector to help governments tap into capital markets to fund key public investments.

Climate change threatens to impose high costs on LAC economies, potentially negating some of the development achievements of past decades. Using GCC-Adaptation funds, USAID will provide governments the tools to mitigate climate change and help develop approaches for community-management of critical natural resources. Activities will focus on strengthening water authorities' and communities' ability to manage critical watersheds in the face of glacier melt, changing rainfall patterns, and climate change in general. USAID will disseminate best practices among LAC countries to strengthen water management capabilities and foster a robust dialogue on climate change. Higher education resources will focus on using cutting edge technologies to expand access to university-level coursework, helping key countries in Latin America, ensuring that more potential professionals, innovators and entrepreneurs have the core set of skills they need to succeed.

Key Interventions:

- U.S.-funded programs will help national and sub-national government entities adopt new tools and approaches to strengthen public financial management, including both revenue collection and expenditure management, and tap into private financing through capital markets, which includes gender-specific tools such as participatory gender budgeting and other inclusive approaches.
- Global Climate Change funds will strengthen the ability of key glacier, snow and ice research centers in the region to generate and disseminate policy-oriented scientific data on the function of high montane hydrological systems to improve water management.
- FY 2014 funds will support the formation of new university partnerships to greatly expand access to transformative university courses.

Global Health Programs

Greater Inclusion of Vulnerable Groups Achieved: The LAC region has long been characterized by stark socioeconomic inequality. For many marginalized populations, including indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants, these inequalities are manifested in limited access to healthcare. USAID will work to include traditionally excluded groups into the political and economic mainstream.

Despite significant health gains in the LAC region in recent decades, poor health and lack of access to quality health services remain serious problems for many vulnerable populations. With increasing commitment by governments in the region to reduce health gaps, USAID is improving the availability of cost-effective, high-impact, sustainable health interventions that reach these populations.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will work to reduce maternal and neonatal deaths through collaboration with governments and professional organizations to accelerate adoption of key, life-saving interventions during the vulnerable 72 hours after birth.
- U.S.-funded programs will work to ensure an uninterrupted supply of family planning commodities for couples who choose to use them, and provide technical assistance to improve supply chain systems that reach underserved populations where unmet family planning need is high.
- U.S. assistance will promote respectful treatment of all patients in health care settings by supporting the dissemination of norms and standards for healthcare providers to reduce discrimination in the provision of health services.

Critical Public Sector Institutions at the Regional, National, and Sub-National Levels Strengthened:

To reduce reliance on foreign assistance, LAC countries need to strengthen government institutions to respond to their citizens. USAID programs will help countries mobilize tax revenue and invest domestic resources, implement key environmental policies, build university partnerships, and improve health systems.

Through its health programs, USAID will work to strengthen health systems and work towards a sustainable health sector in LAC countries. USAID will support targeted maternal and child health programs and train health care providers in the most up-to-date lifesaving interventions. USAID will provide technical assistance to help LAC countries address weaknesses and gaps in their supply chains for contraceptives and other essential drugs and supplies.

Key Interventions:

- U.S.-funded programs will coordinate with the regional actors, including the Pan American Health Organization, to promote the adoption of evidence-based practices that strengthen service delivery in the areas of family planning and maternal and child health.
- U.S. assistance will provide technical support to USAID/LAC Missions to implement evidence-based health systems strengthening programs consistent with the latest research in maternal and child health, and family planning/reproductive health.
- FY 2014 funds will seek to strengthen supply chains for family planning commodities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID completed several evaluations in FY 2012 to evaluate programmatic and financial performance. For example, USAID completed a performance evaluation of its regional democratic attitudes and perceptions survey to determine if the survey was both meeting the highest standards of survey methodologies and effectively contributing to programmatic and policy decision-making in the United States and abroad. An assessment of USAID's basic education program examined models of regional and bilateral education programming. Ongoing evaluations and assessments, initiated in FY 2012 and FY 2013, include an assessment of basic education policy reform in the LAC region; an evaluation of the Scholarships for Education and Economic Development higher education program (SEED); an analysis of the constraints to growth of the horticulture sector in Central America; and evaluations of USAID's health activities in HIV/AIDS, family planning and other related sectors. Results of these ongoing evaluations will inform programming approaches and financial decisions in FY 2014.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The results of the performance evaluation of the regional democratic attitudes and perceptions survey were directly applied to the design of follow-on surveys. Consequently, activities in FY 2014 and beyond will include a greater focus on impact evaluations of USAID programs, greater customization by Missions around key strategic issues, and improved outreach to better inform policy-making in the United States and abroad. Moreover, USAID is using findings from the FY 2011 assessment of the Centers of Excellence for Teacher Training program, which measured the program's impact over a two-year period, to design new and follow-on interventions to strengthen programming that improves education quality. Findings from the evaluation of the SEED program are being used to inform budget decisions and design of future higher education activities.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Performance monitoring, evaluations, and results will continue to inform FY 2014 budget and programmatic choices

for USAID. Based on strong Mission and host country demand, USAID will continue to support the regional democratic attitudes and perceptions survey. The survey has a demonstrated impact on host country policy-making, and offers unique potential for measurement of USAID program impacts. Additionally, the survey instrument will provide a foundation for rigorous impact and performance evaluations, building on successful evaluations of community crime-prevention initiatives in Central America carried out in FY 2012 and FY 2013. Results from the education evaluations referenced above indicate that large gains in the use of good teaching practice in the classroom contributed to improved student achievement in reading and identified effective approaches to supporting policy reform to improve reading. Building on this performance and the outcome of a series of evaluations, USAID will continue to fund cost-effective, evidence-based activities that increase student achievement in early grade reading.

USAID South America Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Each year an area of the Andean Amazon twice the size of Massachusetts is cleared or burnt for resource extraction, agricultural expansion, and illicit activities. If unchecked, deforestation will threaten the Amazon's rich biodiversity; cripple the region's carbon capture and climate regulation abilities; taint its supply of fresh water; and impact the hemisphere through more frequent and intense weather events. Another risk is new, drug-resistant strains of malaria. Addressing deforestation and infectious diseases is especially difficult due to inadequate infrastructure, limited government presence, and migratory populations. The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) South American Regional (SAR) program is assisting the region's governments, civil society organizations, and private sector entities in addressing these challenges by working across boundaries to advance U.S. foreign assistance priorities and confront current and imminent threats to regional security.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	16,000	*	10,500	-5,500
Development Assistance	12,000	*	6,500	-5,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	4,000	*	4,000	-

Development Assistance

Environment: The Andean Amazon faces deforestation, habitat degradation, and biodiversity loss due to the expansion of the agriculture frontier, cattle ranching, and illegal or 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 five USAID bilateral missions to confront these challenges and improve environmental protection by conserving biodiversity, combating deforestation and forest degradation, improving natural resource management, and mitigating climate change. This includes financial and programmatic support to Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, and technical assistance to efforts in Brazil.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$4.5 million will support the ongoing Initiative for Conservation in the Andean Amazon (ICAA). ICAA will improve private sector environmental performance, promote market-based conservation, protect biodiversity, and promote public participation and transparency. ICAA works with indigenous groups, civil society, and regional and national governments to address threats to the environment and indigenous lands; empower indigenous organizations to manage their territory and reduce environmental threats; and create economic opportunities to ensure the fiscal viability of natural resource management.
- Approximately \$1.0 million will continue to support targeted areas in the Loreto and Madidi-Manu communities of Peru and Ecuador to strengthen governance systems for sustainable land use; expand market mechanisms for forest conservation; and build natural resource governance skills at the regional, national, and bi-national levels.

- Approximately \$1.0 million will support programs in Madre de Dios region in southeastern Peru, bordering Brazil, Bolivia and the Peruvian regions of Puno, Cusco and Ucayali, to 1) mitigate the environmental impacts of illegal and informal gold mining; 2) improve natural resource management along highway corridors and in the Tambopata and Inambari watersheds; and 3) strengthen community capacity to adapt to the effects of climate change. A consortium of partners from universities, nongovernmental organizations, and government bodies will leverage research, training, outreach, policy engagement, and natural resource planning activities to achieve conservation results.

Global Health Programs

Inadequate prevention and treatment of infectious diseases can lead to widespread public health threats capable of reaching the United States. Thus, malaria prevention and control is a priority for the President's Global Health Initiative in a dozen countries in Latin America. Activities also support country efforts to achieve the UN Millennium Development Goal of reversing the incidence of malaria by 2015. Between 2000 and 2011, USAID support for malaria prevention and control contributed to a 59 percent decrease in the number of malaria cases reported annually in the Amazon and Central American region. Paradoxically, this achievement created a new challenge; as malaria transmission rates decrease, so does the availability of qualified healthcare workers with significant malaria experience. Further, in 2012, Suriname and Guyana reported a delay in the elimination of malaria parasites by the combination of drugs used for treating falciparum malaria (the most severe type of malaria transmitted in the region), a warning sign that resistance to antimalarial treatment could be growing. USAID promotes collaboration between partners in the United States and South and Central America to strengthen health systems and increase the ability of partner governments to reduce the impact of malaria and other infectious diseases. In South America, the program works in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, and Suriname. In Central America, work is carried out in Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama.

Key Intervention:

- **Malaria:** U.S. funding of \$4.0 million for the Amazon Malaria Initiative (AMI), under the President's Malaria Initiative will provide technical assistance to national malaria control programs and support a regional network for the surveillance and containment of resistance to anti-malarial drugs. Efforts will ensure evidence-based decision making for malaria prevention and control interventions. Support will help nations promote drug quality; maintain national, subnational, and local level capacity for providing quality malaria diagnosis and treatment; and react to outbreaks and re-introduction of falciparum malaria. USAID will also invest in the use of the media to raise awareness among policy-makers, public opinion leaders, and the general public of the need to sustain malaria prevention and control efforts.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The SAR program finished three evaluations and assessments in FY 2012. These included an assessment of the quality of malarial medications in Colombia and an evaluation of the impact of decentralization on malaria programming in several countries. All evaluations and assessments impacted FY 2013 and FY 2014 budget and planning decisions. USAID plans to launch three evaluations in FY 2013, including the design of a mid-term evaluation of the ICAA program that will be conducted in FY 2014, and a study of malarial drug efficacy in Brazil. Further, two ongoing evaluations will be concluded in FY 2013, including an evaluation of the last four years of the Amazon Malaria Initiative and the usage and longevity of insecticide-treated bed nets in Acre, Brazil.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2012, Malaria Vector Control Needs Assessments were completed in Peru, Guyana, and Suriname. These will allow USAID to better match technical support to country priorities. The outputs will be the basis for the development of a three-year work plan on vector control. A second study on falciparum malaria testing determined that a common diagnostic tool was no longer effective at detecting malaria parasites due to a change in the genetic make-up of the disease. Due to this finding, host governments were advised to discontinue the use of the diagnostic tool while more tests are carried out related to the change in the gene structure. Finally, a special study on the availability and quality of malaria medicines in areas of Colombia was completed in FY 2013. The results will help Colombian health authorities reduce the distribution of unregistered medicines and those outside of national therapeutic guidelines. It will also serve as the basis for a subsequent study providing evidence-based data on the quality of medicines available and the potential risks that poor quality medicines pose to the population.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: AMI studies and assessments suggest that there is a persistence of malaria occurrences among certain populations and in certain geographic areas (e.g., remote indigenous and settlers communities, gold miners, and Brazil nut collectors) and that the overall successful reduction in malaria and the decentralization of the health sector have led some institutions to lessen their vigilance in combating malaria. The response to these concerns has been the introduction of a multi-year/multi-partner planning approach in AMI. This approach aims to increase the coherence, coordination, and consistency of activities proposed through 2015.

SAR completed a portfolio-wide performance management evaluation in FY2012, which recorded project baselines and provided assessment data that informed the initial project focus and out-year target levels for FY 2014. Consistent with the performance management recommendations, the ICAA program plans to increase emphasis on monitoring and evaluation; raise the profile of climate change within program activities; and shift emphasis from achieving certification of forest products and services (e.g. coffee, cacao, tourism) to helping beneficiaries implement environmental, social, and business best management practices.

Overseas Contingency Operations Overview

The Administration's FY 2014 International Affairs request includes \$2.3 billion for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO). This title funds the extraordinary, but temporary, costs of the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) operations in the Frontline States of Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. This approach, similar to the Department of Defense request, allows the Department of State and USAID to clearly identify the exceptional costs of operating in these countries that are focal points of U.S. national security policy and require a significant U.S. civilian presence. In addition, it separates OCO costs from the permanent base requirements in the Frontline States, which will endure after OCO funding is phased out. In FY 2014, OCO funds will continue to support security assistance programs focused on the professionalization and development of Iraq's security forces. OCO will provide resources for the United States' continuing diplomatic platform and foreign assistance programs in Afghanistan, including assistance focused on foundational investments in economic growth, support of the military, political and economic transitions, and continuing the capacity-building within the Afghan government to sustain gains made in the past decade. In Pakistan, it will support the U.S. goals of strengthening civilian governance and countering violent extremism, particularly in the border regions with Afghanistan.

Afghanistan - OCO

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The FY 2014 civilian foreign assistance request of nearly \$2.2 billion for Afghanistan will protect the development achievements of the last decade while supporting our core goal of disrupting, dismantling, and defeating al-Qa'ida in Afghanistan and its capacity to threaten America and our allies in the future. To advance this goal, FY 2014 resources will support the political transition to a new democratically elected government, promote economic growth with a focus on agriculture, strengthen the justice system, as well as protect the development gains of the past decade, particularly for women and minorities. These resources will continue to build the capacity of Afghan institutions so that the Afghan Government can take greater responsibility for the country's development. Continued sustained support to Afghanistan will be essential for solidifying the progress made after years of effort, and providing a sound basis for the Transformation Decade (2015-2024) ahead. All of these investments are directly linked to successful political and security transitions – important not only for Afghanistan, but also for the security of the United States.

The \$2.2 billion request is broken into \$749.0 million of base funding and approximately \$1.5 billion of Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) resources. FY 2014 OCO funds will also support efforts that promote four overarching objectives: supporting sustainable economic growth; ensuring the durability of the notable achievements in health and education; working with the national and sub-national government institutions to ensure they meet the needs of and are accountable to the people; and assisting Afghanistan in its effort to establish a functioning justice system and increase access to justice.

OCO and core assistance requests for Afghanistan are carefully coordinated and together represent a strategic approach that is crucial to achieving U.S. Government goals. Core resources will focus on enduring needs and aspects of programs whose scope and nature are focused on long-term, sustainable development. OCO resources will be used for immediate and extraordinary needs that are critical to successful security and political transitions, as well as to ensuring that Afghanistan has the necessary economic foundations to shift to a market driven economy.

The FY 2014 OCO funds will support a combination of projects working to solidify stability gains in key districts while at the same time quickly building government capacity to take on increased responsibility after transition. The request includes funding for stabilization activities for the most vulnerable areas. However, increased emphasis will be placed on building the capacity of the government to identify and address drivers of conflict. FY 2014 OCO funds will continue to support governance programs at the national and sub-national levels, in part by continuing contributions to the World Bank managed Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF). The OCO request also reflects key investments in sectors and areas critical to transition and long-term economic growth, including investments in water and energy infrastructure. The OCO request will also support essential efforts in alternative livelihoods by providing farmers with economic alternatives to growing poppy, thereby ensuring their increased integration into the licit agricultural economy. In support of a sustainable political transition, OCO resources will also fund programs aimed at improving electoral processes and the environment for political debate to help the government of Afghanistan ensure credible elections.

Other OCO resources included in the FY 2014 request will focus on reducing poppy cultivation and promoting alternative crops. The illicit cultivation of narcotics in Afghanistan fuels the insurgency and undermines stability throughout the country. Additionally, OCO funds will support the justice and corrections sectors by laying the groundwork for Afghan ownership and sustainable operation of law enforcement institutions and corrections facilities.

As the security transition approaches, it will be increasingly important for the Department of State and USAID to closely coordinate with U.S. and international military forces. Assistance programs, particularly those in OCO, are designed through close civilian-military cooperation to ensure collaboration and coordination of effort. Civilian assistance programs included in the OCO and core assistance budgets are coordinated with other agency efforts, such as the Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund and activities of the Task Force for Business Stability Operations, to ensure a cohesive effort in support of overarching stabilization and development objectives.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	2,162,762	*	1,445,000	-717,762
Overseas Contingency Operations	2,162,762	*	1,445,000	-717,762
Economic Support Fund	1,815,762	*	1,130,000	-685,762
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	324,000	*	315,000	-9,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	23,000	*	-	-23,000

Economic Support Fund

Rule of Law and Human Rights: The durability of the 2014 transition depends in part on the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan's (GIRoA) ability to establish a legitimate, reliable justice system with clear rules that are consistently and fairly enforced. Combining FY 2014 Economic Support Fund (ESF) funding with ESF-OCO, USAID assistance of \$31.0 million will continue to support the training of new and sitting judges in judicial ethics and other substantive legal topics, as well as promote curriculum reform in secular and Islamic law faculties, consistent with agency rules for such assistance. In the informal justice sector, programs will continue to work with local community leaders to ensure that traditional dispute resolution mechanisms are in line with the Afghan Constitution, adhere to human rights standards, and include the participation of women. Programs will also increase citizens' knowledge of and ability to access their legal rights. Ensuring that women have access to justice and are able to participate as decision makers will remain a priority for all rule of law activities.

Key Intervention:

- USAID intends to intensively train judges, community elders, and other key stakeholders in the justice sector, as well as build support capacity-building and improved administrative systems that will result in increased performance of the court system and will align the Traditional Dispute Resolution system with the Afghan Constitution.

Afghanistan Reconstruction: The ARTF will remain an important vehicle for multi-donor on-budget assistance to improve the performance and accountability of the Afghan government. The ARTF is a World Bank-managed Multi-Donor Trust Fund established in 2002. It is Afghanistan's main multi-donor mechanism for non-security on-budget assistance. In FY 2013 the ARTF introduced the Incentive Program, which provides discretionary Operations and Maintenance funds if the GIRoA meets key benchmarks in the areas of Public Financial Management, Governance and Civil Society, Investment Climate and Sub-national governance. In FY2014, USAID will disburse approximately \$424.0 million to ARTF.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will improve the quality of educational inputs and processes as a foundation for a long-term strategy to improve the quality of educational outcomes achieved through the investment in human resources (teachers, principals, and educational administration personnel); physical facilities; promotion of school-based management; and capacity-building of provincial and district education departments.

Transitioning Stabilization to Development and Reconciliation Programs: Over the past ten years USAID has provided support to Afghans to address the causes of instability and establish an environment for sustained social and economic development. This has included extending the reach of the government to unstable areas; supporting social and economic assistance and income-generation opportunities among at-risk populations; building trust between citizens and their government; and encouraging local populations to take an active role in their development. With FY 2014 funds using contracts and on-budget support to the GIRoA, the United States will utilize \$35.0 million to engage in the effort of transitioning stabilization to more mainstream development programs while enabling the GIRoA to take a larger role in this effort. USAID will build the capacity of the GIRoA to continue stabilization assistance in high priority and key transition areas with a focus on supporting interventions in areas surrounding the Regional Economic Zones. Stabilization programs will focus on promoting stability, sustaining security gains, and facilitating transition and longer-term development. Programs will be oriented toward building the long-term capacity of the GIRoA to identify and address sources of instability. Programs may also be leveraged to support reintegration efforts, consistent with statutory requirements. Alternative livelihoods programs will focus on creating jobs in licit agriculture and agribusiness and promoting private sector-led agricultural growth in other areas of special concern.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will train Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) staff to identify drivers of instability and design interventions to address the causes of instability. USAID intends to provide support a GIRoA-led stabilization effort in the Regional Economic Zones and the buffer border areas that protect these zones.
- Working together with the MRRD and the Independent Directorate for Local Governance, USAID will engage sub-national governance actors as partners in community development and the provision of essential services.
- USAID will provide assistance to Afghan civilians and their families that have inadvertently suffered injury and losses as a result of military operations against insurgents or caused by insurgent activities targeted at coalition forces.

Countering Trafficking in Persons (CTIP): Through the implementation of a robust CTIP project in Afghanistan, coordinated with ongoing and future planned CTIP projects at USAID Missions in Pakistan and the Central Asia Regional Mission, USAID will mitigate the effects that an increase in border trade and transit might have on the problem of human trafficking in the region. FY 2014 OCO-funded activities (\$5.0 million) implemented through contracts and public-private partnerships will target a key U.S. objective of “Enhancing Afghan Capacity” by increasing awareness of TIP issues and strengthening the capacity of GIRoA officials to effectively formulate and implement strategies to reduce its prevalence.

Key Intervention:

- Through a four-component project that includes data collection/research, training and capacity building, awareness-raising, and promotion of regional collaborative initiatives and partnerships, USAID will address and respond to knowledge and capacity gaps among key government actors at

the national and sub-national level as well as undertake a national campaign, with potential overlap in regional countries, designed to bring greater public awareness to the issue of human trafficking.

Political Competition and Consensus-Building: The United States will help Afghans explore options to strengthen their electoral system by sponsoring dialogues on various longer-term reforms to improve the responsiveness and representativeness of Afghan political institutions and processes. Other programs will provide training to political parties, issues-based coalitions, and political entities to participate more effectively in the Afghan political process and to be more responsive to constituent interests. Important voter and civic education programs will engage and inform the Afghan population about the importance of the democratic electoral and political process, as well as individual rights and responsibilities to participate in that process. These efforts will support \$47.0 million of OCO-funded activities planned for the 2014 presidential and 2015 parliamentary elections.

Key Intervention:

- To support the success of upcoming elections and strengthening of democracy in Afghanistan, USAID will expand its work in civic education. Work in civic education will provide support to increase citizens' awareness about their rights and their knowledge of the electoral process, as well as to encourage and increase their participation in these processes.

Education: Investments in the education sector, including in market-driven vocational and technical training, build human capital and promote the development of a skilled workforce that can meet the demands of a growing and diverse economy; these are critical to Afghanistan's sustainable development. Working in close collaboration with GIRoA counterparts and international donors, FY 2014 assistance of \$100.0 million of base and OCO funds will support the strategic goals of increasing and maintaining access to high-quality basic and higher education services, particularly for women. Funds will also continue to support the development of secondary and post-secondary technical and vocational education and training programs that provide youth with marketable skills that improve their employability.

Key Intervention:

- Higher Education: USAID programs will strengthen university administrative, quality assurance, and financial management systems; revise existing academic programs and curricula to provide market-oriented knowledge and skills; and develop and pilot employment-oriented associate degree programs. USAID will use \$10.0 million of OCO funds for programs that will result in expanded enrollment and improvements to the quality and relevance of instruction, with an emphasis on vocational skills that will help promote near- and medium term-job growth and economic opportunities within the licit economy for those at risk of influence by violent extremists.

Economic Growth and Infrastructure: Sustainable economic growth and enabling the emergence of a robust private sector are two of the highest U.S. assistance priorities in Afghanistan. Economic growth and private sector development are essential in consolidating and maintaining stability at the national and local levels in Afghanistan. FY 2014 resources (\$366.0 million) implemented by USAID through contracts and on-budget assistance to the GIRoA will work closely with the GIRoA to support programs that promote broad-based private sector development and investment, foster job creation, improve fiscal sustainability, and build stronger trade linkages between Afghanistan and other economies in the region. USAID will also strengthen capacity within the GIRoA to develop and implement programs that improve the business climate and support the private sector. FY 2014 infrastructure programming implemented through contracts, on-budget assistance to the GIRoA and multi-lateral trust funds will focus on supporting an electricity network that is better managed and more efficiently distributed to a larger number of consumers, and on the operation and maintenance of U.S. civilian assistance funded infrastructure projects completed to date. With FY 2014 resources, USAID will continue efforts to expand power generation, transmission and distribution, as well as to promote long-term sustainability in

the sector through the commercialization of electricity services and the enhancement of Afghan capacity to manage the sector. As decided in FY 2012, USAID will continue to shift away from new physical infrastructure investments to focus on the operations and maintenance and sustainability of investments to date.

Key Interventions:

- USAID intends to use \$116.0 million in FY 2014 OCO funds to expand and integrate the Northern Electrical Power System and Southern Electrical Power System, while building Afghan capacity to operate and maintain them, and to promote further development of the sector.
- To safeguard investments in the transport sector, USAID will develop the GIRoA's institutional capabilities and revenue generation facilities to construct, operate, and maintain the country's road network.
- USAID will promote an enabling environment for private sector activity through improved foreign and domestic trade regimes, land reform, and commercial legal and regulatory activities.
- USAID intends to stimulate the expansion of productive small- and medium-sized enterprises to create jobs, increase domestic and foreign investment, and improve sales of domestic products and services.
- USAID intends to build capacity within the Ministry of Mines to develop, promote, and manage mineral tenders for investors.

Agriculture: Agriculture remains a critical component of the Afghan economy and a major focus for the U.S. economic strategy for Afghanistan. USAID's agriculture sector programming closely follows three main thematic areas of support: improving food security through increased cereal production and productivity; job creation through agribusiness and market linkage development; and the production of high value crops with demonstrated market potential. With \$150.0 million of base and OCO FY 2014 resources implemented through contracts and on-budget assistance to the GIRoA, USAID will engage Afghan partners in developing a more productive and market-oriented agricultural sector through support for irrigation and watershed management; capacity building and extension service delivery; improved access to agricultural credit; and through targeted regional agricultural development strategies. FY 2014 funding will also strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock (MAIL) and local public and private stakeholders to provide agricultural services at the national and sub-national level. OCO resources are mainly targeting areas important to food security, job creation and economic opportunity which are critical to stabilization considering the vast majority of the population works in agriculture.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will improve production, productivity, and policy and regulating environment for wheat, high value crops, and livestock, resulting in augmented food security and livelihoods, as well as economic regeneration and sustainable development for rural farmers across four regions of Afghanistan (South, North, West, and East). The focus will be to increase the sustainability and profitability of selected value chains within the cereals, high value crop, and livestock sectors, within the economic growth corridors of the country.
- FY 2014 funding will be used to increase sustainable agricultural production through more efficient and sustainable management of water resources. This objective will be achieved through: 1) support for the GIRoA's efforts to strengthen governance and the enabling environment for sustainable, integrated agricultural water resources management; 2) increased resiliency and sustainability of water supply for agricultural production in rainfed, irrigated, and livestock systems; and 3) improved management and efficiencies of water-demand in rainfed and irrigated crop production and in livestock systems. USAID will also provide assistance in building technical capacity at the national,

river basin, community, and farm levels, and strengthen the capacity within the MAIL to assume its policy and management role under Afghanistan's Water Law.

- In order to build the capacity of MAIL and its Directorates of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock to develop and deploy sustainable technology and knowledge solutions and to provide extension and advisory services, USAID will use FY 2014 funds through the MAIL to rehabilitate existing research stations and laboratories in seven provinces.
- FY 2014 funds will be provided to produce timely and rigorous early warning and vulnerability information on emerging and evolving food security issues in Afghanistan for the GIRA, donor organizations, and civil society. The program is designed to improve Afghanistan's analytic framework and baseline to assess and interpret food security, vulnerability, and famine dynamics and conditions.
- FY 2014 efforts will aim toward mainstreaming these Alternative Development activities into U.S. development efforts and seek long term sustainability of agriculture interventions. FY 2014 funding will be used to support Alternative Development activities through regional programs that cover historically poppy-growing areas of the country, particularly in the South and East. The objective of this assistance will be to combat the cultivation of illicit crops by providing farmers with sustainable agricultural development alternatives. The investments will focus on core economic growth zones and on increasing the productivity and profitability of targeted value chains, particularly for high-value crops.

Strategic Communications: Solidifying the gains made by Afghan institutions and continuing to build Afghan capacity to ensure Afghan stability will be the core Strategic Communications focus. Prior investments to ensure a forward-leaning communication and media environment are paying off and the network is becoming sustainable in the private sector landscape of Afghanistan. FY 2014 programs will build on this success and continue investments in the area of education, particularly in building Afghan capacity to move into leadership positions across the government and private sectors. Integral to this effort is ensuring that the gains made by women endure, which include their active role in government and civil society as well as their increasing presence in educational institutions; currently approximately one-third of university students are women. There is strong public opinion that the United States will abandon Afghanistan and this opinion is most prevalent among the female population who suffered most under the Taliban. The U.S. government must remain engaged and attempt to build a critical mass of young leaders who can ensure the future of their country.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will develop international and regional education and exchange programs to promote integration as a core component of Afghan stability. U.S.-funded programs will build the Fulbright program and other exchanges to build Afghan capacity.
- FY 2014 funds will promote strong English teaching departments and partnerships with U.S. universities at select Afghan universities. This will support the regional integration strategy and relationships with the United States.
- U.S. assistance will provide scholarships for women to the American University of Afghanistan and the American University of Central Asia to sustain gains made by women.
- U.S.-funded efforts will utilize a network of female dorms at select universities to create hubs of engagement for Mission outreach for leadership, English and other training.
- FY 2014 funding will utilize independent media to continue development of democratic principles and critical thinking.
- Countering violent extremism efforts will include Religious Leader Engagement to ensure moderate messaging that includes all members of Afghan society (different ethnic groups, participation of women) and demonstrate the positive role and competency of legitimate Afghan government institutions.

- U.S. assistance will support civil Society training and programming, as civil society groups are still in the infancy phase and require continued assistance as they learn to become effective advocates and representatives of constituencies that cut across tribal and ethnic lines.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Counternarcotics: The United States supports transition through the continuation of its holistic program to address counternarcotics production, consumption, and trafficking in Afghanistan. OCO funds will be used to support a transition to a single, consolidated operations and maintenance provider across the majority of the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)-related facilities in Afghanistan. Funds will also provide critical assistance to Afghan government authorities, such as the Ministry of Counter Narcotics (MCN) and Counter Narcotics Police of Afghanistan (CNPA), to address the immediate, destabilizing linkages between illicit drug cultivation and trafficking and insurgent operations during and immediately following transition, including through supply reduction programs and drug interdiction efforts. In addition, funds will be used to increase operational sustainability through infrastructure improvements and increased mentoring.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support Afghan-led drug supply reduction initiatives and facilitate collaboration between central and provincial counternarcotics authorities, including through the MCN Governor-Led Eradication program and political incentives to reduce illicit crop cultivation like the Good Performers Initiative.
- FY 2014 funds will provide a temporary increase in the logistics and facilities maintenance component of the Interdiction mentoring program, to enable transition of the key functions to the Afghan Ministry of Interior.
- U.S.-funded programs will support enhanced mobility, training, and mentoring assistance for CNPA-vetted units, in addition to drug law enforcement capacity building, especially in technical areas such as electronic surveillance and intelligence analysis.
- U.S. assistance will support infrastructure improvements to reduce costs and improve sustainability, including the transition from generator power to city electricity, on the INL campus in Kabul.
- FY 2014 funding will transition operations and maintenance responsibilities for the CNPA facilities in Konduz and Herat to the Afghan government.

Administration of Justice: OCO funding will support capacity-building justice programs operating in difficult areas that have been deemed critical by joint U.S. civilian and military planners. Particular support will be given to those areas in line for transition, or at risk of supporting insurgent supplied justice. These projects, including nationwide training for justice practitioners, will help protect current U.S. military gains and help prevent areas from lapsing back into insurgent control. FY 2014 Corrections System Support Program funds will support programs designed to develop the organizational capacity of the Afghan General Directorate for Prisons and Detention Centers to securely and humanely incarcerate prisoners, detainees, and national security threat inmates. An emphasis will be placed on programs to mentor and train Afghan prison officials, and equip and support prisons, detention centers, and juvenile rehabilitation facilities. Developing sustainable vocational, educational, industries, and agricultural programs to combat the insurgency within the prison system will remain a priority, as will construction and renovation support to address security and humanitarian needs at key correctional facilities.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support nationwide training and capacity-building initiatives to help justice practitioners in transitioning and kinetic areas.

- FY 2014 funding will support the development of training offices inside governmental justice institutions to facilitate the transfer of the training mission to the Afghan government.
- U.S.-funded programs will work to counter significant criminal activity, including national security crimes, during the transition period through targeted interventions with specialized units of investigators and prosecutors, and specially designated courts.
- U.S. assistance will support Afghan police units providing security to lawyers and judges engaged in bringing criminals to justice, particularly those in danger because of their work in sensitive areas such as countering narcotics trafficking and national security cases.
- The FY 2014 request will support rehabilitation programs at provincial prisons across Afghanistan; provide assistance for alternatives to incarceration; and support an Afghan capacity to monitor prisons and detention centers through partnerships with civil society groups.
- U.S. assistance will support infrastructure development projects to address security vulnerabilities and necessary renovations in prisons most at risk from the insurgency.

Pakistan - OCO

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Given its critical role in U.S. counterterrorism efforts, nuclear nonproliferation, regional stability, the peace process in Afghanistan, and regional economic integration and development, the United States has a deep interest in a stable, democratic, and prosperous Pakistan, as well as long-term constructive bilateral cooperation. Looking to FY 2014 and beyond, Pakistan will continue to be a critical player in Afghanistan and the region's future, as well as President Obama's goal of defeating al-Qaida. In FY 2014, continued U.S. assistance that contributes to a more secure, stable, tolerant, democratic and prosperous Pakistan will over the medium and long-term make both the region safer and contribute to U.S. security.

The U.S. civilian assistance program focuses on five priority sectors: increasing the capacity and efficiency of the power sector to help Pakistan address the energy gap that undermines its stability and growth; fostering private sector-led economic growth and agriculture to help Pakistan increase economic opportunities for its growing population; supporting stabilization efforts in regions susceptible to activity by violent extremists, particularly on the border with Afghanistan; and increasing access to and the quality of education and health care. Efforts aim to increase private sector trade and investment regionally and internationally; improve infrastructure; and strengthen governance and services delivery with the long-term mutual goal of helping Pakistan move beyond international assistance. Complementary to U.S. Government efforts to foster economic growth and employment is U.S. work addressing important issues in health and education. Assistance to improve governance, transparency, and gender equality are critical elements that support all five sectors.

The total FY 2014 request for Pakistan of \$1.2 billion is broken into \$881.6 million of base funding and \$281.2 million of Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) resources. FY 2014 OCO funds will primarily support efforts related to the stabilization sector in order to strengthen civilian governance and counter violent extremism in conflict and post-conflict areas of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) on the border with Afghanistan as well as other vulnerable regions; and to support law enforcement and border security efforts such as infrastructure projects and aviation support that strengthen the presence and operational capabilities of Pakistani law enforcement, particularly in the challenging terrain bordering Afghanistan.

As the United States withdraws its troops from Afghanistan, it is critical that the U.S. Government's assistance program funding levels in FY 2014 reflect its continued robust engagement of Pakistan and its role in the stability and prosperity of the region. U.S. assistance in both OCO and base funding will be integral to the success of these efforts.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	1,610,053	*	281,200	-1,328,853
Overseas Contingency Operations	1,610,053	*	281,200	-1,328,853
Economic Support Fund	847,200	*	252,200	-595,000
Foreign Military Financing	215,853	*	-	-215,853

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	75,000	*	29,000	-46,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	20,000	*	-	-20,000
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund	452,000	*	-	-452,000

Economic Support Fund

Stabilization: The U.S. Government will use \$203.0 million of civilian assistance from Economic Support Fund (ESF)-OCO for stabilization activities, particularly in areas prone to conflict and on the border with Afghanistan. By FY 2014, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue to support the Government of Pakistan's (GOP) work in the border areas of KP, FATA, and Balochistan as well as certain parts of Sindh and Punjab affected by violent extremism. USAID will help to counteract violent extremism through strengthening the capacity of the civilian authorities to deliver security, rule of law, responsive and effective public services, opportunities for socio-economic development, road construction, and other infrastructure investments. These stabilization activities will seek to reduce insurgent attacks, increase employment and incomes, and help increase readiness for an eventual draw-down of Pakistani troops in the FATA due to increased acceptance of local government authority.

Key Interventions:

- The Pakistan Transition Initiative and Pakistan Regional Stabilization Initiative will fund Office of Transition Initiative activities in FATA and targeted districts of KP on critical stabilization projects, as well as new projects in targeted neighborhoods of Karachi and select districts in Punjab.
- A continued Economic Stabilization program will promote stability through short- and medium-term activities in the farming and non-farming sectors in the FATA and KP, with the goals of increased agriculture and private sector employment, opportunity, and growth.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen the ability of the FATA Secretariat to deliver improved government services by building capacity in fiscal management; human resource management; communications; information technology; project planning; and procurement.
- The KP Reconstruction program will help strengthen the KP Government to deliver services helping to make the region more stable and less hospitable to extremist groups.
- The FATA Infrastructure program addresses instability and links isolated areas through the construction of infrastructure, mainly roads, but also water, energy, and irrigation systems.
- The Workforce Development Program will work with private sector entities to identify skill gaps and train youth to fill them to reduce the susceptibility of at-risk youth to extremism.

Energy: Energy is the United States' highest priority for ESF funding in Pakistan. Of the \$264.7 million in FY 2014 funds set aside for energy projects, \$49.2 million of the funding will come from the ESF-OCO account. ESF-OCO funds will be used to finance energy projects located in the FATA/KP region. If recommended by ongoing due diligence studies, one possible example of an energy project with stabilization objectives is the potential construction of the Kurram Tangi dam, located in North Waziristan in FATA, which would provide significant irrigation and employment benefits in addition to energy benefits to the surrounding region.

Key Intervention:

- ESF-funded programs will cumulatively add 1200 megawatts of capacity in targeted hydro and thermal projects by 2015.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

Stabilization: U.S. assistance implemented by the Department of State builds the capacity of Pakistan's civilian law enforcement to combat violent extremism, secure its borders, and improve law and order. In FY 2014, the Department of State will support Pakistan's efforts to build the capacity of its civilian security agencies by providing equipment and infrastructure assistance.

Key Interventions:

- Equipment and infrastructure assistance will help Pakistan's civilian law enforcement forces counter violent extremism by increasing their security and operational reach, particularly in KP and FATA.
- Assistance will build the capacity of Pakistan civilian law enforcement to patrol ungoverned areas with increased air mobility.

Iraq - OCO

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Iraq continues to be a strategically important U.S. partner in a volatile region. The Department of State remains committed to promoting the stability and development of Iraq by continuing to assist in improving the capacity of Iraqi government institutions to provide effective security and respond to their citizens' daily needs. U.S. assistance programs are designed to entrench democratic processes; strengthen civil society engagement; support conflict resolution; and promote reforms that encourage international trade and broad-based, private sector-led economic growth.

The Iraq Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) foreign assistance request is comprised entirely of Foreign Military Financing (FMF) at \$500.0 million. This funding supports efforts to develop Iraq's military capabilities and professionalism. These funds are requested under the OCO title because the size and scope of these activities remain extraordinary, and will diminish as the Iraqi government's ability to finance its military increases.

In Iraq, the Department of State and U.S. Embassy Baghdad are implementing an accelerated glide path to normalize staffing and funding levels while still fulfilling bilateral commitments through specific assistance activities. The goal of the FY 2014 base budget request for Iraq is to reset assistance programs to a new enduring level commensurate with U.S. interests and with Iraq's needs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	1,170,500	*	500,000	-670,500
Overseas Contingency Operations	1,170,500	*	500,000	-670,500
Economic Support Fund	178,500	*	-	-178,500
Foreign Military Financing	850,000	*	500,000	-350,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	137,000	*	-	-137,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,000	*	-	-5,000

Foreign Military Financing

Strengthening Iraqi Capacity to Address the Country's Security Needs: The FY 2014 FMF request will support the continued development and professionalization of the Iraqi military as it take steps to protect Iraq's security independently. The independence and professionalism of the Iraqi military is critical to Iraq's full assumption of security responsibilities, and will provide an important vehicle for cementing the United States' enduring partnership with Iraq during an important period of transition. The Iraqi government has spent over \$11.0 billion of its own funding on Foreign Military Sales (FMS) cases, and has expressed interest in increasing FMS purchases. As the Iraqi government uses its own funding to increase FMS purchases, the U.S. government will likely reduce its FMF requests for Iraq.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support continued efforts focusing on increasing the capacity and professionalism of the Iraqi military that build upon the efforts made since 2003 by the U.S. military, Coalition forces, and Iraqi military operations and initiatives.
- FY 2014 FMF funds will focus on the development of enduring logistics capabilities and institutions to sustain U.S. and Iraqi post-war investments, the professionalization of the security forces, and strengthening the United States' long-term strategic partnership with Iraq.
- The execution of associated liaison and training efforts to help ensure that a strong relationship is in place as Iraq continues to use its own fiscal resources to contribute to peace and security in the region.

Congressional Budget Justification

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

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ACRONYMS

AEECA	Assistance to Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia
DA	Development Assistance
ESF	Economic Support Fund
P.L. 480	P.L. 480 Title II
FMF	Foreign Military Financing
GHP - State	Global Health Programs - State
GHP - USAID	Global Health Programs - USAID
IDA	International Disaster Assistance
IMET	International Military Education and Training
INCLE	International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement
IO&P	International Organizations and Programs
MCA	Millennium Challenge Account
MENA-IF	Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund
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, the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund, the Emergency Food Assistance contingency Fund, Independent Agencies and International Financial Institutions (IFIs).

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Table 1: STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2012 - FY 2014
(\$000)

	FY 2012 Enduring Actual	FY 2012 OCO Actual	FY 2012 Actual Total	FY 2013 CR Enduring ¹	FY 2013 CR OCO ¹	FY 2013 CR Total ¹	FY 2014 Request Enduring	FY 2014 Request OCO	FY 2014 Request Total	Change from FY 2012 Actual to FY 2014 Request
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Function 150) and International Commissions (Function 300)	43,289,158	11,202,787	54,491,945	43,640,900	11,202,787	54,843,687	48,272,587	3,807,341	52,079,928	(2,412,017)
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Function 150 Account) Only	43,164,996	11,202,787	54,367,783	43,515,978	11,202,787	54,718,765	48,151,625	3,807,341	51,958,966	(2,408,817)
Total - State Department and USAID (including 300)	39,675,337	11,188,424	50,863,761	39,887,058	11,188,424	51,075,482	43,982,133	3,807,341	47,789,474	(3,074,287)
STATE OPERATIONS & RELATED ACCOUNTS	13,222,948	4,627,457	17,850,405	13,258,997	4,627,457	17,886,454	15,212,905	1,499,141	16,712,046	(1,138,359)
STATE OPERATIONS	12,445,229	4,614,646	17,059,875	12,476,519	4,614,646	17,091,165	14,446,138	1,499,141	15,945,279	(1,114,596)
Administration of Foreign Affairs	8,890,006	4,513,346	13,403,352	8,899,539	4,513,346	13,412,885	10,525,308	1,499,141	12,024,449	(1,378,903)
State Programs	6,617,261	4,306,364	10,923,625	6,636,998	4,389,064	11,026,062	7,359,263	1,199,491	8,558,754	(2,364,871)
Diplomatic and Consular Programs²	6,557,881	4,306,364	10,864,245	6,577,255	4,389,064	10,966,319	7,282,363	1,199,491	8,481,854	(2,382,391)
Ongoing Operations	5,202,881	4,070,163	9,273,044	5,222,011	4,152,863	9,374,874	5,491,189	808,530	6,299,719	(2,973,325)
Worldwide Security Protection	1,355,000	236,201	1,591,201	1,355,244	236,201	1,591,445	1,791,174	390,961	2,182,135	590,934
Capital Investment Fund	59,380	-	59,380	59,743	-	59,743	76,900	-	76,900	17,520
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance²	1,537,000	115,700	1,652,700	1,546,406	33,000	1,579,406	2,399,351	250,000	2,649,351	996,651
Ongoing Operations	762,000	115,700	877,700	766,663	33,000	799,663	785,351	250,000	1,035,351	157,651
Worldwide Security Upgrades	775,000	-	775,000	779,743	-	779,743	1,614,000	-	1,614,000	839,000
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	735,745	91,282	827,027	716,135	91,282	807,417	766,694	49,650	816,344	(10,683)
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO)	21,816	8,500	30,316	-	8,500	8,500	45,207	-	45,207	14,891
Office of the Inspector General	61,904	67,182	129,086	62,283	67,182	129,465	69,406	49,650	119,056	(10,030)
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	583,200	15,600	598,800	586,769	15,600	602,369	562,659	-	562,659	(36,141)
Representation Allowances	8,030	-	8,030	7,345	-	7,345	7,679	-	7,679	(351)
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	27,750	-	27,750	27,165	-	27,165	28,200	-	28,200	450
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Services	9,073	-	9,073	9,357	-	9,357	9,652	-	9,652	579
Buying Power Maintenance Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,674	-	1,674	1,456	-	1,456	1,700	-	1,700	26
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	21,778	-	21,778	21,237	-	21,237	36,221	-	36,221	14,443
International Chancery Center ³	520	-	520	523	-	523	5,970	-	5,970	5,450
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	[158,900]	-	[158,900]	[158,900]	-	[158,900]	[158,900]	-	[158,900]	-
International Organizations	3,277,882	101,300	3,379,182	3,297,942	101,300	3,399,242	3,668,115	-	3,668,115	288,933
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	1,449,700	101,300	1,551,000	1,458,572	101,300	1,559,872	1,573,454	-	1,573,454	22,454
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)	1,828,182	-	1,828,182	1,839,370	-	1,839,370	2,094,661	-	2,094,661	266,479
Related Programs	153,179	-	153,179	154,116	-	154,116	131,753	-	131,753	(21,426)
The Asia Foundation	17,000	-	17,000	17,104	-	17,104	17,000	-	17,000	-

Table 1: STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2012 - FY 2014
(\$000)

	FY 2012 Enduring Actual	FY 2012 OCO Actual	FY 2012 Actual Total	FY 2013 CR Enduring ¹	FY 2013 CR OCO ¹	FY 2013 CR Total ¹	FY 2014 Request Enduring	FY 2014 Request OCO	FY 2014 Request Total	Change from FY 2012 Actual to FY 2014 Request
Center for Middle Easter-Western Dialogue	840	-	840	845	-	845	90	-	90	(750)
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	500	-	500	503	-	503	400	-	400	(100)
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	375	-	375	377	-	377	13	-	13	(362)
East-West Center	16,700	-	16,700	16,802	-	16,802	10,800	-	10,800	(5,900)
National Endowment for Democracy	117,764	-	117,764	118,485	-	118,485	103,450	-	103,450	(14,314)
International Commissions (Function 300)	124,162	-	124,162	124,922	-	124,922	120,962	-	120,962	(3,200)
International Boundary and Water Commission - Salaries and Expenses	44,722	-	44,722	44,996	-	44,996	45,618	-	45,618	896
International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction	31,453	-	31,453	31,645	-	31,645	31,400	-	31,400	(53)
American Sections	11,687	-	11,687	11,759	-	11,759	12,499	-	12,499	812
International Joint Commission	7,012	-	7,012	7,055	-	7,055	7,664	-	7,664	652
International Boundary Commission	2,279	-	2,279	2,293	-	2,293	2,449	-	2,449	170
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,396	-	2,396	2,411	-	2,411	2,386	-	2,386	(10)
International Fisheries Commissions	36,300	-	36,300	36,522	-	36,522	31,445	-	31,445	(4,855)
Broadcasting Board of Governors	747,130	4,400	751,530	751,702	4,400	756,102	731,080	-	731,080	(20,450)
International Broadcasting Operations	740,100	4,400	744,500	744,629	4,400	749,029	722,580	-	722,580	(21,920)
Broadcasting Capital Improvements	7,030	-	7,030	7,073	-	7,073	8,500	-	8,500	1,470
Other Programs	30,589	8,411	39,000	30,776	8,411	39,187	35,687	-	35,687	(3,313)
United States Institute of Peace	30,589	8,411	39,000	30,776	8,411	39,187	35,687	-	35,687	(3,313)
FOREIGN OPERATIONS	28,929,910	6,575,330	35,505,240	29,121,805	6,575,330	35,697,135	32,874,556	2,308,200	35,182,756	(322,484)
U.S Agency for International Development	1,268,500	259,500	1,528,000	1,276,264	259,500	1,535,764	1,500,340	71,000	1,571,340	43,340
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	1,092,300	255,000	1,347,300	1,098,985	255,000	1,353,985	1,328,200	71,000	1,399,200	51,900
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	129,700	-	129,700	130,494	-	130,494	117,940	-	117,940	(11,760)
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	46,500	4,500	51,000	46,785	4,500	51,285	54,200	-	54,200	3,200
Bilateral Economic Assistance	16,995,584	3,834,516	20,830,100	16,994,155	3,177,016	20,171,171	20,045,626	1,382,200	21,427,826	597,726
Global Health Programs (USAID and State) ⁴	8,172,660	-	8,172,660	8,217,847	-	8,217,847	8,315,000	-	8,315,000	142,340
Global Health Programs - USAID	[2,629,800]	-	[2,629,800]	[2,641,065]	-	[2,641,065]	[2,645,000]	-	[2,645,000]	[15,200]
Global Health Programs - State	[5,542,860]	-	[5,542,860]	[5,576,782]	-	[5,576,782]	[5,670,000]	-	[5,670,000]	[127,140]
Development Assistance (DA)	2,519,950	-	2,519,950	2,535,372	-	2,535,372	2,837,812	-	2,837,812	317,862
International Disaster Assistance (IDA) ⁵	825,000	270,000	1,095,000	830,049	150,000	980,049	2,045,000	-	2,045,000	950,000
Emergency Food Assistance Contingency Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000	-	75,000	75,000
Transition Initiatives (TI) ⁶	50,141	43,554	93,695	50,448	6,554	57,002	57,600	-	57,600	(36,095)
Complex Crises Fund (CCF) ⁵	10,000	40,000	50,000	10,061	30,000	40,061	40,000	-	40,000	(10,000)
Development Credit Authority - Subsidy (DCA)	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	-
Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses	8,300	-	8,300	8,351	-	8,351	8,200	-	8,200	(100)
Economic Support Fund (ESF) ^{5, 6, 7}	2,994,745	3,151,962	6,146,707	2,912,461	2,761,462	5,673,923	4,076,054	1,382,200	5,458,254	(688,453)
Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	580,000	-	580,000	580,000

Table 1: STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2012 - FY 2014
(\$000)

	FY 2012 Enduring Actual	FY 2012 OCO Actual	FY 2012 Actual Total	FY 2013 CR Enduring ¹	FY 2013 CR OCO ¹	FY 2013 CR Total ¹	FY 2014 Request Enduring	FY 2014 Request OCO	FY 2014 Request Total	Change from FY 2012 Actual to FY 2014 Request
Democracy Fund	114,770	-	114,770	115,472	-	115,472	-	-	-	(114,770)
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA)	626,718	-	626,718	630,554	-	630,554	-	-	-	(626,718)
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) ⁵	1,646,100	329,000	1,975,100	1,656,174	229,000	1,885,174	1,760,960	-	1,760,960	(214,140)
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	27,200	-	27,200	27,366	-	27,366	250,000	-	250,000	222,800
Independent Agencies	1,325,700	-	1,325,700	1,333,813	-	1,333,813	1,319,100	-	1,319,100	(6,600)
Peace Corps	375,000	-	375,000	377,295	-	377,295	378,800	-	378,800	3,800
Millennium Challenge Corporation	898,200	-	898,200	903,697	-	903,697	898,200	-	898,200	-
Inter-American Foundation	22,500	-	22,500	22,638	-	22,638	18,100	-	18,100	(4,400)
African Development Foundation	30,000	-	30,000	30,184	-	30,184	24,000	-	24,000	(6,000)
Department of Treasury	37,448	1,552	39,000	37,677	1,552	39,229	23,500	-	23,500	(15,500)
Treasury Technical Assistance	25,448	1,552	27,000	25,604	1,552	27,156	23,500	-	23,500	(3,500)
Debt Restructuring	12,000	-	12,000	12,073	-	12,073	-	-	-	(12,000)
International Security Assistance	7,269,819	2,479,762	9,749,581	7,314,309	3,137,262	10,451,571	7,669,384	855,000	8,524,384	(1,225,197)
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) ^{6,7}	1,061,100	574,605	1,635,705	1,067,594	983,605	2,051,199	1,129,727	344,000	1,473,727	(161,978)
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) ⁵	590,113	121,157	711,270	593,724	120,657	714,381	616,125	-	616,125	(95,145)
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) ^{5,6}	302,818	207,000	509,818	304,671	81,000	385,671	347,000	-	347,000	(162,818)
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	105,788	-	105,788	106,435	-	106,435	105,573	-	105,573	(215)
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	5,210,000	1,102,000	6,312,000	5,241,885	1,102,000	6,343,885	5,445,959	511,000	5,956,959	(355,041)
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF) ⁵	-	452,000	452,000	-	850,000	850,000	-	-	-	(452,000)
Global Security Contingency Fund ⁵	-	23,000	23,000	-	-	-	25,000	-	25,000	2,000
Special Defense Acquisition Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Economic Assistance	2,966,293	-	2,966,293	2,989,277	-	2,989,277	3,196,424	-	3,196,424	230,131
International Organizations and Programs ⁴	343,905	-	343,905	350,839	-	350,839	320,645	-	320,645	(23,260)
International Financial Institutions (IFIs)	2,622,388	-	2,622,388	2,638,438	-	2,638,438	2,875,779	-	2,875,779	253,391
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	117,364	-	117,364	118,083	-	118,083	186,957	-	186,957	69,593
International Development Association (IDA)	1,325,000	-	1,325,000	1,333,109	-	1,333,109	1,358,500	-	1,358,500	33,500
African Development Bank	32,418	-	32,418	32,616	-	32,616	32,418	-	32,418	-
African Development Fund (AfDF)	172,500	-	172,500	173,556	-	173,556	195,000	-	195,000	22,500
Asian Development Bank	106,586	-	106,586	107,238	-	107,238	106,586	-	106,586	-
Asian Development Fund	100,000	-	100,000	100,612	-	100,612	115,250	-	115,250	15,250
Inter-American Development Bank	75,000	-	75,000	75,459	-	75,459	102,020	-	102,020	27,020
Inter-American Investment Corporation	4,670	-	4,670	4,699	-	4,699	-	-	-	(4,670)
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	25,000	-	25,000	25,153	-	25,153	6,298	-	6,298	(18,702)
IDA Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	167,000	-	167,000	168,022	-	168,022	145,300	-	145,300	(21,700)
AfDF Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	7,500	-	7,500	7,546	-	7,546	30,000	-	30,000	22,500
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	89,820	-	89,820	90,370	-	90,370	143,750	-	143,750	53,930
Clean Technology Fund	184,630	-	184,630	185,760	-	185,760	215,700	-	215,700	31,070
Strategic Climate Fund	49,900	-	49,900	50,205	-	50,205	68,000	-	68,000	18,100
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	-	30,000	30,184	-	30,184	30,000	-	30,000	-

Table 1: STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2012 - FY 2014
(\$000)

	FY 2012 Enduring Actual	FY 2012 OCO Actual	FY 2012 Actual Total	FY 2013 CR Enduring ¹	FY 2013 CR OCO ¹	FY 2013 CR Total ¹	FY 2014 Request Enduring	FY 2014 Request OCO	FY 2014 Request Total	Change from FY 2012 Actual to FY 2014 Request
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	135,000	-	135,000	135,826	-	135,826	135,000	-	135,000	-
Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	5,000	5,000
Export & Investment Assistance	(1,015,434)	-	(1,015,434)	(906,192)	-	(906,192)	(967,138)	-	(967,138)	48,296
Export-Import Bank	(799,700)	-	(799,700)	(752,925)	-	(752,925)	(831,600)	-	(831,600)	(31,900)
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	(265,734)	-	(265,734)	(203,573)	-	(203,573)	(198,200)	-	(198,200)	67,534
Trade and Development Agency	50,000	-	50,000	50,306	-	50,306	62,662	-	62,662	12,662
Related International Affairs Accounts	82,000	-	82,000	82,502	-	82,502	87,320	-	87,320	5,320
International Trade Commission	80,000	-	80,000	80,490	-	80,490	85,102	-	85,102	5,102
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,000	-	2,000	2,012	-	2,012	2,218	-	2,218	218
Department of Agriculture	1,650,000	-	1,650,000	1,660,098	-	1,660,098	185,126	-	185,126	(1,464,874)
P.L. 480 Title II	1,466,000	-	1,466,000	1,474,972	-	1,474,972	-	-	-	(1,466,000)
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programs	184,000	-	184,000	185,126	-	185,126	185,126	-	185,126	1,126
Rescissions										
Total Rescissions State Operations	(13,700)	-	(13,700)	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,700
Diplomatic & Consular Programs (D&CP)	(13,700)	-	(13,700)	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,700
Ongoing Operations Worldwide	(5,700)	-	(5,700)	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,700
Worldwide Security Protection	(8,000)	-	(8,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000
Buying Power Maintenance Account										-
Total Rescissions Foreign Operations	(500,000)	-	(500,000)	(400,000)	-	(400,000)	-	-	-	500,000
Bilateral Economic Assistance	(100,000)	-	(100,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	(100,000)	-	(100,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
Export & Investment Assistance	(400,000)	-	(400,000)	(400,000)	-	(400,000)	-	-	-	400,000
Export-Import Bank	(400,000)	-	(400,000)	(400,000)	-	(400,000)	-	-	-	400,000

Footnotes

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ FY 2012 Actual includes the transfer of \$82.7 million from Diplomatic and Consular Programs OCO funds for the Embassy Compound in Baghdad.

3/ Reflects scoring of obligations from the International Chancery Center Trust Fund, as included in the FY 2014 President's Budget Appendix. Proposed appropriations language for this project is based on the Diplomatic and Consular Programs fees and payments provisions of Division I, Title I of Public Law 112-74.

4/ The FY 2012 Enduring Actual level reflects the transfer of \$4.8 million from the International Organizations and Programs account to the Global Health Programs-USAID account.

5/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$398 million from the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund to the Economic Support Fund (\$105 million), Global Security Contingency Fund (\$23 million), Complex Crises Fund (\$10 million), Peacekeeping Operations (\$40 million), International Disaster Assistance (\$120 million) and Migration and Refugee Assistance (\$100 million) accounts.

6/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$409 million from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the Economic Support Fund (\$285.5 million), Transition Initiatives (\$37 million), Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (\$0.5 million), Peacekeeping Operations (\$86 million) accounts.

7/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$10 million from the Economic Support Fund to the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account.

**Table 2: STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO) FY 2012 - FY 2013 - FY 2014**
(\$000)

	FY 2012 Actual OCO	FY 2013 CR OCO ¹	FY 2014 Request OCO	Change from FY 2012 CR to FY 2014 Request
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO) TOTAL - STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	11,202,787	11,202,787	3,807,341	(7,428,446)
STATE OPERATIONS - OCO	4,627,457	4,627,457	1,499,141	(3,161,316)
Administration of Foreign Affairs	4,614,646	4,614,646	1,499,141	(3,148,505)
State Programs	4,306,364	4,389,064	1,199,491	(3,106,873)
Diplomatic and Consular Programs²	4,306,364	4,389,064	1,199,491	(3,106,873)
Ongoing Operations	4,070,163	4,152,863	808,530	(3,261,633)
Worldwide Security Protection	236,201	236,201	390,961	154,760
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance²	115,700	33,000	250,000	-
Ongoing Operations	115,700	33,000	250,000	134,300
Worldwide Security Upgrades	-	-	-	-
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	91,282	91,282	49,650	(41,632)
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO)	8,500	8,500	-	(8,500)
Office of the Inspector General	67,182	67,182	49,650	(17,532)
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	15,600	15,600	-	(15,600)
International Organizations	101,300	101,300	-	(101,300)
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	101,300	101,300	-	(101,300)
Broadcasting Board of Governors	4,400	4,400	-	(4,400)
International Broadcasting Operations	4,400	4,400	-	(4,400)
Other Programs	8,411	8,411	-	(8,411)
United States Institute of Peace	8,411	8,411	-	(8,411)
FOREIGN OPERATIONS - OCO	6,575,330	6,575,330	2,308,200	(4,267,130)
U.S Agency for International Development - OCO	259,500	259,500	71,000	(188,500)
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	255,000	255,000	71,000	(184,000)
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	4,500	4,500	-	(4,500)

**Table 2: STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO) FY 2012 - FY 2013 - FY 2014**
(\$000)

	FY 2012 Actual OCO	FY 2013 CR OCO ¹	FY 2014 Request OCO	Change from FY 2012 CR to FY 2014 Request
Bilateral Economic Assistance - OCO	3,834,516	3,177,016	1,382,200	(2,452,316)
International Disaster Assistance (IDA) ³	270,000	150,000	-	(270,000)
Transition Initiatives (TI) ⁴	43,554	6,554	-	(43,554)
Complex Crises Fund (CCF) ³	40,000	30,000	-	(40,000)
Economic Support Fund (ESF) ^{3,4,5}	3,151,962	2,761,462	1,382,200	(1,769,762)
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) ³	329,000	229,000	-	(329,000)
Department of Treasury	1,552	1,552	-	(1,552)
Treasury Technical Assistance	1,552	1,552	-	(1,552)
International Security Assistance - OCO	2,479,762	3,137,262	855,000	(1,624,762)
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) ^{4,5}	574,605	983,605	344,000	(230,605)
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) ⁴	121,157	120,657	-	(121,157)
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) ^{3,4}	207,000	81,000	-	(207,000)
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	1,102,000	1,102,000	511,000	(591,000)
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF) ³	452,000	800,000	-	(452,000)
Global Security Contingency Fund ³	23,000	50,000	-	(23,000)

Footnotes

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

2/ The FY 2012 Actual includes the transfer of \$82.7 million from Diplomatic and Consular Programs OCO funds for the Embassy Compound in Baghdad.

3/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$398 million from the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund to the Economic Support Fund (\$105 million), Global Security Contingency Fund (\$23 million), Complex Crises Fund (\$10 million), Peacekeeping Operations (\$40 million), International Disaster Assistance (\$120 million) and Migration and Refugee Assistance (\$100 million) accounts.

4/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$409 million from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the Economic Support Fund (\$285.5 million), Transition Initiatives (\$37 million), Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (\$0.5 million), Peacekeeping Operations (\$86 million) accounts.

5/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of \$10 million from the Economic Support Fund to the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account.

Table 3a: Country / Account Summary*
FY 2012 Actual

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	P.L. 480	IDA	Other**
TOTAL	34,665,580	2,519,950	2,629,800	5,542,860	2,994,745	626,718	1,061,100	590,113	105,788	5,210,000	302,818	343,905	1,466,000	825,000	10,446,783
Africa	7,620,384	1,002,140	1,375,577	2,993,255	607,731	-	85,900	35,500	15,207	16,818	182,968	-	1,305,288	-	-
Angola	59,735	1,000	40,500	10,300	-	-	-	7,500	435	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	28,630	-	28,400	-	-	-	-	-	230	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	66,979	-	-	66,000	-	-	-	-	779	200	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	35,117	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	308	-	-	-	25,809	-	-
Burundi	41,385	-	16,560	5,000	-	-	-	-	420	-	-	-	19,405	-	-
Cameroon	13,972	-	1,500	11,250	-	-	-	-	270	-	-	-	952	-	-
Cape Verde	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	10,143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	-	-	-	10,028	-	-
Chad	85,001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	375	200	-	-	84,426	-	-
Comoros	127	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	150,688	-	-	118,305	14,715	-	-	-	66	300	-	-	17,302	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	254,353	-	97,850	13,770	47,915	-	6,000	1,000	473	-	19,000	-	68,345	-	-
Djibouti	7,663	1,650	-	1,800	-	-	-	-	363	1,500	-	-	2,350	-	-
Ethiopia	706,716	92,898	120,500	181,241	-	-	-	-	597	843	4,000	-	306,637	-	-
Gabon	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	172,677	95,568	67,000	9,000	-	-	-	-	759	350	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	23,657	5,700	17,500	-	-	-	-	-	57	400	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	499,425	92,000	78,150	241,512	4,750	-	2,000	1,150	910	1,500	-	-	77,453	-	-
Lesotho	15,750	-	6,400	9,235	-	-	-	-	115	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	209,772	-	30,700	800	124,276	-	17,000	-	489	6,500	5,000	-	25,007	-	-
Madagascar	69,473	-	50,100	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,873	-	-
Malawi	183,715	31,500	70,500	51,448	-	-	-	-	294	-	-	-	29,973	-	-
Mali	154,629	67,143	59,650	1,500	-	-	-	-	69	-	-	-	26,267	-	-
Mauritania	12,067	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185	200	-	-	11,682	-	-
Mauritius	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	347,346	37,165	65,200	224,239	-	-	500	2,000	456	-	-	-	17,786	-	-
Namibia	90,945	-	2,000	88,809	-	-	-	-	136	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	58,929	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	400	-	-	57,482	-	-
Nigeria	646,944	50,291	133,500	461,227	-	-	-	-	926	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	197,092	53,500	42,100	99,072	-	-	-	-	530	-	-	-	1,890	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	109,606	50,000	53,950	1,535	-	-	-	-	939	325	-	-	2,857	-	-
Seychelles	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	17,651	-	-	500	4,500	-	-	-	447	-	-	-	12,204	-	-
Somalia	206,688	-	1,550	-	23,377	-	2,000	2,000	-	-	97,818	-	79,943	-	-
South Africa	542,235	14,734	12,000	509,969	-	-	3,000	1,050	782	700	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	619,577	-	43,010	12,036	305,360	-	32,000	2,800	858	-	48,000	-	175,513	-	-
Sudan	196,024	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	1,100	-	-	-	-	164,924	-	-
Swaziland	31,425	-	6,900	24,425	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	480,613	105,000	98,100	268,616	-	-	450	-	461	200	-	-	7,786	-	-
The Gambia	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3a: Country / Account Summary*
FY 2012 Actual

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	P.L. 480	IDA	Other**
Togo	248	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	248	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	460,124	64,999	81,250	284,084	-	-	600	-	613	200	-	-	28,378	-	-
Zambia	312,825	28,726	57,075	226,661	-	-	-	-	363	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	167,115	-	41,500	68,021	25,578	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,016	-	-
African Union	760	-	-	-	760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	70,400	-	-	-	20,000	-	22,350	16,900	-	2,000	9,150	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	68,252	50,566	17,686	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	22,588	22,588	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	62,746	45,500	9,946	800	6,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	28,130	24,530	2,000	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	79,582	66,082	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	714,950	285,490	138,350	86,218	88,615	-	24,645	34,315	9,015	48,302	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	46,600	-	3,000	8,500	35,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	76,098	28,350	32,500	3,000	7,000	-	-	4,140	308	800	-	-	-	-	-
China	14,300	-	-	3,000	10,500	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	177,834	104,500	39,250	-	-	-	11,550	6,650	1,884	14,000	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	7,626	1,350	-	-	-	-	1,000	5,000	276	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2,329	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	829	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	536	492	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	492	492	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	7,125	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	250	875	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	5,000	-	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	155,784	81,055	33,800	-	-	-	2,450	9,525	1,954	27,000	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	12,246	5,051	1,000	500	-	-	1,740	1,450	1,318	1,187	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	14,460	9,500	3,000	-	1,000	-	660	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	107,654	18,000	-	66,978	15,000	-	550	4,200	611	2,315	-	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	20,511	-	-	-	13,015	-	5,895	1,100	501	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	65,740	33,700	23,300	1,740	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	709,274	-	15,150	10,503	8,500	513,907	-	24,210	29,994	107,010	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	22,717	-	-	-	-	16,000	-	2,650	1,067	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	44,225	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	850	675	2,700	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	20,865	-	-	-	-	16,600	-	865	700	2,700	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	11,072	-	-	-	-	11,072	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	49,749	-	-	-	-	39,000	-	5,250	999	4,500	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	10,393	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,746	8,647	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	4,696	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,250	946	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	3,500	-	-	-	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	6,892	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,892	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	3,612	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,212	2,400	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	85,486	-	-	450	-	66,732	-	2,025	1,879	14,400	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3a: Country / Account Summary*
FY 2012 Actual

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	P.L. 480	IDA	Other**
Greece	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	1,847	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	947	900	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	66,718	-	-	-	-	61,998	-	910	810	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	3,377	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,129	2,248	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	3,675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,125	2,550	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	19,457	-	-	-	-	14,273	-	520	1,064	3,600	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	23,510	-	-	-	-	21,000	-	400	860	1,250	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	6,414	-	-	-	-	3,140	-	1,500	574	1,200	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	29,265	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	2,100	24,165	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	13,754	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,754	12,000	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	38,837	-	-	-	-	33,500	-	2,650	887	1,800	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	2,003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,003	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	1,119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	669	450	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	4,939	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	3,839	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	103,593	-	4,400	8,753	-	79,100	-	2,500	1,840	7,000	-	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	86,315	-	10,750	1,300	1,250	71,565	-	1,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	10,967	-	-	-	1,250	9,427	-	290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Ireland	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	27,500	-	-	-	-	27,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	6,570,786	19,039	7,989	-	1,410,930	-	135,395	59,895	17,998	4,813,500	28,000	-	78,040	-	-
Algeria	10,874	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	1,294	-	-	-	8,680	-	-
Bahrain	11,054	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	554	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,556,489	-	-	-	250,000	-	1,000	4,100	1,389	1,300,000	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	99,842	-	-	-	70,900	-	-	26,945	1,997	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	3,075,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,075,000	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	675,900	-	-	-	360,000	-	500	11,750	3,650	300,000	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	191,147	-	-	-	84,725	-	24,000	5,050	2,372	75,000	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	2,396	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,100	296	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	33,737	19,039	-	-	-	-	1,500	3,300	1,898	8,000	-	-	-	-	-
Oman	11,138	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	1,638	8,000	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	24,837	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	500	1,837	17,500	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	510,256	-	-	-	395,699	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	14,557	-	-
Yemen	119,107	-	7,989	-	26,606	-	7,395	1,250	1,064	20,000	-	-	54,803	-	-
Egypt Debt Relief	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	70,000	-	-	-	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,000	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	35,000	-	-	-	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	4,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	1,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3a: Country / Account Summary*
FY 2012 Actual

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	P.L. 480	IDA	Other**
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	915,697	127,874	197,550	10,602	110,503	112,811	12,814	62,930	13,178	90,685	-	-	176,750	-	-
Afghanistan	123,126	-	-	-	21,000	-	-	41,750	1,176	-	-	-	59,200	-	-
Bangladesh	204,381	81,686	71,600	-	-	-	1,394	3,666	994	2,200	-	-	42,841	-	-
India	108,162	18,500	76,000	7,000	-	-	-	5,200	1,462	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	19,285	-	900	-	-	14,100	-	1,700	785	1,800	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	47,399	-	3,200	-	-	40,800	-	1,250	649	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	2,593	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	193	400	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	95,404	16,188	38,500	-	26,979	-	3,700	1,014	1,142	1,240	-	-	6,641	-	-
Pakistan	210,791	-	-	-	57,500	-	-	800	4,868	79,555	-	-	68,068	-	-
Sri Lanka	13,360	8,000	-	-	-	-	720	3,450	690	500	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	45,089	-	3,350	-	-	38,751	-	1,650	538	800	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	9,199	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	850	349	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	14,162	-	3,000	-	-	7,540	-	600	332	2,690	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	8,222	-	1,000	3,602	-	3,620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	13,024	-	-	-	5,024	-	7,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South Asia Regional	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	1,823,526	333,785	104,509	182,236	465,541	-	593,270	20,530	14,597	70,885	-	-	38,173	-	-
Argentina	1,038	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	738	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	687	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	187	200	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	28,827	7,000	14,100	-	-	-	7,500	-	227	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	18,038	12,800	-	1,300	-	-	3,000	300	638	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	1,155	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	855	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	384,288	-	-	-	172,000	-	160,600	4,750	1,656	40,000	-	-	5,282	-	-
Costa Rica	1,112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	297	815	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	23,129	12,300	6,768	3,232	-	-	-	-	829	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	22,869	16,420	-	-	-	-	4,500	200	281	450	-	-	1,018	-	-
El Salvador	29,183	23,904	-	-	2,000	-	-	1,000	1,029	1,250	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	84,475	46,325	17,600	-	-	-	5,000	-	840	500	-	-	14,210	-	-
Guyana	10,864	-	-	10,525	-	-	-	-	339	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	351,828	-	25,000	141,240	148,281	-	19,420	-	224	-	-	-	17,663	-	-
Honduras	57,040	46,266	8,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	774	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	6,700	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	329,680	33,350	1,000	-	33,260	-	248,500	5,380	1,190	7,000	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	12,301	9,400	2,900	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	3,252	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	762	2,340	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	3,773	2,500	-	-	-	-	500	-	423	350	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	79,129	41,280	5,000	-	-	-	29,250	1,000	619	1,980	-	-	-	-	-
Suriname	239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	239	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	539	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	539	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3a: Country / Account Summary*
FY 2012 Actual

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	P.L. 480	IDA	Other**
Venezuela	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	33,176	11,640	6,950	13,741	-	-	-	-	845	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	220,850	-	-	-	84,000	-	115,000	6,850	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	32,089	15,500	5,391	11,198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	44,900	37,100	7,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	16,000	12,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	24,830	19,030	5,500	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	40,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	283,900	283,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CT - Counterterrorism	71,368	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	66,368	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	950,710	102,150	15,000	-	33,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-132,251	825,000	106,911
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	74,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,000
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	181,052	165,700	-	-	15,352	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ECA - Educational and Cultural Affairs	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ENR - Energy Resources	9,000	-	-	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Assistance Program Evaluation	600	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	371,630	-	371,630	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	398,545	-	398,545	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDEA - Office of Innovation and Development Alliances	86,418	86,418	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	190,356	-	-	-	-	-	190,356	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IO - International Organizations	343,905	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	343,905	-	-	-
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	214,070	-	-	-	-	-	-	214,070	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	18,720	-	-	-	-	-	18,720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MFS - Multilateral Food Security Programs	14,600	14,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	115,552	-	-	-	115,552	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treasury GCC Transfer	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	192,244	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,795	5,799	62,800	91,850	-	-	-	-
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	48,000	48,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	1,673,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,673,300
Unallocated Earmarks	36,345	31,824	-	-	4,521	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	2,259,746	-	-	2,259,746	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	8,000	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GPI - Special Representative for Global Partnerships	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/SACSED - Senior Advisor for Civil Society and Emerging Democracies	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3a: Country / Account Summary*
FY 2012 Actual

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	P.L. 480	IDA	Other**
S/SRMC - Special Representative to Muslim Communities	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Management	1,276,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,276,800
USAID Capital Investment Fund	129,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129,700
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,300
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	46,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,500
USAID Operating Expense	1,092,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,092,300
Independent Agencies	4,699,384	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,699,384
Peace Corps	375,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	375,000
Millennium Challenge Corporation	898,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	898,200
Inter-American Foundation	22,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,500
African Development Foundation	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Treasury Technical Assistance	25,448	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,448
Debt Restructuring	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000
Export-Import Bank	-799,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-799,700
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-265,734	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-265,734
Trade and Development Agency	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
International Trade Commission	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
International Financial Institutions (IFIs)	2,622,388	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,622,388
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	117,364	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117,364
International Development Association (IDA)	1,325,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,325,000
African Development Bank	32,418	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,418
African Development Fund (AfdF)	172,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	172,500
Asian Development Bank	106,586	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106,586
Asian Development Fund	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
Inter-American Development Bank	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000
Inter-American Investment Corporation	4,670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,670
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
IDA Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	167,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	167,000
AfdF Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	89,820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89,820
Clean Technology Fund	184,630	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184,630
Strategic Climate Fund	49,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,900
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	135,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135,000
Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Includes Enduring and Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO).

Table 3b: Country / Account Summary*
FY 2014 Request

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	IDA	Other**
TOTAL	32,874,556	2,837,812	2,645,000	5,670,000	4,076,054	1,129,727	616,125	105,573	5,445,959	347,000	320,645	2,045,000	7,635,661
Africa	6,600,516	1,043,850	1,428,970	3,205,656	564,021	60,663	40,605	13,530	15,321	227,900	-	-	-
Angola	55,998	-	38,700	10,938	-	-	6,000	360	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	23,710	-	23,500	-	-	-	-	210	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	50,471	-	-	49,711	-	-	-	560	200	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	9,200	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	31,724	-	16,500	14,899	-	-	-	325	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	24,847	-	1,500	23,107	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	280	-	-	-	-	-	-	280	-	-	-	-	-
Comoros	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	135,370	-	-	121,390	11,500	-	-	280	200	2,000	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	235,994	-	122,700	38,332	59,892	3,250	500	320	-	11,000	-	-	-
Djibouti	4,464	1,384	-	1,800	-	-	-	280	1,000	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	417,977	90,328	135,900	190,336	-	-	-	570	843	-	-	-	-
Gabon	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	160,016	93,254	61,500	4,042	-	-	200	670	350	-	-	-	-
Guinea	19,354	3,414	15,500	-	-	-	-	240	200	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	563,753	89,774	81,400	382,141	-	2,000	6,500	760	1,178	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	25,658	-	6,400	19,158	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	157,128	-	30,700	800	106,030	11,713	-	360	5,525	2,000	-	-	-
Madagascar	49,000	-	49,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	166,388	37,500	72,400	56,248	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	180,299	38,070	56,850	1,349	-	-	-	280	-	83,750	-	-	-
Mauritania	260	-	-	-	-	-	-	260	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	372,351	52,706	68,100	249,180	-	500	1,525	340	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	60,795	-	-	60,675	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	2,250	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	692,695	80,440	169,200	441,225	-	-	100	730	1,000	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	169,232	51,420	43,000	74,202	-	-	-	410	200	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	89,242	30,212	55,400	1,535	-	-	1,000	770	325	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	2,380	-	-	500	1,600	-	-	280	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	121,380	-	-	-	49,400	1,780	-	200	-	70,000	-	-	-
South Africa	445,606	17,320	10,000	414,636	-	2,000	300	650	700	-	-	-	-

Table 3b: Country / Account Summary*
FY 2014 Request

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	IDA	Other**
South Sudan	393,048	-	35,510	13,904	280,499	22,000	2,135	800	200	38,000	-	-	-
Sudan	11,700	-	-	-	10,700	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	42,065	-	6,900	35,065	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	552,488	124,145	97,135	330,038	-	450	200	320	200	-	-	-	-
The Gambia	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	456,327	63,112	86,100	306,195	-	-	200	520	200	-	-	-	-
Zambia	362,180	12,810	56,875	292,175	-	-	-	320	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	135,275	-	40,500	69,675	25,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Union	900	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	80,465	-	-	-	18,400	16,970	20,945	-	3,000	21,150	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	102,500	89,000	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	18,112	18,112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	53,350	43,750	8,800	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	21,000	21,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	27,475	23,875	2,000	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	74,624	60,224	14,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	768,280	320,598	131,250	73,117	93,700	29,232	38,605	9,290	72,488	-	-	-	-
Burma	75,445	-	16,000	8,245	51,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	73,474	27,846	30,500	4,588	5,000	-	4,090	450	1,000	-	-	-	-
China	7,698	-	-	2,398	4,500	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	182,965	111,649	39,750	250	-	10,066	5,550	1,700	14,000	-	-	-	-
Laos	12,950	2,050	-	-	-	1,000	9,000	400	500	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2,970	-	-	-	-	800	1,270	900	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	550	500	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	11,310	7,820	-	-	-	-	240	850	2,400	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	5,030	-	2,500	2,280	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	187,982	87,682	31,500	-	-	8,000	9,100	1,700	50,000	-	-	-	-
Samoa	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	240	-	-	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	10,125	5,051	-	-	-	1,466	1,320	1,300	988	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	16,560	13,200	2,000	-	-	660	-	400	300	-	-	-	-
Tonga	550	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	300	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	96,493	34,800	-	53,173	-	450	4,070	1,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	35,715	-	-	-	26,000	5,990	3,725	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	47,683	29,500	9,000	2,183	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	563,108	-	9,800	21,204	352,941	43,798	19,215	29,550	86,600	-	-	-	-
Albania	17,000	-	-	-	6,580	4,450	2,370	1,000	2,600	-	-	-	-

Table 3b: Country / Account Summary*
FY 2014 Request

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	IDA	Other**
Armenia	31,583	-	-	-	24,719	2,824	740	600	2,700	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	16,310	-	-	-	11,029	1,226	755	600	2,700	-	-	-	-
Belarus	11,000	-	-	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	44,115	-	-	-	27,660	6,735	4,220	1,000	4,500	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	9,250	-	-	-	-	-	250	2,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
Croatia	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	900	1,100	2,500	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	4,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	3,000	-	-	-	-
Estonia	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	2,400	-	-	-	-
Georgia	62,025	-	-	-	43,028	3,947	1,250	1,800	12,000	-	-	-	-
Greece	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	1,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	450	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	57,158	-	-	-	41,014	10,674	720	750	4,000	-	-	-	-
Latvia	3,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	2,250	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	3,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	2,550	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	12,612	-	-	-	5,636	1,786	490	1,100	3,600	-	-	-	-
Malta	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	19,660	-	-	-	14,050	3,230	380	750	1,250	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	4,451	-	-	-	335	1,826	490	600	1,200	-	-	-	-
Poland	19,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	2,000	14,000	-	-	-	-
Portugal	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	9,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	8,000	-	-	-	-
Serbia	24,363	-	-	-	16,103	3,000	2,410	1,050	1,800	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	1,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	450	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	650	450	-	-	-	-
Turkey	4,120	-	-	-	-	-	820	3,300	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	95,271	-	7,500	21,204	53,957	4,100	2,410	1,900	4,200	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	74,640	-	2,300	-	68,330	-	1,010	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Ireland	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	24,000	-	-	-	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	6,861,993	-	9,500	-	1,203,396	126,052	54,550	20,495	4,840,000	28,000	-	-	580,000
Algeria	2,600	-	-	-	-	-	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	11,175	-	-	-	-	-	450	725	10,000	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,559,326	-	-	-	250,000	4,106	3,420	1,800	1,300,000	-	-	-	-
Iraq	73,162	-	-	-	22,500	23,052	25,610	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	3,100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,100,000	-	-	-	-
Jordan	670,500	-	-	-	360,000	-	6,700	3,800	300,000	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	165,904	-	-	-	70,000	13,894	4,760	2,250	75,000	-	-	-	-
Libya	5,940	-	-	-	-	1,500	2,940	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	32,576	-	-	-	20,896	1,500	1,470	1,710	7,000	-	-	-	-

Table 3b: Country / Account Summary*
FY 2014 Request

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	IDA	Other**
Oman	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	2,000	8,000	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	61,780	-	-	-	30,000	8,000	1,480	2,300	20,000	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	440,000	-	-	-	370,000	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	82,520	-	9,500	-	45,000	3,000	3,920	1,100	20,000	-	-	-	-
MENA IF Fund	475,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	475,000
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,000	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	30,000	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	2,500	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEPR)	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
South and Central Asia	2,144,640	101,900	191,000	18,290	1,185,096	235,260	88,450	13,309	311,335	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan	748,950	-	-	-	535,250	160,000	52,200	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	165,650	80,900	75,300	-	-	2,600	3,350	1,000	2,500	-	-	-	-
India	91,146	12,000	61,500	8,386	3,000	-	5,000	1,260	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	12,229	-	-	-	7,392	1,200	1,430	707	1,500	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	51,819	-	3,750	-	38,319	6,000	1,250	1,000	1,500	-	-	-	-
Maldives	4,416	2,000	-	-	-	1,200	640	176	400	-	-	-	-
Nepal	80,545	-	39,700	-	34,500	3,300	845	900	1,300	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	881,370	-	-	-	513,500	45,000	17,870	5,000	300,000	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	10,876	6,000	-	-	-	720	3,080	626	450	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	36,400	-	6,750	-	19,125	7,000	1,485	540	1,500	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	6,455	-	-	-	4,640	500	330	300	685	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	11,592	-	3,000	-	5,512	740	540	300	1,500	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	38,762	-	1,000	9,904	20,858	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	3,430	-	-	-	3,000	-	430	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South Asia Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	1,531,850	306,530	75,791	162,802	432,200	465,431	14,485	14,396	60,215	-	-	-	-
Argentina	590	-	-	-	-	-	240	350	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	1,180	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	1,000	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	18,700	6,000	7,500	-	-	5,000	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	3,943	2,000	-	1,078	-	-	240	625	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	290	810	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	323,217	-	-	-	140,000	149,000	4,300	1,417	28,500	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	1,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	1,400	-	-	-	-
Cuba	15,000	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	23,239	9,830	5,750	6,894	-	-	-	765	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3b: Country / Account Summary*
FY 2014 Request

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	IDA	Other**
Ecuador	11,810	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	360	450	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	41,800	39,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,800	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	73,960	57,500	14,000	-	-	-	-	720	1,740	-	-	-	-
Guyana	6,245	-	-	5,945	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	300,916	-	25,200	122,896	139,000	12,000	-	220	1,600	-	-	-	-
Honduras	54,476	49,326	-	-	-	-	-	650	4,500	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	3,700	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	700	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	205,490	10,000	-	-	35,000	148,131	3,910	1,449	7,000	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	10,685	9,600	-	-	-	-	-	700	385	-	-	-	-
Panama	2,750	-	-	-	-	-	190	720	1,840	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	8,460	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	460	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	72,635	43,100	-	-	-	26,300	150	585	2,500	-	-	-	-
Suriname	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	-	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	31,858	10,000	6,950	14,108	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	235,865	-	-	-	98,200	125,000	5,165	-	7,500	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	30,772	10,500	8,391	11,881	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	35,174	31,174	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	10,500	6,500	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	14,673	9,923	4,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	357,435	357,435	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CT - Counterterrorism	110,556	-	-	-	12,000	-	98,556	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	2,591,559	360,959	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,045,000	172,600
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	64,000	-	-	-	64,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	177,098	162,298	-	-	14,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ENR - Energy Resources	14,000	-	-	-	14,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	358,594	-	358,594	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	422,345	-	422,345	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDEA - Office of Innovation and Development Alliances	62,203	62,203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	150,571	-	-	-	-	150,571	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IO - International Organizations	320,645	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	320,645	-	-
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	200,234	-	-	-	-	-	200,234	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3b: Country / Account Summary*
FY 2014 Request

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	IDA	Other**
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	18,720	-	-	-	-	18,720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	116,500	-	-	-	116,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OST - Office of Science and Technology	85,000	85,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Security Contingency Fund	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
PM - Political-Military Affairs	185,528	-	-	-	-	-	29,425	5,003	60,000	91,100	-	-	-
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	25,917	25,917	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	2,010,960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,010,960
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	2,188,931	-	-	2,188,931	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	227,057	-	-	227,057	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,695,000	-	-	1,695,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	186,874	-	-	186,874	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Technical Support/Strategic Information/Evaluation	80,000	-	-	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	23,400	-	-	-	23,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GPI - Special Representative for Global Partnerships	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/SACSED - Senior Advisor for Civil Society and Emerging Democracies	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/SRMC - Special Representative to Muslim Communities	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Management	1,508,540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,508,540
USAID Capital Investment Fund	117,940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117,940
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,200
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	54,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,200
USAID Operating Expense	1,328,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,328,200
USAID Program Management Initiatives	1,199	1,199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Independent Agencies	462,782	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	462,782
Peace Corps	378,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	378,800
Millennium Challenge Corporation	898,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	898,200
Inter-American Foundation	18,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,100
African Development Foundation	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,000
Treasury Technical Assistance	23,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,500
Debt Restructuring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export-Import Bank	-831,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-831,600
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-198,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-198,200
Trade and Development Agency	62,662	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,662

Table 3b: Country / Account Summary*
FY 2014 Request

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	IDA	Other**
International Trade Commission	85,102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85,102
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,218
International Financial Institutions (IFIs)	2,875,779	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,875,779
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	186,957	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186,957
International Development Association (IDA)	1,358,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,358,500
African Development Bank	32,418	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,418
African Development Fund (AfDF)	195,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195,000
Asian Development Bank	106,586	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106,586
Asian Development Fund	115,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115,250
Inter-American Development Bank	102,020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102,020
Inter-American Investment Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	6,298	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,298
IDA Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	145,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	145,300
AfDF Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	143,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	143,750
Clean Technology Fund	215,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	215,700
Strategic Climate Fund	68,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	135,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135,000
Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000

Table 4: Country / Account Summary
FY 2012 - FY 2014 Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2014 Request
TOTAL	6,575,330	2,308,200
Complex Crises Fund	40,000	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	40,000	-
Complex Crises Fund	40,000	-
Economic Support Fund	3,151,962	1,382,200
Near East	477,000	-
Iraq	178,500	-
Jordan	100,000	-
Libya	3,000	-
Syria	55,500	-
Tunisia	30,000	-
Yemen	10,000	-
Tunisia Cash Transfer	100,000	-
South and Central Asia	2,662,962	1,382,200
Afghanistan	1,815,762	1,130,000
Pakistan	847,200	252,200
CT - Counterterrorism	5,000	-
State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	5,000	-
Reserve	7,000	-
Unallocated Earmarks	7,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,102,000	511,000
Near East	862,000	500,000
Iraq	850,000	500,000
Tunisia	12,000	-
South and Central Asia	218,423	-
Pakistan	215,853	-
Uzbekistan	2,570	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	-	11,000
PM - FMF Administrative Expenses	-	11,000
Unallocated Earmarks	21,577	-

Table 4: Country / Account Summary
FY 2012 - FY 2014 Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2014 Request
Global Security Contingency Fund	23,000	-
International Disaster Assistance	270,000	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	270,000	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	574,605	344,000
Near East	175,605	-
Iraq	137,000	-
Morocco	7,500	-
Tunisia	22,500	-
Yemen	3,605	-
Middle East Response Fund (MERF)	5,000	-
South and Central Asia	399,000	344,000
Afghanistan	324,000	315,000
Pakistan	75,000	29,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance	329,000	-
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	329,000	-
PRM, OA - Near East	100,000	-
State Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM)	229,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	121,157	-
Africa	7,750	-
Kenya	7,750	-
Near East	7,500	-
Iraq	5,000	-
Yemen	2,500	-
South and Central Asia	43,000	-
Afghanistan	23,000	-
Pakistan	20,000	-
CT - Counterterrorism	62,407	-
CT - RSI, Regional Strategic Initiative	16,711	-
State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	45,696	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	500	-
PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction	500	-

Table 4: Country / Account Summary
FY 2012 - FY 2014 Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2014 Request
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund	452,000	-
South and Central Asia	452,000	-
Pakistan	452,000	-
Peacekeeping Operations	207,000	-
Africa	187,000	-
Mali	81,000	-
Somalia	96,000	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	10,000	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	20,000	-
PM - TSCTP, Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership	20,000	-
Transition Initiatives	43,554	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	43,554	-
USAID Administrative Expense	259,500	71,000
USAID Management	259,500	71,000
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	4,500	-
USAID Operating Expense	255,000	71,000
Department of Treasury	1,552	-
Treasury Technical Assistance	1,552	-

Table 5: Objectives, Program Areas: Summary
FY 2012 - FY 2014

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2014 Request
TOTAL	33,917,586	31,844,195
1 Peace and Security	10,021,988	8,403,919
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	524,565	253,241
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	330,620	290,134
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,846,709	6,908,960
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	672,417	611,880
1.5 Transnational Crime	91,523	83,499
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	556,154	256,205
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,826,308	2,879,055
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	939,677	912,636
2.2 Good Governance	1,036,838	1,220,396
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	246,531	212,580
2.4 Civil Society	603,262	533,443
3 Investing in People	10,463,768	9,943,512
3.1 Health	8,999,577	8,880,634
3.2 Education	1,062,160	723,261
Populations	402,031	339,617
4 Economic Growth	4,720,596	4,076,338
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	688,821	295,133
4.2 Trade and Investment	163,149	171,651
4.3 Financial Sector	143,678	108,604
4.4 Infrastructure	838,000	797,509
4.5 Agriculture	1,413,597	1,286,595
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	456,093	571,758
4.7 Economic Opportunity	148,687	169,125
4.8 Environment	868,571	675,963
5 Humanitarian Assistance	4,286,803	4,484,094
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,135,704	4,306,831
5.2 Disaster Readiness	104,755	139,763
5.3 Migration Management	46,344	37,500
6 Program Support	1,598,123	2,057,277
6.1 Program Design and Learning	58,705	477,737
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,539,418	1,579,540

**Table 6: Objectives, Program Areas by Account
FY 2012 Actual**

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	P.L. 480	IDA	Other*
TOTAL	33,917,586	2,519,950	2,629,800	5,542,860	6,146,707	626,718	1,635,705	711,270	105,788	6,312,000	509,818	343,905	1,466,000	1,095,000	4,272,065
1 Peace and Security	10,021,988	70,946	-	-	556,099	125,419	1,023,072	711,270	105,788	6,312,000	509,818	1,350	-	-	606,226
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	524,565	10,425	-	-	33,000	-	-	270,905	1,585	207,300	-	1,350	-	-	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	330,620	-	-	-	-	26,005	-	290,615	-	14,000	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,846,709	600	-	-	19,949	40,534	457,620	149,100	104,203	6,089,885	509,818	-	-	-	475,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	672,417	22,400	-	-	151,302	3,948	493,952	-	-	815	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	91,523	7,200	-	-	4,591	8,082	71,500	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	556,154	30,321	-	-	347,257	46,850	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	131,226
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,826,308	211,981	-	-	1,612,789	244,158	607,633	-	-	-	-	21,655	853	-	127,239
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	939,677	30,892	-	-	198,762	67,075	581,543	-	-	-	-	21,655	-	-	39,750
2.2 Good Governance	1,036,838	88,611	-	-	859,828	54,006	26,090	-	-	-	-	-	853	-	7,450
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	246,531	30,710	-	-	154,825	23,257	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,739
2.4 Civil Society	603,262	61,768	-	-	399,374	99,820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,300
3 Investing in People	10,463,768	607,971	2,629,800	5,542,860	1,319,202	52,918	-	-	-	-	-	161,955	149,062	-	-
3.1 Health	8,999,577	123,514	2,612,300	5,542,860	397,345	27,947	-	-	-	-	-	161,955	133,656	-	-
3.2 Education	1,062,160	448,238	-	-	592,354	18,408	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,160	-	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	402,031	36,219	17,500	-	329,503	6,563	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,246	-	-
4 Economic Growth	4,720,596	1,556,470	-	-	2,584,984	192,869	-	-	-	-	-	155,945	230,328	-	-
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	688,821	14,561	-	-	664,253	10,007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	163,149	57,687	-	-	85,933	14,279	-	-	-	-	-	5,250	-	-	-
4.3 Financial Sector	143,678	13,264	-	-	113,552	15,907	-	-	-	-	-	955	-	-	-
4.4 Infrastructure	838,000	33,272	-	-	776,909	25,932	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,887	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	1,413,597	826,700	-	-	341,206	30,520	-	-	-	-	-	-	215,171	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	456,093	65,272	-	-	225,319	83,502	-	-	-	-	-	82,000	-	-	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	148,687	54,066	-	-	81,745	3,582	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	1,794	-	-
4.8 Environment	868,571	491,648	-	-	296,067	9,140	-	-	-	-	-	60,240	11,476	-	-
5 Humanitarian Assistance	4,286,803	27,880	-	-	61,512	11,354	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	1,085,757	1,095,000	2,002,300
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,135,704	13,896	-	-	54,972	11,154	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,078,782	1,020,000	1,956,900
5.2 Disaster Readiness	104,755	13,984	-	-	6,540	200	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	6,031	75,000	-
5.3 Migration Management	46,344	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	944	-	45,400
6 Program Support	1,598,123	44,702	-	-	12,121	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,536,300
6.1 Program Design and Learning	58,705	41,584	-	-	12,121	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,539,418	3,118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,536,300

* Other Accounts includes Transition Initiatives, Democracy Fund, Migration and Refugee Assistance, U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund, Complex Crises Fund, Pakistan Counterinsurgency Contingency Fund, Global Security Contingency Fund, and USAID Administrative Expenses Accounts.

**Table 7: Objectives, Program Areas by Account
FY 2014 Request**

<i>\$ in thousands for all items</i>	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	IDA	Other*
TOTAL	31,844,195	2,837,812	2,645,000	5,670,000	5,458,254	1,473,727	616,125	105,573	5,956,959	347,000	320,645	2,045,000	4,368,100
1 Peace and Security	8,403,919	74,047	-	-	321,859	871,696	616,125	105,573	5,956,959	347,000	1,210	-	109,450
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	253,241	8,750	-	-	20,500	-	222,631	-	-	-	1,160	-	200
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	290,134	-	-	-	22,640	-	267,494	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,908,960	-	-	-	17,340	331,088	126,000	105,573	5,956,959	347,000	-	-	25,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	611,880	27,000	-	-	111,633	473,247	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	83,499	5,822	-	-	10,316	67,361	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	256,205	32,475	-	-	139,430	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	84,250
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,879,055	351,833	-	-	1,821,041	602,031	-	-	-	-	14,100	-	90,050
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	912,636	63,417	-	-	241,832	582,287	-	-	-	-	14,100	-	11,000
2.2 Good Governance	1,220,396	148,738	-	-	1,035,234	19,744	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,680
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	212,580	45,161	-	-	151,919	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,500
2.4 Civil Society	533,443	94,517	-	-	392,056	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,870
3 Investing in People	9,943,512	439,319	2,645,000	5,670,000	1,017,913	-	-	-	-	-	162,880	-	8,400
3.1 Health	8,880,634	75,557	2,632,000	5,670,000	333,577	-	-	-	-	-	162,000	-	7,500
3.2 Education	723,261	314,986	-	-	406,495	-	-	-	-	-	880	-	900
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	339,617	48,776	13,000	-	277,841	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Economic Growth	4,076,338	1,683,208	-	-	2,233,775	-	-	-	-	-	139,655	-	19,700
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	295,133	16,621	-	-	278,512	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	171,651	58,918	-	-	103,633	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	4,100
4.3 Financial Sector	108,604	19,404	-	-	87,805	-	-	-	-	-	595	-	800
4.4 Infrastructure	797,509	88,536	-	-	708,973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	1,286,595	917,035	-	-	369,560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	571,758	86,119	-	-	411,239	-	-	-	-	-	67,000	-	7,400
4.7 Economic Opportunity	169,125	75,505	-	-	79,620	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	-	6,500
4.8 Environment	675,963	421,070	-	-	194,433	-	-	-	-	-	59,560	-	900
5 Humanitarian Assistance	4,484,094	286,668	-	-	63,666	-	-	-	-	-	2,800	2,045,000	2,085,960
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,306,831	258,582	-	-	54,789	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,945,000	2,048,460
5.2 Disaster Readiness	139,763	28,086	-	-	8,877	-	-	-	-	-	2,800	100,000	-
5.3 Migration Management	37,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,500
6 Program Support	2,057,277	2,737	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,054,540
6.1 Program Design and Learning	477,737	2,737	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	475,000
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,579,540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,579,540

* Other Accounts includes Transition Initiatives, Migration and Refugee Assistance, U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund, Complex Crises Fund, Global Security Contingency Fund, Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund, Emergency Food Assistance Contingency Fund, and USAID Administrative Expenses Accounts.

Table 8: Global Climate Change Initiative: Adaptation - FY 2014

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
TOTAL	186,000	139,000	40,000	7,000
Africa	42,000	42,000	-	-
Ethiopia	4,000	4,000	-	-
Kenya	3,000	3,000	-	-
Malawi	3,000	3,000	-	-
Mali	3,000	3,000	-	-
Mozambique	4,000	4,000	-	-
Rwanda	2,000	2,000	-	-
Senegal	2,000	2,000	-	-
Tanzania	3,000	3,000	-	-
Uganda	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	4,000	4,000	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	4,000	4,000	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	4,000	4,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	28,500	28,500	-	-
Cambodia	4,000	4,000	-	-
Indonesia	3,000	3,000	-	-
Philippines	10,500	10,500	-	-
Timor-Leste	2,000	2,000	-	-
Vietnam	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	6,000	6,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	10,000	8,000	2,000	-
Bangladesh	4,000	4,000	-	-
India	2,000	2,000	-	-
Maldives	2,000	2,000	-	-
Nepal	2,000	-	2,000	-
Western Hemisphere	25,500	21,500	4,000	-
Colombia	3,000	-	3,000	-
Dominican Republic	2,000	2,000	-	-

Table 8: Global Climate Change Initiative: Adaptation - FY 2014

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
Guatemala	2,000	2,000	-	-
Honduras	3,000	3,000	-	-
Jamaica	2,000	2,000	-	-
Peru	3,000	3,000	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	5,500	5,500	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	1,000	-	1,000	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
USAID South America Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	11,000	11,000	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	24,000	24,000	-	-
International Organizations	7,000	-	-	7,000
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	7,000	-	-	7,000
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	34,000	-	34,000	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	1,000	1,000	-	-

Table 9: Global Climate Change Initiative: Clean Energy - FY 2014

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
TOTAL	171,500	72,500	67,500	31,500
Africa	18,000	18,000	-	-
Kenya	3,000	3,000	-	-
South Africa	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	13,000	13,000	-	-
Indonesia	3,000	3,000	-	-
Philippines	4,000	4,000	-	-
Vietnam	2,500	2,500	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	3,500	3,500	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	12,500	-	12,500	-
Georgia	3,000	-	3,000	-
Ukraine	5,000	-	5,000	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	4,500	-	4,500	-
South and Central Asia	10,500	8,000	2,500	-
Bangladesh	5,000	5,000	-	-
India	3,000	3,000	-	-
Kazakhstan	2,500	-	2,500	-
Western Hemisphere	16,500	10,500	6,000	-
Colombia	4,000	-	4,000	-
Mexico	5,000	5,000	-	-
Peru	2,500	2,500	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	2,000	-	2,000	-
USAID Central America Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	23,000	23,000	-	-

Table 9: Global Climate Change Initiative: Clean Energy - FY 2014

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
International Organizations	31,500	-	-	31,500
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	6,000	-	-	6,000
Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	25,500	-	-	25,500
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	46,500	-	46,500	-

Table 10: Global Climate Change Initiative: Sustainable Landscapes - FY 2014

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF
TOTAL	123,500	105,500	18,000
Africa	19,400	19,400	-
Malawi	5,000	5,000	-
Zambia	5,000	5,000	-
USAID Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	5,400	5,400	-
USAID West Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-
East Asia and Pacific	28,000	28,000	-
Cambodia	3,500	3,500	-
Indonesia	8,000	8,000	-
Philippines	3,000	3,000	-
Vietnam	2,500	2,500	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	11,000	11,000	-
South and Central Asia	9,000	6,000	3,000
Bangladesh	3,000	3,000	-
India	3,000	3,000	-
Nepal	3,000	-	3,000
Western Hemisphere	34,100	29,100	5,000
Colombia	5,000	-	5,000
Ecuador	3,000	3,000	-
Guatemala	3,000	3,000	-
Mexico	5,000	5,000	-
Peru	6,600	6,600	-
USAID Central America Regional	4,000	4,000	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	3,000	3,000	-
USAID South America Regional	4,500	4,500	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	23,000	23,000	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	10,000	-	10,000

Table 11: Feed the Future Initiative: Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative - FY 2014*

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	All Accounts	DA	ESF
TOTAL	1,150,595	917,035	138,560
Nutrition (GHP Account)	95,000	-	-
State/USAID - Agriculture and Rural Development	1,055,595	917,035	138,560
Focus Countries	516,000	460,000	56,000
Bangladesh	50,000	50,000	-
Cambodia	8,000	8,000	-
Ethiopia	50,000	50,000	-
Ghana	45,000	45,000	-
Guatemala	13,000	13,000	-
Haiti	28,000	-	28,000
Honduras	17,000	17,000	-
Kenya	50,000	50,000	-
Liberia	8,000	-	8,000
Malawi	17,000	17,000	-
Mali	12,000	12,000	-
Mozambique	35,000	35,000	-
Nepal	10,000	-	10,000
Rwanda	37,000	37,000	-
Senegal	17,000	17,000	-
Tajikistan	10,000	-	10,000
Tanzania	70,000	70,000	-
Uganda	37,000	37,000	-
Zambia	2,000	2,000	-
Strategic Partners	6,000	3,000	3,000
Brazil	2,000	2,000	-
India	3,000	-	3,000
South Africa	1,000	1,000	-

Table 11: Feed the Future Initiative: Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative - FY 2014*

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	All Accounts	DA	ESF
Regional Programs	97,100	97,100	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	2,000	2,000	-
USAID Asia Regional	1,000	1,000	-
USAID Central America Regional	1,500	1,500	-
USAID Country Support (BFS)	30,000	30,000	-
USAID East Africa Regional	20,000	20,000	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	900	900	-
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	22,000	22,000	-
Research and Development	160,400	160,400	-
BFS - Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD)	400	400	-
BFS - Research and Development	160,000	160,000	-
Monitoring and Evaluation	15,000	15,000	-
BFS - Monitoring and Evaluation	15,000	15,000	-
Markets, Partnerships and Innovation	47,035	47,035	-
BFS - Markets, Partnerships and Innovation	47,035	47,035	-
Economic Resilience	105,000	105,000	-
BFS - Community Development	80,000	80,000	-
BFS - Disaster Risk Reduction	5,000	5,000	-
BFS - Market Access for Vulnerable Populations	20,000	20,000	-
Aligned Agricultural Programs	109,060	29,500	79,560
Burma	8,000	-	8,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	8,000	-	8,000
Egypt	15,000	-	15,000
Georgia	5,000	-	5,000
Indonesia	3,000	3,000	-
Kyrgyz Republic	6,000	-	6,000

Table 11: Feed the Future Initiative: Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative - FY 2014*

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	All Accounts	DA	ESF
Lebanon	6,000	-	6,000
Nigeria	25,000	25,000	-
South Sudan	18,000	-	18,000
Timor-Leste	1,500	1,500	-
West Bank and Gaza	5,000	-	5,000
Yemen	4,560	-	4,560
Zimbabwe	4,000	-	4,000

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

Table 12a: Global Health Programs Account

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual *	FY 2013 CR **	FY 2014 Request
GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS (GHP)	8,172,660	8,217,847	8,315,000
Saving Lives of Mothers and Children	1,896,800	*	1,992,000
Malaria	650,000	*	670,000
Maternal & Child Health	605,550	*	680,000
Family Planning / Reproductive Health	528,750	*	534,000
Nutrition	95,000	*	95,000
Social Services (Vulnerable Children)	17,500	*	13,000
Creating an AIDS-free Generation	5,892,860	*	6,000,000
HIV/AIDS	5,892,860	*	6,000,000
<i>Of which, Global Fund</i>	<i>1,300,000</i>	*	<i>1,650,000</i>
Protecting Communities from Infectious Diseases	383,000	*	323,000
Tuberculosis	236,000	*	191,000
Pandemic Influenza / Other Emerging Threats	58,000	*	47,000
Neglected Tropical Diseases	89,000	*	85,000

* FY 2012 Actual includes \$4.8 million transferred from the International Organizations and Programs account.

** FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

**Table 12b: Global Health Initiative - FY 2014 Request
By Strategic Framework**

\$ in thousands	Total	HIV/AIDS	Malaria	Maternal and Child Health	Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Nutrition	Tuberculosis	Pandemic Influenza	Neglected Tropical Diseases	Vulnerable Children
TOTAL	8,315,000	6,000,000	670,000	680,000	534,000	95,000	191,000	47,000	85,000	13,000
Africa	4,634,626	3,293,566	588,500	300,360	317,800	58,900	75,500	-	-	-
Angola	49,638	15,338	29,000	1,300	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	23,500	-	17,000	3,500	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	49,711	49,711	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	9,000	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	31,399	18,399	8,000	2,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	24,607	24,607	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	121,390	121,390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	161,032	47,532	50,000	34,000	17,000	2,000	10,500	-	-	-
Djibouti	1,800	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	326,236	190,336	45,000	39,000	32,000	7,900	12,000	-	-	-
Ghana	65,542	9,542	28,000	8,000	13,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
Guinea	15,500	-	10,000	2,500	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	463,541	382,141	35,000	12,000	27,400	3,000	4,000	-	-	-
Lesotho	25,558	25,558	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	31,500	3,500	12,000	9,000	7,000	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	49,000	-	26,000	9,000	14,000	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	128,648	71,748	24,000	14,500	12,700	4,200	1,500	-	-	-
Mali	58,199	4,349	25,000	13,650	11,000	4,200	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	317,280	249,180	29,000	16,000	13,000	5,100	5,000	-	-	-
Namibia	60,675	60,675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	610,425	441,225	75,000	48,000	35,200	-	11,000	-	-	-
Rwanda	117,202	74,202	17,000	10,000	13,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Senegal	56,935	4,535	24,000	8,500	15,400	4,500	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	424,636	414,636	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-
South Sudan	49,414	15,914	6,000	18,000	8,000	-	1,500	-	-	-
Swaziland	41,965	41,965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	427,173	330,038	46,000	13,135	26,800	7,200	4,000	-	-	-
Uganda	392,295	306,195	33,000	13,000	27,900	7,200	5,000	-	-	-
Zambia	349,050	292,175	24,000	12,275	13,000	3,600	4,000	-	-	-

**Table 12b: Global Health Initiative - FY 2014 Request
By Strategic Framework**

\$ in thousands	Total	HIV/AIDS	Malaria	Maternal and Child Health	Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Nutrition	Tuberculosis	Pandemic Influenza	Neglected Tropical Diseases	Vulnerable Children
Zimbabwe	110,175	86,175	14,000	3,000	2,000	-	5,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	13,500	-	2,500	8,000	2,000	-	1,000	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	9,600	3,600	-	1,000	4,000	-	1,000	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	3,600	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	14,400	3,000	-	1,000	10,400	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	204,367	98,367	14,000	36,500	24,000	1,000	30,500	-	-	-
Burma	24,245	9,245	6,500	7,000	-	-	1,500	-	-	-
Cambodia	35,088	13,588	4,500	6,000	5,000	1,000	5,000	-	-	-
China	2,398	2,398	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	40,000	8,000	-	20,000	-	-	12,000	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	4,780	4,780	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	31,500	-	-	2,500	18,000	-	11,000	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2,000	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	53,173	53,173	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	11,183	7,183	3,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	31,004	23,704	-	900	1,200	-	5,200	-	-	-
Ukraine	28,704	23,704	-	-	1,000	-	4,000	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	2,300	-	-	900	200	-	1,200	-	-	-
Near East	9,500	-	-	6,000	3,500	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	9,500	-	-	6,000	3,500	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	209,290	37,290	-	66,000	61,600	12,900	31,500	-	-	-
Bangladesh	75,300	-	-	30,000	28,000	5,300	12,000	-	-	-
India	69,886	23,386	-	18,500	19,000	-	9,000	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	3,750	-	-	-	-	-	3,750	-	-	-
Nepal	39,700	3,000	-	15,500	14,600	6,600	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	6,750	-	-	2,000	-	1,000	3,750	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	10,904	10,904	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	238,593	183,893	4,000	23,500	21,500	5,700	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	7,500	-	-	2,500	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	1,078	1,078	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 12b: Global Health Initiative - FY 2014 Request
By Strategic Framework**

\$ in thousands	Total	HIV/AIDS	Malaria	Maternal and Child Health	Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Nutrition	Tuberculosis	Pandemic Influenza	Neglected Tropical Diseases	Vulnerable Children
Dominican Republic	12,644	12,644	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	14,000	-	-	4,000	6,500	3,500	-	-	-	-
Guyana	5,945	5,945	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	148,096	122,896	-	14,000	9,000	2,200	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	21,058	21,058	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	20,272	20,272	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	4,000	-	-	3,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	4,000	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	4,750	-	-	2,250	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,000
SPANS, Special Protection and Assistance Needs of Survivors	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,000
GH - Global Health	358,594	80,204	63,500	69,490	99,100	14,500	31,800	-	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	422,345	94,045	-	175,000	2,800	2,000	16,500	47,000	85,000	-
Commodity Fund	20,335	20,335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Alliance (GAVI)	175,000	-	-	175,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Int'l 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)	85,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85,000	-
Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats	47,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,000	-	-
TB Drug Facility	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	13,500	-	-	-
MDR Financing	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
New Partners Fund	2,800	-	-	-	2,800	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	2,188,931	2,188,931	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additional Funding for Country Programs	227,057	227,057	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Partnerships	1,695,000	1,695,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oversight/Management	186,874	186,874	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	80,000	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 13a: Country/Key Interest: Biodiversity - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF
TOTAL	119,369	107,419	11,950
Africa	51,719	42,219	9,500
Ghana	1,000	1,000	-
Kenya	5,000	5,000	-
Liberia	4,000	-	4,000
Mozambique	3,017	3,017	-
Senegal	700	700	-
South Sudan	5,500	-	5,500
Tanzania	7,000	7,000	-
Uganda	4,000	4,000	-
USAID Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	12,712	12,712	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	1,000	1,000	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	2,040	2,040	-
USAID West Africa Regional	2,750	2,750	-
East Asia and Pacific	14,600	14,600	-
Indonesia	14,600	14,600	-
South and Central Asia	1,750	-	1,750
Nepal	1,500	-	1,500
State South and Central Asia Regional	250	-	250
Western Hemisphere	24,500	24,500	-
Bolivia	3,000	3,000	-
Ecuador	5,000	5,000	-
Guatemala	3,500	3,500	-
Peru	4,000	4,000	-
USAID Central America Regional	500	500	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	2,000	2,000	-
USAID South America Regional	6,500	6,500	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	14,100	14,100	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	700	-	700
OST - Office of Science and Technology	12,000	12,000	-

Table 13b: Country/Key Interest: Basic Education - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P	MENA IF
TOTAL	501,355	236,584	263,351	880	540
Africa	227,458	153,054	74,404	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	500	-	500	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	11,904	-	11,904	-	-
Djibouti	1,384	1,384	-	-	-
Ethiopia	20,900	20,900	-	-	-
Ghana	26,000	26,000	-	-	-
Kenya	11,000	11,000	-	-	-
Liberia	26,000	-	26,000	-	-
Malawi	8,500	8,500	-	-	-
Mali	15,210	15,210	-	-	-
Mozambique	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
Nigeria	16,000	16,000	-	-	-
Rwanda	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Senegal	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
Somalia	6,000	-	6,000	-	-
South Africa	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
South Sudan	30,000	-	30,000	-	-
Tanzania	15,000	15,000	-	-	-
Uganda	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
Zambia	3,060	3,060	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	16,506	14,700	1,806	-	-
Burma	1,806	-	1,806	-	-
Indonesia	10,200	10,200	-	-	-
Philippines	4,500	4,500	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	2,968	-	2,968	-	-
Georgia	2,968	-	2,968	-	-
Near East	80,913	-	80,373	-	540
Egypt	10,486	-	10,486	-	-
Jordan	45,000	-	45,000	-	-
Lebanon	9,687	-	9,687	-	-

Table 13b: Country/Key Interest: Basic Education - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P	MENA IF
Morocco	4,500	-	4,500	-	-
Tunisia	200	-	200	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	5,500	-	5,500	-	-
Yemen	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEPE)	540	-	-	-	540
South and Central Asia	97,800	4,000	93,800	-	-
Afghanistan	55,000	-	55,000	-	-
Bangladesh	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	3,000	-	3,000	-	-
Pakistan	32,000	-	32,000	-	-
Tajikistan	3,800	-	3,800	-	-
Western Hemisphere	48,700	38,700	10,000	-	-
El Salvador	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Guatemala	9,000	9,000	-	-	-
Haiti	10,000	-	10,000	-	-
Honduras	10,700	10,700	-	-	-
Jamaica	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Nicaragua	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
Peru	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	880	880	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	25,250	25,250	-	-	-
IO - International Organizations	880	-	-	880	-
IO - UNESCO/ICSECA International Contributions for Scientific, Educational, and Cultural Activities	880	-	-	880	-

Table 13c: Country/Key Interest: Higher Education - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF	MENA IF
TOTAL	221,906	78,402	143,144	360
Africa	6,700	1,000	5,700	-
Liberia	3,000	-	3,000	-
South Africa	1,000	1,000	-	-
South Sudan	2,500	-	2,500	-
African Union	200	-	200	-
East Asia and Pacific	46,198	45,518	680	-
Burma	500	-	500	-
China	180	-	180	-
Indonesia	33,843	33,843	-	-
Philippines	8,730	8,730	-	-
Vietnam	2,945	2,945	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	1,656	-	1,656	-
Belarus	376	-	376	-
Kosovo	1,280	-	1,280	-
Near East	66,801	-	66,441	360
Egypt	52,414	-	52,414	-
Lebanon	8,627	-	8,627	-
Tunisia	1,400	-	1,400	-
West Bank and Gaza	4,000	-	4,000	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	360	-	-	360
South and Central Asia	68,167	-	68,167	-
Afghanistan	45,000	-	45,000	-
Kyrgyz Republic	500	-	500	-
Pakistan	21,000	-	21,000	-
Tajikistan	180	-	180	-
Turkmenistan	937	-	937	-
Central Asia Regional	550	-	550	-
Western Hemisphere	9,000	9,000	-	-
El Salvador	5,000	5,000	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	4,000	4,000	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	140	140	-	-

Table 13c: Country/Key Interest: Higher Education - FY 2014

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF	MENA IF
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	6,460	6,460	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	1,384	1,384	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	500	-	500	-
OST - Office of Science and Technology	14,900	14,900	-	-

Table 13d: Country/Key Interest: Performance Evaluation - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	IMET	CCF	MENA IF	NADR
TOTAL	386,976	63,104	50,031	185,087	48,223	27,944	7,830	1,200	2,000	700	857
Africa	182,443	27,694	22,304	125,826	6,554	-	65	-	-	-	-
Angola	2,313	-	2,000	313	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	650	-	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	2,044	-	-	2,044	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	400	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	598	-	400	198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	226	-	-	226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	4,917	-	-	4,678	239	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4,202	-	1,774	1,441	962	-	25	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	9,778	3,152	700	5,926	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	9,585	7,880	1,280	425	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	200	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	15,063	190	-	14,873	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	800	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	2,185	-	585	-	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	850	-	850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	4,771	1,015	1,705	2,051	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	3,450	1,140	2,310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	10,124	1,350	600	8,174	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	2,952	-	-	2,952	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	16,810	873	500	15,437	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	2,734	-	-	2,734	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	21,960	260	150	21,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	3,237	-	-	397	2,800	-	40	-	-	-	-
Sudan	373	-	-	-	373	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	1,825	-	-	1,825	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	18,109	2,897	1,525	13,687	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	17,740	3,150	3,200	11,390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	12,864	850	800	11,214	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	5,686	-	1,915	3,491	280	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 13d: Country/Key Interest: Performance Evaluation - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	IMET	CCF	MENA IF	NADR
African Union	50	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	250	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	835	600	235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	585	560	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	2,377	1,877	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	11,810	3,221	4,140	2,679	370	-	-	1,200	-	-	200
Burma	550	-	180	-	370	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	3,315	771	2,110	434	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	64	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	2,408	750	250	8	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	200
Philippines	1,600	100	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	2,661	500	-	2,161	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	812	700	100	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	6,316	-	250	475	5,572	-	19	-	-	-	-
Albania	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	380	-	-	-	380	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	210	-	-	-	210	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	1,165	-	-	-	1,165	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	142	-	-	-	123	-	19	-	-	-	-
Moldova	540	-	-	-	540	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	1,725	-	250	475	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	854	-	-	-	854	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	3,110	-	-	-	2,410	-	-	-	-	700	-
Egypt	1,200	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 13d: Country/Key Interest: Performance Evaluation - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	IMET	CCF	MENA IF	NADR
Jordan	1,050	-	-	-	1,050	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	160	-	-	-	160	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-
South and Central Asia	61,307	5,618	3,269	463	24,013	27,944	-	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan	43,824	-	-	-	16,480	27,344	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	6,753	5,053	1,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	1,866	400	1,150	116	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	250	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	60	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	2,102	-	419	-	1,683	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	5,200	-	-	-	4,600	600	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	105	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	550	-	-	-	550	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	50	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	347	-	-	347	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	24,209	6,541	1,620	5,844	6,454	-	3,750	-	-	-	-
Brazil	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	4,200	-	-	-	4,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	1,126	500	250	376	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	375	375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	873	453	420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	311	-	-	311	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	5,742	-	-	4,742	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	1,385	1,385	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	3,854	100	-	-	754	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	150	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	1,328	1,328	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 13d: Country/Key Interest: Performance Evaluation - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	IMET	CCF	MENA IF	NADR
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	865	-	500	365	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional	1,250	-	-	-	500	-	750	-	-	-	-
Central America Regional	100	-	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,250	1,100	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South America Regional	550	300	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	5,950	3,700	250	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	4,880	4,880	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	18,198	-	18,198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDEA - Office of Innovation and Development Alliances	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	3,996	-	-	-	-	-	3,996	-	-	-	-
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	507	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	507
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	700	-	-	-	700	-	-	-	-	-	-
OST - Office of Science and Technology	2,850	2,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	7,500	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	49,800	-	-	49,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	650	-	-	-	650	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GPI - Special Representative for Global Partnerships	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	450	-	-	-	450	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 13e: Country/Key Interest: Gender - FY 2014

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2014 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	NADR CWD	IMET	IO&P	MRA	MENA IF
TOTAL	1,909,920	316,575	471,354	371,122	512,139	108,480	49,310	100	90	7,500	15,000	58,250
Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment-Primary	307,606	97,270	54,873	12,206	59,404	50,000	3,003	100	-	7,500	-	23,250
Africa	77,652	27,550	35,519	10,422	4,061	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Botswana	1,067	-	-	1,067	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	2,100	600	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	4,964	3,800	-	1,164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	528	-	-	528	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	14,889	5,050	9,839	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	12,700	-	12,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	7,200	7,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	5,036	-	1,350	3,686	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	1,736	-	500	-	1,236	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	2,425	-	-	2,425	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	7,980	3,500	4,480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	9,679	5,400	3,600	679	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	873	-	-	873	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	825	-	-	-	825	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	550	-	550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	1,550	50	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	1,500	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	2,421	-	-	-	2,293	-	128	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,450	-	-	-	1,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	95	-	-	-	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	528	-	-	-	400	-	128	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	30	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	218	-	-	-	218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	29,900	-	-	-	6,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,250
Egypt	6,500	-	-	-	6,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	150	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 13e: Country/Key Interest: Gender - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	NADR CWD	IMET	IO&P	MRA	MENA IF
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	21,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,750
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500
South and Central Asia	110,736	22,630	7,000	456	29,950	50,000	700	-	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan	74,000	-	-	-	25,000	49,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	29,600	22,600	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	291	-	-	291	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	130	30	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	450	-	-	-	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	4,500	-	-	-	3,500	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	600	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	665	-	-	165	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	8,964	1,900	4,411	1,328	950	-	375	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	1,325	-	-	-	950	-	375	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	1,180	500	-	680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	4,195	-	4,195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	588	200	-	388	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	476	-	216	260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	12,440	12,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	6,900	6,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	6,443	-	6,443	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	-	-	-	-	-
IO - International Organizations	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	-	-
IO - UN Women (formerly UNIFEM)	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	-	-
OST - Office of Science and Technology	25,500	25,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	13,500	-	-	-	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GPI - Special Representative for Global Partnerships	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	11,500	-	-	-	11,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 13e: Country/Key Interest: Gender - FY 2014

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2014 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	NADR CWD	IMET	IO&P	MRA	MENA IF
Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment- Secondary	1,421,022	202,819	399,213	284,856	421,577	58,480	18,987	-	90	-	-	35,000
Africa	676,086	112,742	238,107	268,352	55,885	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Angola	13,974	-	13,489	485	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	5,850	-	5,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	2,677	-	-	2,677	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	5,600	-	5,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	6,301	-	2,300	4,001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	7,558	-	-	7,558	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	7,798	-	-	7,678	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	27,022	-	8,500	9,522	8,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	20,499	9,009	980	10,510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	18,501	9,400	8,500	601	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	2,800	1,300	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	81,846	34,100	26,000	21,746	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	4,404	-	-	4,404	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	42,686	-	16,550	-	26,136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	2,044	-	2,044	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	11,838	1,000	750	10,088	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	13,070	6,570	6,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	24,988	2,000	-	22,988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	4,626	-	-	4,626	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	76,980	6,825	35,500	34,655	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	14,649	4,850	3,750	6,049	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	21,900	4,000	17,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	31,083	-	-	31,083	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	20,893	-	3,000	1,043	16,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	2,579	-	-	-	2,579	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	5,024	-	-	5,024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	70,661	12,780	29,520	28,361	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	31,613	3,300	2,400	25,913	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	51,305	3,450	25,375	22,480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	26,810	-	17,750	6,860	2,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	4,528	4,528	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 13e: Country/Key Interest: Gender - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	NADR CWD	IMET	IO&P	MRA	MENA IF
USAID East Africa Regional	4,889	2,700	2,189	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	4,490	2,330	2,160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	79,481	19,200	27,399	2,349	30,533	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	38,400	-	11,500	-	26,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	10,292	5,775	3,800	717	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	75	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	14,700	11,700	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	500	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	3,309	-	3,309	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	1,057	-	-	1,057	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	1,633	-	-	-	1,633	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	9,515	1,725	5,790	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	14,889	-	500	-	14,092	-	297	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	610	-	-	-	510	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	608	-	-	-	500	-	108	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	250	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6,259	-	-	-	6,170	-	89	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	1,595	-	-	-	1,595	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	2,577	-	-	-	2,577	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	30	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	240	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	1,500	-	500	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	96,900	-	-	-	61,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000
Egypt	24,250	-	-	-	24,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	9,000	-	-	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	26,000	-	-	-	26,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	2,650	-	-	-	2,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000
South and Central Asia	330,291	5,770	32,392	2,474	228,135	58,480	2,950	-	90	-	-	-
Afghanistan	197,720	-	-	-	142,070	55,650	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	2,270	2,270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	24,974	2,500	19,000	2,474	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 13e: Country/Key Interest: Gender - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	NADR CWD	IMET	IO&P	MRA	MENA IF
Kazakhstan	250	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	2,100	-	-	-	1,300	-	800	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	29,277	-	13,392	-	15,795	-	-	-	90	-	-	-
Pakistan	70,350	-	-	-	67,520	2,830	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	700	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	2,150	-	-	-	-	-	2,150	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South Asia Regional	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	77,343	24,607	4,233	11,681	24,582	-	12,240	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	2,000	500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	7,675	-	-	-	7,675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	1,133	450	300	383	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	1,125	1,125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	3,872	3,872	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	4,310	4,310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	597	-	-	597	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	19,834	-	283	10,701	7,850	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	5,100	5,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	3,650	400	-	-	3,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	9,940	3,700	-	-	-	-	6,240	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	950	-	950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	10,607	-	-	-	5,607	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	3,350	2,650	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	2,000	1,500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	400	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	24,500	19,500	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	9,900	9,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	91,582	-	91,582	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDEA - Office of Innovation and Development Alliances	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 13e: Country/Key Interest: Gender - FY 2014

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2014 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	NADR CWD	IMET	IO&P	MRA	MENA IF
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	2,050	-	-	-	2,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OST - Office of Science and Technology	9,700	9,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/SRMC - Special Representative to Muslim Communities	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gender-Based Violence	181,292	16,486	17,268	74,060	31,158	-	27,320	-	-	-	15,000	-
Africa	89,049	1,900	9,276	66,878	10,565	-	430	-	-	-	-	-
Angola	2,231	-	-	2,231	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	613	-	-	613	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	870	-	700	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	141	-	-	141	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	2,285	-	-	2,285	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	11,557	-	-	5,074	6,483	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	3,043	400	-	2,643	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	1,980	-	1,000	980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	300	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	4,780	-	-	4,780	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	176	-	-	176	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	1,630	-	-	-	1,200	-	430	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	7,467	-	3,451	4,016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	8,680	-	-	8,680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	2,598	-	-	2,598	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	796	-	-	796	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	2,302	-	1,075	1,227	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	1,250	500	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	9,248	500	-	8,748	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	1,829	-	500	372	957	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	389	-	-	389	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	8,961	-	-	8,961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	2,777	-	-	2,777	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	8,663	-	-	8,663	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	558	-	-	558	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	1,925	-	-	-	1,925	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 13e: Country/Key Interest: Gender - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	NADR CWD	IMET	IO&P	MRA	MENA IF
USAID Africa Regional	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	938	150	100	524	144	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	560	50	100	410	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	114	-	-	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	120	100	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	144	-	-	-	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	1,229	-	-	513	356	-	360	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	160	-	-	-	100	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	500	-	-	-	200	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	513	-	-	513	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	36	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	1,900	-	-	-	1,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	900	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	28,934	2,950	940	194	250	-	24,600	-	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	24,000	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	2,500	2,200	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
India	694	-	500	194	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	890	-	440	-	150	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	750	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	21,986	3,140	1,952	5,951	9,443	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	675	300	375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	1,353	-	-	-	853	-	500	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	1,768	750	1,000	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	690	690	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	1,075	-	-	1,075	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	5,592	-	-	4,122	1,470	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	4,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	781	300	200	281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	4,120	-	-	-	4,120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	832	-	377	455	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 13e: Country/Key Interest: Gender - FY 2014

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2014 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	NADR CWD	IMET	IO&P	MRA	MENA IF
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	5,500	3,000	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	3,146	3,146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	2,500	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	410	-	-	-	-	-	410	-	-	-	-	-
OST - Office of Science and Technology	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-
Special Representatives	8,500	-	-	-	8,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	8,500	-	-	-	8,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 13f: Country/Key Interest: Family Planning and Reproductive Health - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF	IO&P	MENA IF
TOTAL	635,356	534,000	63,356	37,000	1,000
Africa	317,800	317,800	-	-	-
Angola	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Benin	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Burundi	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	17,000	17,000	-	-	-
Ethiopia	32,000	32,000	-	-	-
Ghana	13,000	13,000	-	-	-
Guinea	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Kenya	27,400	27,400	-	-	-
Liberia	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
Madagascar	14,000	14,000	-	-	-
Malawi	12,700	12,700	-	-	-
Mali	11,000	11,000	-	-	-
Mozambique	13,000	13,000	-	-	-
Nigeria	35,200	35,200	-	-	-
Rwanda	13,000	13,000	-	-	-
Senegal	15,400	15,400	-	-	-
South Sudan	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
Tanzania	26,800	26,800	-	-	-
Uganda	27,900	27,900	-	-	-
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 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	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	1,200	1,200	-	-	-
Ukraine	1,000	1,000	-	-	-

Table 13f: Country/Key Interest: Family Planning and Reproductive Health - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF	IO&P	MENA IF
Europe and Eurasia Regional	200	200	-	-	-
Near East	29,556	3,500	25,056	-	1,000
Egypt	4,056	-	4,056	-	-
Jordan	21,000	-	21,000	-	-
Yemen	3,500	3,500	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
South and Central Asia	99,900	61,600	38,300	-	-
Afghanistan	18,000	-	18,000	-	-
Bangladesh	28,000	28,000	-	-	-
India	19,000	19,000	-	-	-
Nepal	14,600	14,600	-	-	-
Pakistan	20,300	-	20,300	-	-
Western Hemisphere	21,500	21,500	-	-	-
Bolivia	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Guatemala	6,500	6,500	-	-	-
Haiti	9,000	9,000	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	99,100	99,100	-	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	2,800	2,800	-	-	-
GH/IP – New Partners Fund	2,800	2,800	-	-	-
IO - International Organizations	37,000	-	-	37,000	-
IO - UNFPA UN Population Fund	37,000	-	-	37,000	-

Table 13g: Country/Key Interest: HIV / AIDS - FY2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF
TOTAL	6,000,250	330,000	5,670,000	250
Africa	3,293,566	87,910	3,205,656	-
Angola	15,338	4,400	10,938	-
Botswana	49,711	-	49,711	-
Burundi	18,399	3,500	14,899	-
Cameroon	24,607	1,500	23,107	-
Cote d'Ivoire	121,390	-	121,390	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	47,532	9,200	38,332	-
Djibouti	1,800	-	1,800	-
Ethiopia	190,336	-	190,336	-
Ghana	9,542	5,500	4,042	-
Kenya	382,141	-	382,141	-
Lesotho	25,558	6,400	19,158	-
Liberia	3,500	2,700	800	-
Malawi	71,748	15,500	56,248	-
Mali	4,349	3,000	1,349	-
Mozambique	249,180	-	249,180	-
Namibia	60,675	-	60,675	-
Nigeria	441,225	-	441,225	-
Rwanda	74,202	-	74,202	-
Senegal	4,535	3,000	1,535	-
Sierra Leone	500	-	500	-
South Africa	414,636	-	414,636	-
South Sudan	15,914	2,010	13,904	-
Swaziland	41,965	6,900	35,065	-
Tanzania	330,038	-	330,038	-
Uganda	306,195	-	306,195	-
Zambia	292,175	-	292,175	-
Zimbabwe	86,175	16,500	69,675	-
USAID East Africa Regional	3,600	2,800	800	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	3,600	2,000	1,600	-
USAID West Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-

Table 13g: Country/Key Interest: HIV / AIDS - FY2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF
East Asia and Pacific	98,367	25,250	73,117	-
Burma	9,245	1,000	8,245	-
Cambodia	13,588	9,000	4,588	-
China	2,398	-	2,398	-
Indonesia	8,000	7,750	250	-
Papua New Guinea	4,780	2,500	2,280	-
Vietnam	53,173	-	53,173	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	7,183	5,000	2,183	-
Europe and Eurasia	23,704	2,500	21,204	-
Ukraine	23,704	2,500	21,204	-
South and Central Asia	37,540	19,000	18,290	250
Afghanistan	250	-	-	250
India	23,386	15,000	8,386	-
Nepal	3,000	3,000	-	-
Central Asia Regional	10,904	1,000	9,904	-
Western Hemisphere	183,893	21,091	162,802	-
Brazil	1,078	-	1,078	-
Dominican Republic	12,644	5,750	6,894	-
Guyana	5,945	-	5,945	-
Haiti	122,896	-	122,896	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	21,058	6,950	14,108	-
USAID Central America Regional	20,272	8,391	11,881	-
GH - Global Health	80,204	80,204	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	94,045	94,045	-	-
GH/IP - Commodity Fund	20,335	20,335	-	-
GH/IP - International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	28,710	-	-
GH/IP - Microbicides	45,000	45,000	-	-
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	2,188,931	-	2,188,931	-
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	227,057	-	227,057	-
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,695,000	-	1,695,000	-
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	186,874	-	186,874	-
S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	80,000	-	80,000	-

Table 13h: Country/Key Interest: Malaria - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	GHP-USAID
TOTAL	670,000	670,000
Africa	588,500	588,500
Angola	29,000	29,000
Benin	17,000	17,000
Burkina Faso	9,000	9,000
Burundi	8,000	8,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	50,000	50,000
Ethiopia	45,000	45,000
Ghana	28,000	28,000
Guinea	10,000	10,000
Kenya	35,000	35,000
Liberia	12,000	12,000
Madagascar	26,000	26,000
Malawi	24,000	24,000
Mali	25,000	25,000
Mozambique	29,000	29,000
Nigeria	75,000	75,000
Rwanda	17,000	17,000
Senegal	24,000	24,000
South Sudan	6,000	6,000
Tanzania	46,000	46,000
Uganda	33,000	33,000
Zambia	24,000	24,000
Zimbabwe	14,000	14,000
USAID Africa Regional	2,500	2,500
East Asia and Pacific	14,000	14,000
Burma	6,500	6,500
Cambodia	4,500	4,500
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	3,000	3,000
Western Hemisphere	4,000	4,000
USAID South America Regional	4,000	4,000
GH - Global Health	63,500	63,500

Table 13i: Country/Key Interest: Maternal and Child Health - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF	IO&P	MENA IF
TOTAL	952,936	680,000	147,436	125,000	500
Africa	300,360	300,360	-	-	-
Angola	1,300	1,300	-	-	-
Benin	3,500	3,500	-	-	-
Burundi	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	34,000	34,000	-	-	-
Ethiopia	39,000	39,000	-	-	-
Ghana	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
Guinea	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
Kenya	12,000	12,000	-	-	-
Liberia	9,000	9,000	-	-	-
Madagascar	9,000	9,000	-	-	-
Malawi	14,500	14,500	-	-	-
Mali	13,650	13,650	-	-	-
Mozambique	16,000	16,000	-	-	-
Nigeria	48,000	48,000	-	-	-
Rwanda	10,000	10,000	-	-	-
Senegal	8,500	8,500	-	-	-
South Sudan	18,000	18,000	-	-	-
Tanzania	13,135	13,135	-	-	-
Uganda	13,000	13,000	-	-	-
Zambia	12,275	12,275	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	36,500	36,500	-	-	-
Burma	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
Cambodia	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
Indonesia	20,000	20,000	-	-	-
Philippines	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	1,000	1,000	-	-	-

Table 13i: Country/Key Interest: Maternal and Child Health - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF	IO&P	MENA IF
Europe and Eurasia	900	900	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	900	900	-	-	-
Near East	26,486	6,000	19,986	-	500
Egypt	4,986	-	4,986	-	-
Jordan	15,000	-	15,000	-	-
Yemen	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	500	-	-	-	500
South and Central Asia	193,450	66,000	127,450	-	-
Afghanistan	89,750	-	89,750	-	-
Bangladesh	30,000	30,000	-	-	-
India	18,500	18,500	-	-	-
Nepal	15,500	15,500	-	-	-
Pakistan	37,700	-	37,700	-	-
Tajikistan	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	23,500	23,500	-	-	-
Bolivia	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
Guatemala	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Haiti	14,000	14,000	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	2,250	2,250	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	69,490	69,490	-	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	175,000	175,000	-	-	-
GH/IP - Global Alliance for Vaccine Immunization (GAVI)	175,000	175,000	-	-	-
IO - International Organizations	125,000	-	-	125,000	-
IO - UNICEF UN Children's Fund	125,000	-	-	125,000	-

Table 13j: Country/Key Interest: Tropical Diseases & Other Public Health Threats - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	ESF
TOTAL	115,364	6,460	85,000	23,904
Near East	16,404	-	-	16,404
Egypt	3,404	-	-	3,404
West Bank and Gaza	13,000	-	-	13,000
South and Central Asia	7,500	-	-	7,500
Afghanistan	7,500	-	-	7,500
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	6,460	6,460	-	-
DCHA/ASHA	6,460	6,460	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	85,000	-	85,000	-
GH/IP - Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	85,000	-	85,000	-

Table 13k: Country/Key Interest: Nutrition - FY2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF
TOTAL	99,554	95,000	4,554
Africa	58,900	58,900	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,000	2,000	-
Ethiopia	7,900	7,900	-
Ghana	7,000	7,000	-
Kenya	3,000	3,000	-
Malawi	4,200	4,200	-
Mali	4,200	4,200	-
Mozambique	5,100	5,100	-
Rwanda	3,000	3,000	-
Senegal	4,500	4,500	-
Tanzania	7,200	7,200	-
Uganda	7,200	7,200	-
Zambia	3,600	3,600	-
East Asia and Pacific	1,000	1,000	-
Cambodia	1,000	1,000	-
Near East	2,554	-	2,554
Egypt	2,554	-	2,554
South and Central Asia	14,900	12,900	2,000
Afghanistan	2,000	-	2,000
Bangladesh	5,300	5,300	-
Nepal	6,600	6,600	-
Tajikistan	1,000	1,000	-
Western Hemisphere	5,700	5,700	-
Guatemala	3,500	3,500	-
Haiti	2,200	2,200	-
GH - Global Health	14,500	14,500	-
GH - International Partnerships	2,000	2,000	-
GH/IP - Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,000	2,000	-

**Table 13I: Country/Key Interest: Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats -
FY 2014**

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2014 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF
TOTAL	47,150	47,000	150
GH - International Partnerships	47,000	47,000	-
GH/IP - Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats	47,000	47,000	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	150	-	150
OES/OESP OES Partnerships	150	-	150

Table 13m: Country/Key Interest: Polio

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2014 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF
TOTAL	35,590	32,090	3,500
Africa	14,290	14,290	-
Angola	1,300	1,300	-
Benin	100	100	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,000	3,000	-
Ethiopia	1,900	1,900	-
Guinea	180	180	-
Kenya	80	80	-
Liberia	150	150	-
Mali	60	60	-
Mozambique	100	100	-
Nigeria	3,000	3,000	-
Rwanda	50	50	-
South Sudan	2,000	2,000	-
Uganda	70	70	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	1,700	1,700	-
USAID West Africa Regional	600	600	-
East Asia and Pacific	800	800	-
Indonesia	800	800	-
South and Central Asia	10,500	7,000	3,500
Afghanistan	1,000	-	1,000
India	6,000	6,000	-
Nepal	1,000	1,000	-
Pakistan	2,500	-	2,500
GH - Global Health	10,000	10,000	-

Table 13n: Country/Key Interest: Tuberculosis - FY 2014

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2014 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF
TOTAL	198,500	191,000	7,500
Africa	75,500	75,500	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	10,500	10,500	-
Ethiopia	12,000	12,000	-
Kenya	4,000	4,000	-
Malawi	1,500	1,500	-
Mozambique	5,000	5,000	-
Nigeria	11,000	11,000	-
South Africa	10,000	10,000	-
South Sudan	1,500	1,500	-
Tanzania	4,000	4,000	-
Uganda	5,000	5,000	-
Zambia	4,000	4,000	-
Zimbabwe	5,000	5,000	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	1,000	1,000	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	-
East Asia and Pacific	30,500	30,500	-
Burma	1,500	1,500	-
Cambodia	5,000	5,000	-
Indonesia	12,000	12,000	-
Philippines	11,000	11,000	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	1,000	1,000	-
Europe and Eurasia	5,200	5,200	-
Ukraine	4,000	4,000	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,200	1,200	-
South and Central Asia	39,000	31,500	7,500
Afghanistan	7,500	-	7,500
Bangladesh	12,000	12,000	-
India	9,000	9,000	-
Kyrgyz Republic	3,750	3,750	-
Tajikistan	3,750	3,750	-
Uzbekistan	3,000	3,000	-
GH - Global Health	31,800	31,800	-

Table 13n: Country/Key Interest: Tuberculosis - FY 2014

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2014 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF
GH - International Partnerships	16,500	16,500	-
GH/IP - TB Drug Facility	13,500	13,500	-
GH/IP – MDR Financing	3,000	3,000	-

13o: Country/Key Interest: Microenterprise - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	ESF	ESF - OCO
TOTAL	173,025	72,459	1,750	96,716	2,100
Africa	62,625	42,175	1,750	18,700	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,500	-	-	2,500	-
Kenya	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Liberia	9,200	-	-	9,200	-
Mali	500	500	-	-	-
Mozambique	12,425	12,425	-	-	-
Rwanda	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
South Sudan	7,000	-	-	7,000	-
Tanzania	12,000	12,000	-	-	-
Uganda	7,000	5,250	1,750	-	-
Zambia	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	6,816	-	-	6,816	-
Azerbaijan	300	-	-	300	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,000	-	-	2,000	-
Georgia	1,000	-	-	1,000	-
Kosovo	400	-	-	400	-
Moldova	1,150	-	-	1,150	-
Ukraine	466	-	-	466	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,500	-	-	1,500	-
Near East	2,700	-	-	2,700	-
Jordan	500	-	-	500	-
Lebanon	2,000	-	-	2,000	-
Tunisia	200	-	-	200	-
South and Central Asia	47,450	-	-	45,350	2,100
Afghanistan	25,000	-	-	25,000	-
Kazakhstan	350	-	-	350	-
Kyrgyz Republic	5,000	-	-	5,000	-
Nepal	500	-	-	500	-
Pakistan	16,600	-	-	14,500	2,100
Western Hemisphere	29,550	8,400	-	21,150	-
Colombia	12,000	-	-	12,000	-

13o: Country/Key Interest: Microenterprise - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	ESF	ESF - OCO
Haiti	8,350	-	-	8,350	-
Peru	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	400	400	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	800	-	-	800	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	3,584	3,584	-	-	-
IDEA - Office of Innovation and Development Alliances	1,800	1,800	-	-	-
OST - Office of Science and Technology	16,500	16,500	-	-	-
Special Representatives	2,000	-	-	2,000	-
S/GPI - Special Representative for Global Partnerships	2,000	-	-	2,000	-

Table 13p: Country/Key Interest: Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership - FY 2014

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF	INCLE	NADR	PKO
TOTAL	45,042	11,250	3,500	2,470	11,722	16,100
Africa	26,442	11,250	3,500	1,470	10,222	-
Mali	2,500	2,500				
State Africa Regional	15,192		3,500	1,470	10,222	
USAID Africa Regional		750				
USAID West Africa Regional	8,000	8,000				
Near East	2,500	-	-	1,000	1,500	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership	2,500			1,000	1,500	
Political-Military Affairs	16,100	-	-	-	-	16,100
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership	16,100					16,100

Table 13q: Country/Key Interest: Science, Technology, & Innovation - FY 2014

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2014 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	MENA IF
TOTAL	564,403	288,758	124,552	49,914	89,679	400	10,100	1,000
Science, Technology & Innovation - Focused	325,510	169,178	70,084	49,800	36,448	-	-	-
Africa	28,888	17,750	10,138	-	1,000	-	-	-
Ghana	2,600	2,500	100	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
Malawi	8,888	250	8,638	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	2,900	1,500	1,400	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	3,098	3,000	-	-	98	-	-	-
Philippines	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	98	-	-	-	98	-	-	-
Near East	14,500	-	-	-	14,500	-	-	-
Egypt	12,500	-	-	-	12,500	-	-	-
Tunisia	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	51,050	19,400	13,800	-	17,850	-	-	-
Bangladesh	32,200	19,100	13,100	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	2,300	-	700	-	1,600	-	-	-
Pakistan	16,000	-	-	-	16,000	-	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	250	-	-	-	250	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	9,500	6,500	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
Colombia	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
Ecuador	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	5,500	5,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	46,146	-	46,146	-	-	-	-	-
IDEA - Office of Innovation and Development Alliances	31,528	31,528	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 13q: Country/Key Interest: Science, Technology, & Innovation - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	MENA IF
OST - Office of Science and Technology	85,000	85,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	49,800	-	-	49,800	-	-	-	-
Science, Technology & Innovation - Indirect	238,893	119,580	54,468	114	53,231	400	10,100	1,000
Africa	60,564	35,821	16,893	-	7,850	-	-	-
Benin	550	-	550	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	800	-	800	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	2,201	2,201	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	4,000	2,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	9,800	9,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
Malawi	3,653	-	3,653	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	2,800	-	2,800	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	600	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	750	750	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	4,750	-	-	-	4,750	-	-	-
Tanzania	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	5,000	3,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	5,810	3,070	2,740	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	1,450	-	1,450	-	-	-	-	-
African Union	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	400	-	400	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	6,400	5,400	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	52,586	31,774	14,100	114	6,598	-	-	-
Burma	8,500	-	4,000	-	4,500	-	-	-
Cambodia	6,650	1,650	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	13,106	11,106	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	114	-	-	114	-	-	-	-
Philippines	14,912	11,812	3,100	-	-	-	-	-

Table 13q: Country/Key Interest: Science, Technology, & Innovation - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	MENA IF
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	98	-	-	-	98	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	9,206	7,206	-	-	2,000	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	2,225	-	-	-	2,075	-	150	-
Albania	700	-	-	-	600	-	100	-
Armenia	350	-	-	-	300	-	50	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	750	-	-	-	750	-	-	-
Georgia	250	-	-	-	250	-	-	-
Ukraine	175	-	-	-	175	-	-	-
Near East	16,085	-	-	-	15,085	-	-	1,000
Egypt	7,250	-	-	-	7,250	-	-	-
Lebanon	5,900	-	-	-	5,900	-	-	-
Morocco	435	-	-	-	435	-	-	-
Tunisia	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
South and Central Asia	41,073	11,250	20,200	-	8,723	400	500	-
Afghanistan	1,000	-	-	-	600	400	-	-
Bangladesh	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	33,200	10,000	20,200	-	3,000	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	250	-	-	-	250	-	-	-
Maldives	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	3,250	-	-	-	2,750	-	500	-
Tajikistan	1,700	-	-	-	1,700	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	423	-	-	-	423	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	23,410	9,535	775	-	5,100	-	8,000	-
Brazil	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	3,350	3,350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	4,700	-	-	-	4,700	-	-	-
Honduras	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	600	600	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 13q: Country/Key Interest: Science, Technology, & Innovation - FY 2014

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2014 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	MENA IF
Peru	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	600	-	600	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	-
USAID Central America Regional	2,225	2,225	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	560	560	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	175	-	175	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	10,000	7,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	23,700	23,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	1,450	-	-	-	-	-	1,450	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	5,800	-	-	-	5,800	-	-	-
Special Representatives	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-
S/GPI - Special Representative for Global Partnerships	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-

Table 13r: Country/Key Interest: Trafficking in Persons - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE
TOTAL	43,679	7,722	7,142	5,000	23,815
Africa	1,100	-	1,100	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	200	-	200	-	-
State Africa Regional	900	-	900	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	5,110	3,872	788	-	450
Burma	500	-	500	-	-
Cambodia	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Indonesia	100	-	-	-	100
Malaysia	50	-	-	-	50
Philippines	600	600	-	-	-
Thailand	450	450	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	588	-	288	-	300
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	822	822	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	3,509	-	1,254	-	2,255
Albania	120	-	-	-	120
Armenia	300	-	-	-	300
Azerbaijan	376	-	-	-	376
Belarus	424	-	424	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	163	-	80	-	83
Georgia	170	-	-	-	170
Kosovo	336	-	-	-	336
Macedonia	415	-	-	-	415
Moldova	250	-	50	-	200
Montenegro	10	-	10	-	-
Ukraine	909	-	654	-	255
Europe and Eurasia Regional	36	-	36	-	-
Near East	1,675	-	1,425	-	250
Egypt	800	-	800	-	-
Yemen	875	-	625	-	250
South and Central Asia	10,350	1,100	2,575	5,000	1,675
Afghanistan	5,000	-	-	5,000	-
Bangladesh	1,900	1,100	-	-	800

Table 13r: Country/Key Interest: Trafficking in Persons - FY 2014

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE
Kazakhstan	370	-	250	-	120
Kyrgyz Republic	350	-	350	-	-
Maldives	100	-	-	-	100
Nepal	1,700	-	1,500	-	200
Sri Lanka	100	-	-	-	100
Tajikistan	235	-	-	-	235
Turkmenistan	120	-	-	-	120
Uzbekistan	475	-	475	-	-
Western Hemisphere	750	750	-	-	-
Guatemala	750	750	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	465	-	-	-	465
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	18,720	-	-	-	18,720
OST - Office of Science and Technology	500	500	-	-	-

Table 13s: Country/Key Interest: Water - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	MENA IF
TOTAL	230,739	82,297	23,473	3,929	115,040	6,000
Africa	83,827	49,560	13,373	3,894	17,000	-
Benin	200	-	200	-	-	-
Burundi	49	-	-	49	-	-
Cameroon	30	-	-	30	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	454	-	-	454	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,500	-	1,500	-	-	-
Ethiopia	8,310	4,590	3,500	220	-	-
Ghana	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-
Kenya	10,369	6,300	3,973	96	-	-
Liberia	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-
Malawi	35	-	-	35	-	-
Mali	2,640	2,640	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	2,154	1,660	-	494	-	-
Namibia	3	-	-	3	-	-
Nigeria	3,420	3,360	-	60	-	-
Rwanda	2,047	1,000	700	347	-	-
Senegal	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
South Africa	660	-	-	660	-	-
South Sudan	11,000	-	-	-	11,000	-
Tanzania	5,126	4,500	-	626	-	-
Uganda	3,220	1,000	1,500	720	-	-
Zambia	4,088	2,000	2,000	88	-	-
Zimbabwe	12	-	-	12	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	4,880	4,880	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	500	500	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	4,600	4,600	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	1,530	1,530	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	12,839	12,238	600	1	-	-
Cambodia	1,001	400	600	1	-	-
Indonesia	8,338	8,338	-	-	-	-

Table 13s: Country/Key Interest: Water - FY 2014

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	MENA IF
Philippines	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	-
Near East	79,227	-	-	-	73,227	6,000
Egypt	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-
Jordan	19,000	-	-	-	19,000	-
Lebanon	11,427	-	-	-	11,427	-
West Bank and Gaza	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	-
Yemen	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	800	-	-	-	800	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEPE)	6,000	-	-	-	-	6,000
South and Central Asia	18,250	-	3,000	-	15,250	-
Afghanistan	15,000	-	-	-	15,000	-
India	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-
Nepal	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	250	-	-	-	250	-
Western Hemisphere	10,397	800	1,000	34	8,563	-
Bolivia	300	300	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	500	500	-	-	-	-
Guyana	34	-	-	34	-	-
Haiti	9,563	-	1,000	-	8,563	-
USAID Asia Regional	500	500	-	-	-	-

Table 14: Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)					
Transition Initiatives (TI) – FY 2012-2014 (\$ in Thousands)					
Country	Description	Dates	FY 2012 Actual Obligations	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
AFRICA					
Côte d'Ivoire	Support Côte d'Ivoire's transition to a stable, prosperous, and democratically led country and the establishment of a more equitable, responsive, resilient, and legitimate government.	Start: 9/2011 Exit: 8/2014	TI: 3,545	*	-
Kenya	Mobilize the public, youth and key change agents, to demand accountability and reform, support critical constitutional reforms to end systematic impunity, and mitigate risks for political violence.	Start: 6/2008 Exit: 5/2013	TI: 4,292	*	-
Mali	Support public inclusion and participation in the democratic process and improving access to reliable information during the lead up to national elections	Start: 01/2013 Exit: TBD		*	
Zimbabwe	Support increased citizen participation in advancing principles in the Global Political Agreement.	Start: 6/2008 Exit: 4/2012	TI: 450	-	-
ASIA and MIDDLE EAST					
Afghanistan	Increase resilience in areas vulnerable to insurgent control by (1) strengthening ties between local actors, customary governance structures, and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIROA) and (2) increasing cohesion among and between communities.	Start: 7/2009 Exit: 2/2015	TI: 253 TI-OCO: 478	*	-
Burma	Ensure the trajectory and durability of Burma's transition to democracy, USAID/OTI is working with civil society, the GoB and other stakeholders to foster more participatory and inclusive reform and peace processes.	Start: 9/2012 Exit: 8/2016	TI: 6,000	*	-
Kyrgyzstan	Mitigate short-term threats to inclusive, accountability, and transparency in governance that could roll-back democratic gains since 2010.	Start: 5/2010 Exit: 12/2013	TI: 2,587	*	-
Lebanon	Provide youth with civic engagement opportunities and mitigate tensions in conflict-prone areas.	Start: 10/2007 Exit: 7/2014	TI: 3,583	*	-
Libya	Support Libyan efforts to build an inclusive and accountable democratic government that is responsive to community needs.	Start: 7/2011 Exit: 9/2013	TI: 2,278 TI-OCO: 2,344	*	-
Pakistan	Support conditions for stability and development in conflict-prone and other priority areas in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) region. Counter violent extremism in targeted neighborhoods of Karachi, and select districts of Southern Punjab, that have been identified as Mission priorities.	Start: 10/2007 Exit: 3/2015	TI: 392 TI-OCO: 216	*	-
Sri Lanka	The Sri Lanka Reintegration and Stabilization in the East and North (RISEN) program advances recovery in conflict-affected parts of the country by promoting increased social cohesion, economic security, and community resiliency in the East and North provinces, including Jaffna.	Start: 4/2010 Exit: 8/2013	TI: 3,055	*	-
Syria	Support efforts to enable an inclusive, peaceful, and participatory political transition in Syria.	Start: 10/2012 Exit: TBD	-	TI-OCO: 37,000*	-

Table 14: Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)					
Transition Initiatives (TI) – FY 2012-2014 (\$ in Thousands)					
Country	Description	Dates	FY 2012 Actual Obligations	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request
Tunisia	Supports Tunisians in their pursuit of a democratic society and more equitable, responsive, and legitimate governance.	Start: 5/2010 Exit: 5/2013	TI: 7,933	*	-
Yemen	Supporting an inclusive and participatory political transition through targeted assistance to government, civil society, and other stakeholders in select rural and urban areas.	Start: 3/2010 Exit: 4/2013	TI: 1,011 TI-OCO: 3,516	*	-
LATIN AMERICA / CARIBBEAN					
Cuba	Connect non-traditional groups with other democratic actors in the region and support youth-led independent media initiatives.	Start: 9/2007 Exit: 8/2012	TI: 108	*	-
Haiti	Provide the Government of Haiti with support to enhance its crisis management capacity and to help restore core government functions.	Start: 1/2010 Exit: 9/2013	TI: 1,313	*	-
Honduras	The program is focused on bringing security to high-violence communities and increasing citizen confidence in government institutions.	Start: 7/2012 Exit: 7/2015	TI: 4,000	*	-
New Countries / Planning and Preparedness				*	TI: 42,399
Multi-Country Program Support <i>Multi-Country Program Support costs are operations costs that include non-country specific programs</i>			TI: 5,430	*	TI: 6,719
Washington, DC Program Support for Worldwide Programs			TI: 7,435	*	TI: 8,482
No Year funds adjustment*			(3,524)	*	-
TOTAL TI FUNDS			TI: 50,141 TI-OCO: 6,554	TI: 50,448 TI-OCO: 43,554	TI: 57,600

*This adjustment includes: 1) funds from the prior fiscal year; 2) funds used in the next fiscal year; and 3) collections, recoveries, and reimbursements.

FY2012: Non-TI FY2012 funding: **Côte d'Ivoire**: \$9 million ESF; **Kenya**: \$4.9 million ESF, \$7 million CCF, \$750,000 DA; **Afghanistan**: \$85.4 million ESF; **Kyrgyzstan**: \$4.5 million AEECA, \$5 million CCF; **Lebanon**: \$3 million ESF; **Libya**: \$5 million ESF; **Pakistan**: \$57.4 million ESF, \$62,420 DA; **Sri Lanka**: \$1.9 million DA; **Tunisia**: \$900,000 ESF, \$1.2 million DF; **Yemen**: \$6 million ESF, \$2 million ESF; **Haiti**: \$26.3 million ESF; **Honduras**: \$3 million 1207.

FY2013: The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175). Includes \$37 million of transferred from FY 2012 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement – OCO.

Table 15a: USAID Operating Expenses - Summary
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2012 Actuals				FY 2013 CR Estimate				FY 2014 Request			
	Direct Obligations		USDH	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH	Total
	OE	TF	Sal & Ben		OE	TF	Sal & Ben		OE	TF	Sal & Ben	
Office of the Administrator	6,629	-	7,235	13,864	6,466	-	10,439	16,905	4,429	-	9,601	14,030
Office of Faith-Based Initiatives	270	-	-	270	304	-	-	304	302	-	-	302
Office of Civil Rights and Diversity	382	-	860	1,242	382	-	1,402	1,784	379	-	1,431	1,810
Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization	105	-	1,413	1,518	138	-	1,555	1,693	237	-	1,771	2,008
Office of Security	16,909	-	7,735	24,644	16,906	-	9,277	26,183	16,804	-	9,465	26,269
Office of General Counsel	179	-	7,701	7,880	296	-	8,266	8,562	493	-	8,586	9,079
Office of Legislative and Public Affairs	1,434	-	5,840	7,273	1,398	-	6,175	7,573	1,191	-	6,112	7,303
Office of Innovation Development Alliances (formerly Office of Development Partners)	1,096	-	3,983	5,079	1,476	-	3,665	5,141	2,899	-	6,259	9,159
Office of Science and Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	327	-	3,219	3,546
Office of Human Resources	457	-	13,668	14,125	1,341	-	15,094	16,435	1,333	-	15,394	16,727
Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Affairs	6,868	-	4,299	11,167	6,157	-	8,948	15,105	5,304	-	10,467	15,771
Office of Budget and Resource Management	-	-	1,852	1,852	240	-	1,654	1,894	239	-	2,228	2,467
Bureau for Management	21,903	-	54,812	76,715	17,235	-	56,614	73,849	18,066	-	57,095	75,161
Bureau for Policy, Planning, and Learning	6,201	-	9,531	15,732	7,287	-	9,186	16,473	7,076	-	8,868	15,944
Bureau of Foreign Assistance	661	-	5,744	6,404	691	-	6,952	7,643	1,532	-	7,084	8,616
Bureau for Food Security	441	-	5,470	5,911	691	-	7,594	8,285	677	-	8,778	9,455
Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance	517	-	23,797	24,315	2,369	-	24,272	26,641	2,951	-	25,006	27,957
Bureau for Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	879	-	13,666	14,545	488	-	14,401	14,889	873	-	15,194	16,067
Bureau for Global Health	946	-	14,584	15,530	1,456	-	14,530	15,986	955	-	15,389	16,345
Bureau for Africa	854	-	13,624	14,479	682	-	13,255	13,937	678	-	14,155	14,833
Bureau for Asia	677	-	6,495	7,173	449	-	7,092	7,541	446	-	7,392	7,838
Bureau for Middle East	108	-	4,604	4,712	146	-	5,111	5,257	294	-	5,499	5,793
Bureau for Europe and Eurasia	361	-	7,481	7,842	514	-	8,036	8,550	501	-	8,189	8,690
Bureau for Latin America and Caribbean	540	-	7,741	8,281	223	-	7,719	7,942	222	-	7,842	8,063
Complement	-	-	23,744	23,744	-	-	40,801	40,801	-	-	30,674	30,674
Subtotal Washington	68,416	-	245,877	314,294	67,335	-	282,038	349,373	68,209	-	285,697	353,906
Africa Overseas	90,200	801	47,477	138,478	181,555	1,100	86,314	268,969	206,850	1,100	109,494	317,444
Asia Overseas	31,643	1,549	25,196	58,388	51,552	1,569	46,122	99,243	54,404	1,569	52,738	108,711
Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Affairs Overseas	137,399	-	80,727	218,126	162,577	-	102,516	265,093	132,368	-	77,659	210,027
Middle East Overseas	47,155	13,094	18,634	78,882	89,276	13,244	32,737	135,257	60,452	12,918	26,639	100,009
Europe and Eurasia Overseas	26,141	-	13,758	39,899	32,958	-	15,614	48,572	34,756	-	16,227	50,983
Latin America and Caribbean Overseas	41,513	1,567	20,829	63,909	48,818	1,767	31,002	81,586	42,727	1,362	31,153	75,242
Policy, Planning, and Learning Overseas	2,593	-	585	3,178	3,323	-	969	4,292	2,514	-	1,170	3,684
Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance	465	-	436	901	464	-	470	934	464	-	436	900
Reimbursement of Sales Proceeds	1,753	-	-	1,753	1,951	-	-	1,951	1,951	-	-	1,951
FS Pay Modernization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,541	21,541
Subtotal Overseas	378,862	17,012	207,641	603,515	572,473	17,680	315,744	905,897	536,486	16,949	337,057	890,492
Information Technology Support	85,928	-	-	85,928	88,154	-	-	88,154	79,145	-	-	79,145
Rent and Other General Support	58,854	-	-	58,854	84,471	-	-	84,471	98,971	-	-	98,971
Staff Training	9,679	-	-	9,679	20,114	-	-	20,114	22,475	-	-	22,475
Personnel Support	6,146	-	-	6,146	8,600	-	-	8,600	8,640	-	-	8,640
ICASS	8,761	-	-	8,761	10,100	-	-	10,100	10,100	-	-	10,100
Employee Compensation Claims	4,712	-	-	4,712	4,712	-	-	4,712	4,712	-	-	4,712
U.S. Dispatch Agent Fees	100	-	-	100	100	-	-	100	100	-	-	100
Medical-Property-Tort Claims	610	-	-	610	1,266	-	-	1,266	1,266	-	-	1,266
All Other Centrally Funded	1,099	-	-	1,099	684	-	-	684	741	-	-	741
Subtotal Centrally Funded	175,890	-	175,890	218,200	218,200	-	-	218,200	226,149	-	-	226,149
Talent Management - Development Leadership Initiative	160,033	-	92,001	252,033	17,485	-	16,246	33,731	21,775	-	11,059	32,834
Talent Management - Civil Service Expansion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	4,000
Local Solutions (formerly Implementation and Procurement Reform Initiative)	-	-	-	-	2,084	-	3,000	5,084	-	-	-	-
Subtotal USAID Forward Agency Reforms	160,033	-	92,001	252,033	19,569	-	19,246	38,815	21,775	-	15,059	36,834
Overseas Capital Space Expansion	17,076	-	-	17,076	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conflict Stabilization Operations	454	-	-	454	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL Requirements	800,731	17,012	545,519	1,363,262	877,577	17,680	617,028	1,512,285	852,618	16,949	637,813	1,507,381

Table 15b: USAID Operating Expenses - Africa
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2012 Actuals				FY 2013 CR Estimate				FY 2014 Request			
	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total
	OE	TF			OE	TF			OE	TF		
Africa Overseas												
Angola	2,408	-	394	2,802	6,472	-	2,258	8,730	3,814	-	462	4,276
Benin	1,650	-	470	2,120	2,059	-	370	2,429	2,059	-	616	2,675
Botswana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,172	-	308	1,480
Burkina Faso	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,023	-	616	2,639
Burundi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	983	-	616	1,599
Cote D'Ivoire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,023	-	616	2,639
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4,479	-	956	5,435	8,916	-	4,329	13,245	9,852	-	5,544	15,396
Djibouti	814	-	-	814	1,537	-	313	1,850	1,020	-	154	1,174
East Africa	4,918	-	3,841	8,760	8,048	-	3,541	11,589	18,769	-	10,010	28,779
Ethiopia	4,486	-	3,190	7,677	13,011	-	5,626	18,637	10,134	-	6,314	16,448
Ghana	1,587	-	1,873	3,460	6,771	-	3,947	10,718	5,478	-	4,312	9,790
Guinea and Sierra Leone	2,147	-	426	2,573	3,926	-	1,158	5,084	3,408	-	1,694	5,102
Kenya	3,511	-	2,945	6,456	6,622	-	5,461	12,083	8,664	-	4,774	13,438
Liberia	3,253	-	1,569	4,821	8,326	-	3,901	12,227	9,163	-	4,928	14,091
Madagascar	1,985	-	672	2,656	5,006	-	1,841	6,847	3,452	-	616	4,068
Malawi	4,060	-	1,752	5,812	8,682	-	3,426	12,108	5,498	-	3,850	9,348
Mali	4,140	-	1,814	5,954	8,618	-	3,473	12,091	9,854	-	3,850	13,704
Mozambique	5,497	-	2,711	8,208	7,858	-	3,495	11,353	8,688	-	5,082	13,770
Namibia	749	-	638	1,387	783	-	798	1,581	1,593	-	616	2,209
Niger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,397	-	616	2,013
Nigeria	6,679	-	2,614	9,293	9,379	-	3,645	13,024	13,172	-	5,852	19,024
Rwanda	1,962	-	1,240	3,202	4,199	-	3,067	7,266	3,672	-	3,234	6,906
Senegal	3,690	-	2,419	6,109	9,162	-	5,867	15,029	13,130	-	7,546	20,676
South Africa	6,066	-	3,710	9,776	13,437	-	9,360	22,797	12,017	-	8,932	20,949
Sudan	2,850	-	2,764	5,614	3,850	-	1,111	4,961	4,600	-	1,386	5,986
South Sudan	5,100	-	1,661	6,761	8,411	-	2,326	10,737	10,885	-	4,620	15,505
Tanzania	3,321	-	2,344	5,666	6,328	-	3,541	9,869	9,864	-	5,236	15,100
Uganda	3,441	700	2,822	6,963	5,995	1,000	4,131	11,126	7,795	1,000	5,236	14,031
West African Regional Program (WARP)	4,660	-	2,030	6,690	9,235	-	3,218	12,453	10,596	-	6,006	16,602
Zambia	2,778	101	1,427	4,306	5,831	100	3,171	9,102	5,572	100	3,080	8,752
Zimbabwe	3,969	-	1,192	5,161	9,093	-	2,941	12,034	6,503	-	2,772	9,275
Total Africa Overseas	90,200	801	47,477	138,478	181,555	1,100	86,314	268,969	206,850	1,100	109,494	317,444

Table 15c: USAID Operating Expenses - Asia
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2012 Actuals				FY 2013 CR Estimate				FY 2014 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	3,624	62	2,252	5,938	5,135	69	3,656	8,860	8,200	69	7,372	15,641
Burma	654	-	-	654	1,065	-	700	1,765	4,280	-	2,079	6,359
Cambodia	2,450	-	2,071	4,521	3,334	-	2,492	5,826	4,464	-	3,402	7,866
Central Asian Republics Regional	5,014	-	2,993	8,007	12,585	-	9,901	22,486	5,436	-	6,805	12,241
East Timor	1,158	-	484	1,642	1,834	-	1,660	3,494	324	-	567	891
India	2,783	-	2,815	5,598	4,266	-	3,192	7,458	5,088	-	4,537	9,625
Indonesia	3,382	1,108	3,992	8,482	4,437	1,100	5,606	11,143	4,440	1,100	3,781	9,321
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	906	-	1,134	2,040
Mongolia	558	-	227	785	836	-	675	1,511	-	-	-	-
Nepal	2,432	-	1,782	4,213	3,585	-	2,853	6,438	5,060	-	4,348	9,408
Philippines	2,490	379	2,200	5,069	3,635	400	4,256	8,291	4,424	400	5,293	10,117
(RDM-Asia)	4,863	-	4,344	9,206	6,875	-	6,799	13,674	9,392	-	9,829	19,221
Sri Lanka	1,228	-	735	1,963	1,765	-	1,946	3,711	456	-	756	1,212
Vietnam	1,008	-	1,302	2,311	2,200	-	2,385	4,585	1,934	-	2,835	4,769
Total Asia Overseas	31,643	1,549	25,196	58,388	51,552	1,569	46,122	99,243	54,404	1,569	52,738	108,711

Table 15d: USAID Operating Expenses - Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Affairs
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2012 Actuals				FY 2013 CR Estimate				FY 2014 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	117,882	-	73,172	191,054	133,125	-	87,268	220,393	109,545	-	66,656	176,201
Pakistan	19,517	-	7,555	27,072	29,452	-	15,248	44,700	22,823	-	11,003	33,826
Total OAPA Overseas	137,399	-	80,727	218,126	162,577	-	102,516	265,093	132,368	-	77,659	210,027

Table 15e: USAID Operating Expenses - Europe and Eurasia
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2012 Actuals				FY 2013 CR Estimate				FY 2014 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	825	-	433	1,258	1,200	-	661	1,861	1,400	-	580	1,980
Armenia	1,498	-	817	2,316	2,316	-	1,417	3,733	3,000	-	966	3,966
Azerbaijan	902	-	893	1,795	1,200	-	440	1,640	1,700	-	773	2,473
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,000	-	949	2,949	2,731	-	1,072	3,803	4,456	-	1,352	5,808
Cyprus	159	-	217	376	100	-	220	320	-	-	-	-
Georgia	3,280	-	1,729	5,009	3,916	-	2,643	6,559	4,000	-	2,898	6,898
Hungary	2,520	-	1,008	3,528	3,631	-	1,512	5,144	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	5,221	-	1,456	6,676	4,847	-	1,167	6,014	6,500	-	2,318	8,818
Macedonia	992	-	701	1,693	1,600	-	661	2,261	1,700	-	580	2,280
Russia	3,036	-	1,670	4,706	3,116	-	1,637	4,753	-	-	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro	3,113	-	1,254	4,367	3,400	-	1,542	4,942	4,500	-	966	5,466
Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus	2,594	-	2,632	5,226	4,900	-	2,643	7,543	7,500	-	5,795	13,295
Total Europe and Eurasia Overseas	26,141	-	13,758	39,899	32,958	-	15,614	48,572	34,756	-	16,227	50,983

Table 15f: USAID Operating Expenses - Latin America and Caribbean
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2012 Actuals				FY 2013 CR Estimate				FY 2014 Request			
	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total	Direct Obligations		USDH Sal & Ben	Total
	OE	TF			OE	TF			OE	TF		
Latin America and Caribbean Overseas												
Bolivia	3,026	-	680	3,705	3,272	-	1,605	4,877	2,925	-	927	3,852
Brazil	1,301	-	219	1,520	1,180	-	590	1,770	1,185	-	371	1,556
Caribbean Regional Program	863	-	301	1,164	1,595	-	879	2,474	1,460	-	927	2,387
Central America Regional Program	-	-	-	-	5,370	-	1,734	7,104	2,900	-	-	2,900
Colombia	3,700	-	2,365	6,066	3,762	-	2,524	6,286	3,400	-	3,152	6,552
Dominican Republic	3,531	-	1,799	5,330	3,158	-	2,071	5,229	4,100	-	1,854	5,954
Ecuador	1,521	-	536	2,057	1,647	-	425	2,073	1,500	-	927	2,427
El Salvador	3,961	565	2,054	6,580	2,005	565	2,456	5,026	1,500	160	3,152	4,812
Guatemala	2,894	2	1,149	4,045	3,808	2	2,059	5,869	2,894	15	3,338	6,247
Guyana	101	-	16	117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	7,543	-	4,324	11,867	8,859	-	6,124	14,983	8,100	-	6,490	14,590
Honduras	2,042	1,000	1,095	4,137	2,195	1,000	1,934	5,129	2,042	1,000	2,040	5,082
Jamaica	1,279	-	391	1,670	1,279	100	494	1,873	1,289	90	742	2,121
Mexico	1,115	-	988	2,103	1,756	-	1,702	3,458	1,300	-	2,782	4,082
Nicaragua	2,031	-	1,142	3,173	2,140	100	1,481	3,721	1,932	97	742	2,771
Panama	711	-	213	924	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	1,219	-	747	1,966	1,181	-	494	1,675	1,100	-	371	1,471
Peru	4,675	-	2,812	7,486	5,609	-	4,430	10,039	5,100	-	3,338	8,438
Total Latin America and Caribbean Overseas	41,513	1,567	20,829	63,909	48,818	1,767	31,002	81,586	42,727	1,362	31,153	75,242

**Table 15g: USAID Operating Expenses - Middle East
(\$ in thousands)**

	FY 2012 Actuals				FY 2013 CR Estimate				FY 2014 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												
Egypt	3,929	11,368	4,179	19,477	6,640	11,918	7,032	25,590	8,639	10,418	9,224	28,281
Iraq	27,052	-	5,731	32,784	56,882	-	9,364	66,246	27,530	-	3,145	30,675
Jordan	2,882	1,726	2,810	7,418	5,691	1,326	4,167	11,184	6,750	2,500	5,221	14,471
Lebanon	1,707	-	686	2,393	3,574	-	2,074	5,648	1,685	-	870	2,555
Libya	412	-	-	412	-	-	-	-	1,446	-	348	1,794
Morocco	2,128	-	753	2,881	3,400	-	1,110	4,511	3,195	-	1,566	4,761
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,329	-	522	1,851
West Bank and Gaza	7,567	-	3,916	11,483	10,927	-	7,166	18,093	7,810	-	3,829	11,639
Yemen	1,477	-	557	2,034	2,162	-	1,825	3,986	2,068	-	1,914	3,982
Total Middle East Overseas	47,155	13,094	18,634	78,882	89,276	13,244	32,737	135,257	60,452	12,918	26,639	100,009

**Table 15h: USAID Operating Expenses - Policy, Planning and Learning
(\$ in thousands)**

	FY 2012 Actuals				FY 2013 CR Estimate				FY 2014 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	335	-	301	636	565	-	161	726	468	-	195	663
China	435	-	234	669	610	-	161	771	456	-	195	651
France	1,078	-	-	1,078	1,053	-	323	1,376	909	-	390	1,299
Japan	533	-	46	579	660	-	161	821	469	-	195	664
Switzerland	212	-	4	216	435	-	161	596	212	-	195	407
Total Policy, Planning and Learning Overseas	2,593	-	585	3,178	3,323	-	969	4,292	2,514	-	1,170	3,684

**Table 15i: USAID Operating Expenses - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance
(\$ in thousands)**

	FY 2012 Actuals				FY 2013 CR Estimate				FY 2014 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												
DCHA OHA-Rome	465	-	436	901	464	-	470	934	464	-	436	900
Total DCHA Overseas	465	-	436	901	464	-	470	934	464	-	436	900

Table 16b: USAID Overseas Workforce - Africa

Africa Overseas	September 30, 2012 Actual						September 30, 2013 Estimate						September 30, 2014 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	3	-	7	10	16	26	17	-	20	37	22	59	3	-	20	23	22	45
Benin	2	1	15	18	14	32	2	1	3	6	15	21	4	1	11	16	18	34
Botswana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	3	13	16
Burkina Faso	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	10	14
Burundi	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	4	8
Cote d'Ivoire	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	17	21
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4	-	19	23	40	63	26	1	41	68	44	112	36	1	41	78	44	122
Djibouti	-	-	2	2	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
East Africa	5	6	51	62	61	123	23	5	40	68	77	145	65	5	40	110	77	187
Ethiopia	11	2	36	49	90	139	40	1	54	95	104	199	41	1	54	96	104	200
Ghana	11	-	2	13	29	42	27	-	35	62	42	104	28	-	35	63	42	105
Guinea and Sierra Leone	3	-	23	26	20	46	8	1	9	18	19	37	11	1	9	21	19	40
Kenya	17	3	40	60	88	148	26	1	44	71	92	163	31	1	44	76	92	168
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	8	1	20	29	37	66	25	4	34	63	35	98	32	4	34	70	35	105
Madagascar	1	-	23	24	24	48	13	-	17	30	27	57	4	1	25	30	24	54
Malawi	9	1	42	52	48	100	22	-	31	53	42	95	25	-	31	56	42	98
Mali	9	1	20	30	44	74	25	1	32	58	57	115	25	1	32	58	57	115
Mozambique	11	-	29	40	85	125	18	-	30	48	86	134	33	-	30	63	86	149
Namibia	2	-	3	5	29	34	3	-	5	8	28	36	4	-	4	8	28	36
Niger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	8	12
Nigeria	11	2	41	54	79	133	21	2	29	52	84	136	38	2	29	69	84	153
Rwanda	8	-	19	27	36	63	17	1	24	42	41	83	21	1	24	46	41	87
Senegal	6	3	55	64	40	104	33	2	47	82	38	120	49	2	47	98	38	136
South Africa	20	5	71	96	66	162	51	3	74	128	86	214	58	3	74	135	86	221
Sudan	4	1	14	19	26	45	6	2	10	18	10	28	9	2	10	21	10	31
South Sudan	15	2	58	75	11	86	13	2	19	34	18	52	30	2	19	51	18	69
Swaziland	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	10	-	23	33	61	94	20	-	27	47	64	111	34	-	27	61	64	125
Uganda	13	-	23	36	78	114	21	-	36	57	84	141	34	-	36	70	84	154
West Africa Regional Program (WARP)	11	3	50	64	34	98	20	1	27	48	43	91	39	1	27	67	43	110
Zambia	4	-	16	20	48	68	18	-	25	43	47	90	20	-	25	45	47	92
Zimbabwe	6	-	26	32	29	61	22	-	27	49	43	92	18	-	27	45	43	88
Africa Workforce SubTotal	204	31	728	963	1,160	2,123	517	28	740	1,285	1,243	2,528	711	29	756	1,496	1,295	2,791
Development Leadership Initiative	254	-	117	371	59	430	39	-	39	78	20	98	54	-	39	93	20	113
Africa Workforce Total	458	31	845	1,334	1,219	2,553	556	28	779	1,363	1,262	2,625	765	29	795	1,589	1,315	2,904
Of which Limited Term Appointments	(2)	-	-	(2)	(4)	(6)	(10)	-	-	(10)	(20)	(30)	(2)	-	-	(2)	(4)	(6)

Table 16c: USAID Overseas Workforce - Asia

Asia Overseas	September 30, 2012 Actual						September 30, 2013 Estimate						September 30, 2014 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	6	1	28	35	68	103	23	1	40	64	60	124	39	1	40	80	60	140
Burma	-	-	1	1	4	5	5	-	5	10	2	12	11	-	1	12	22	34
Cambodia	9	-	18	27	27	54	10	-	19	29	22	51	18	-	19	37	22	59
Central Asian Republics	4	2	124	130	80	210	71	1	180	252	103	355	36	1	180	217	103	320
East Timor	1	-	11	12	9	21	9	-	14	23	14	37	3	-	14	17	14	31
India	13	-	36	49	53	102	15	1	45	61	55	116	24	1	45	70	55	125
Indonesia	17	1	47	65	63	128	26	1	65	92	70	162	20	1	65	86	70	156
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	3	9	19	28
Mongolia	3	-	2	5	6	11	3	-	3	6	6	12	-	-	-	-	5	5
Nepal	9	-	20	29	48	77	17	-	32	49	50	99	23	-	32	55	50	105
Philippines	7	-	62	69	48	117	20	-	63	83	42	125	28	-	63	91	42	133
Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA)	16	3	43	62	54	116	34	2	57	93	53	146	52	2	59	113	53	166
Sri Lanka	5	-	14	19	19	38	10	1	21	32	16	48	4	-	11	15	19	34
Vietnam	7	-	6	13	36	49	16	-	19	35	37	72	15	-	19	34	37	71
Asia SubTotal	97	7	412	516	515	1,031	259	7	563	829	528	1,357	279	6	551	836	570	1,406
Development Leadership Initiative	150	-	84	234	42	276	8	-	21	30	11	40	21	-	21	42	11	53
Asia Workforce Total	247	7	496	750	557	1,307	267	7	584	859	538	1,397	300	6	572	878	580	1,459
Of which Limited Term Appointments	-	-	-	-	(2)	(2)	-	-	-	-	(35)	(35)	-	-	-	-	(2)	(2)

Table 16d: USAID Overseas Workforce - Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Affairs (OAPA)

Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Affairs Overseas	September 30, 2012 Actual						September 30, 2013 Estimate						September 30, 2014 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	230	11	86	327	201	528	334	25	115	474	169	643	267	25	115	407	169	576
Pakistan	28	2	58	88	123	211	58	16	62	136	102	238	52	16	62	130	102	232
OAPA SubTotal	258	13	144	415	324	739	392	41	177	610	271	881	319	41	177	537	271	808
Development Leadership Initiative	58	-	18	76	9	85	13	-	8	21	4	25	8	-	8	16	4	20
OAPA Workforce Total	316	13	162	491	333	824	405	41	185	631	275	906	327	41	185	553	275	828
Of which Limited Term Appointments	(233)	-	-	(233)	-	(233)	(182)	-	-	(182)	(48)	(230)	(233)	-	-	(233)	-	(233)

Table 16e: USAID Overseas Workforce - Europe and Eurasia

Europe and Eurasia Overseas	September 30, 2012 Actual						September 30, 2013 Estimate						September 30, 2014 Request					
	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total
	USDH	Other	FSN	Total			USDH	Other	FSN	Total			USDH	Other	FSN	Total		
Albania	3	1	8	12	10	22	3	1	8	12	10	22	3	1	5	9	13	22
Armenia	4	-	14	18	21	39	7	-	16	23	22	45	5	-	16	21	22	43
Azerbaijan	5	-	6	11	12	23	2	-	5	7	14	21	4	-	5	9	14	23
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	-	17	21	18	39	6	-	19	25	20	45	7	-	19	26	20	46
Cyprus	1	-	-	1	2	3	1	1	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	3	3
Georgia	10	1	31	42	36	78	12	2	32	46	33	79	15	2	32	49	33	82
Hungary	6	1	25	32	6	38	8	1	31	40	11	51	-	1	31	32	11	43
Kosovo	2	3	48	53	38	91	7	1	54	62	29	91	12	1	54	67	29	96
Macedonia	4	-	5	9	18	27	3	-	6	9	18	27	3	-	6	9	16	25
Russia	11	-	27	38	36	74	8	1	32	41	42	83	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia & Montenegro	4	-	26	30	24	54	7	1	26	34	25	59	5	1	26	32	25	57
Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus	11	1	43	55	57	112	12	-	46	58	56	114	30	-	46	76	56	132
Europe and Eurasia SubTotal	65	7	250	322	278	600	76	8	275	359	281	640	84	6	240	330	241	571
Development Leadership Initiative	49	-	23	72	12	84	9	-	9	17	4	21	3	-	9	12	4	16
Europe and Eurasia Workforce Total	114	7	273	394	290	684	85	8	284	376	285	661	87	6	249	342	245	587
Of which Limited Term Appointments	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(2)	-	-	(2)	(17)	(19)	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)

Table 16f: USAID Overseas Workforce - Latin America and Caribbean

Latin America and Caribbean Overseas	September 30, 2012 Actual						September 30, 2013 Estimate						September 30, 2014 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		
Bolivia	3	1	38	42	28	70	11	-	54	65	35	100	5	-	54	59	35	94
Brazil	1	-	6	7	10	17	4	-	7	11	12	23	2	-	2	4	4	8
Caribbean Regional Program - Barbados	3	2	3	8	6	14	3	1	2	6	5	11	5	1	2	8	5	13
Colombia	8	1	21	30	45	75	17	1	32	50	41	91	17	1	32	50	41	91
Dominican Republic	12	3	34	49	22	71	17	2	50	69	26	95	10	2	50	62	26	88
Ecuador	5	-	12	17	18	35	3	-	14	17	20	37	5	-	14	19	20	39
El Salvador	8	5	51	64	24	88	35	2	74	111	28	139	17	2	74	93	28	121
Guatemala	4	1	29	34	52	86	15	1	34	50	53	103	18	1	34	53	53	106
Guyana	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	3	3	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	15	3	26	44	136	180	48	2	55	105	123	228	35	2	55	92	123	215
Honduras	5	-	25	30	38	68	13	-	30	43	41	84	11	-	30	41	41	82
Jamaica	2	1	8	11	17	28	3	1	7	11	16	27	4	-	6	10	12	22
Mexico	3	-	7	10	16	26	12	-	11	23	17	40	15	-	11	26	17	43
Nicaragua	6	-	15	21	21	42	9	-	16	25	26	51	4	-	16	20	26	46
Panama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	3	-	7	10	7	17	3	-	8	11	17	28	2	-	7	9	6	15
Peru	14	-	36	50	54	104	29	1	43	73	52	125	18	1	43	62	52	114
Latin America and Caribbean Workforce SubTotal	92	17	318	427	496	923	222	12	440	674	522	1,196	168	10	430	608	486	1,094
Development Leadership Initiative	106	-	36	142	10	152	13	-	13	142	6	148	4	-	13	142	6	148
Latin America and Caribbean Workforce Total	198	17	354	569	506	1,075	235	12	453	816	528	1,344	172	10	443	750	492	1,242
Of which Limited Term Appointments	-	-	-	-	(4)	(4)	(5)	-	-	(5)	(30)	(35)	-	-	-	-	(4)	(4)

Table 16g: USAID Overseas Workforce - Middle East

Middle East	September 30, 2012 Actual						September 30, 2013 Estimate						September 30, 2014 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		
Egypt	13	6	119	138	41	179	43	2	182	227	12	239	53	2	182	237	12	249
Iraq	14	7	56	77	5	82	27	6	138	171	3	174	11	11	36	58	3	61
Jordan	10	1	33	44	25	69	25	1	54	80	25	105	30	1	54	85	25	110
Lebanon	2	-	14	16	4	20	16	2	24	42	4	46	5	2	24	31	4	35
Libya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	6	-	6
Morocco	6	1	18	25	11	36	8	1	23	32	12	44	9	1	23	33	12	45
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	6	-	6
West Bank and Gaza	21	5	40	66	68	134	40	3	57	100	73	173	32	3	57	92	73	165
Yemen	1	-	5	6	9	15	15	-	20	35	5	40	11	-	20	31	5	36
Middle East SubTotal	67	20	285	372	163	535	174	15	498	687	134	821	156	23	400	579	134	713
Development Leadership Initiative	52	-	27	79	4	83	11	-	11	21	5	26	10	-	11	21	-	21
Middle East Workforce Total	119	20	312	451	167	618	185	15	509	708	139	847	166	23	411	600	134	733
Of which Limited Term Appointments	(2)	-	-	(2)	-	(2)	(3)	-	-	(3)	(25)	(28)	(2)	-	-	(2)	-	(2)

Table 16h: USAID Overseas Workforce - Policy, Planning & Learning

Policy, Planning, and Learning	September 30, 2012 Actual						September 30, 2013 Estimate						September 30, 2014 Request					
	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total
	USDH	Other	FSN	Total			USDH	Other	FSN	Total			USDH	Other	FSN	Total		
Belgium	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1
China	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	2
France	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	1	3	-	3	2	-	1	3	-	3
Japan	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	2
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1
Workforce Total	2	-	2	4	1	5	6	-	3	9	-	9	6	-	3	9	-	9
Of which Limited Term Appointments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 16i: USAID Workforce - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance - Overseas

Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Overseas Staff	September 30, 2012 Actual						September 30, 2013 Estimate						September 30, 2014 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	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	10	10	
Congo, Dem Rep	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
East Africa	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Hungary	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Honduras	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Italy	2	3	1	6	-	6	2	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	2	
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kazakhstan	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	
Malawi	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	5	
RDMA	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	8	8	
Senegal	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
South Africa	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	
Sudan	-	-	7	7	14	21	-	-	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	16	16	
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Yemen	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DCHA Workforce Total	2	3	8	13	60	73	2	-	-	2	49	51	2	-	-	2	49	51	
Of which Limited Term Appointments	(1)	-	-	(1)	(1)	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	(1)	(1)	(2)

Table 17: USAID Overseas Administrative Support Trust Fund Obligations

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2012 Actuals		FY 2013 CR Estimate		FY 2014 Request	
	Trust Funds	Exchange Rate	Trust Funds	Exchange Rate	Trust Funds	Exchange Rate
Africa (AFR)						
Uganda	700	2,623	1,000	2,372	1,000	2,586
Zambia	101	5,176	100	4,800	100	5,377
Total AFR	801		1,100		1,100	
Asia						
Bangladesh	62	77	69	79	69	80
Indonesia	1,108	9,662	1,100	9,031	1,100	9,625
Philippines	379	41	400	44	400	41
Total Asia	1,549		1,569		1,569	
Latin America and Caribbean (LAC)						
El Salvador	565	9	565	1	160	1
Guatemala	2	8	2	8	15	8
Honduras	1,000	19	1,000	19	1,000	20
Jamaica			100	86	90	96
Nicaragua			100	22	97	24
Total LAC	1,567		1,767		1,362	
Middle East (ME)						
Egypt	11,368	7	11,918	6	10,418	7
Jordan	1,726	1	1,326	1	2,500	1
Total ME	13,094		13,244		12,918	
Worldwide Overseas Summary	17,012		17,680		16,949	

Table 18: Use of Operating Expenses by Object Class Code
(\$000)

Category	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR Estimate	FY 2014 Request
11.1 Personnel compensation, full-time permanent			
U.S. Direct Hire	358,045	432,235	418,622
Foreign National Direct Hire	1,787	4,242	1,700
Subtotal 11.1	359,832	436,477	420,322
11.3 Personnel compensation, other than full-time permanent			
U.S. Direct Hire	5,623	9,050	6,574
FSN/TCN/PSC	71,250	51,752	75,766
U.S. PSC	19,968	23,923	21,233
Subtotal 11.3	96,841	84,724	103,573
11.5 Other personnel compensation			
USDH Compensation	56,039	44,205	65,520
FNDH Compensation	5,775	8,662	6,141
US/FN PSC Compensation	1,764	4,584	1,875
Subtotal 11.5	63,577	57,450	73,536
11.8 Special personal services payments			
U.S. Citizens	1,830	852	2,140
Personnel Details/Interns	3,846	42	4,497
Subtotal 11.8	5,676	894	6,636
12.1 Personnel benefits			
US Direct Hire			
Retirement	80,892	90,015	94,578
Health and Life	23,638	26,851	27,637
Educational Allowances	12,398	9,184	13,184
All Other USDH Benefits	15,606	14,593	18,246
FN Direct Hire	5,733	5,453	5,700
USPSC Benefits	1,550	1,258	1,648
Subtotal 12.1	139,817	147,354	160,993
13.0 Benefits for former personnel			
Foreign Service Nationals	546	623	581
Subtotal 13.0	546	623	581

Table 18: Use of Operating Expenses by Object Class Code
(\$000)

Category	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR Estimate	FY 2014 Request
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons			
Mandatory/Statutory Travel			
Training Travel	14,015	14,476	12,614
Post Assignment	5,185	18,878	5,514
Assignment to Washington Travel	465	3,566	495
Home Leave Travel	4,089	3,590	4,348
R & R Travel	10,474	9,582	11,137
All Other	3,252	3,747	3,458
Operational Travel	35,161	22,156	31,645
Subtotal 21.0	72,642	75,995	69,211
22.0 Transportation of things			
Post Assignment Freight	22,487	24,397	23,912
Home Leave Freight	3,791	3,371	4,031
Shipment of Furniture and Equipment	2,757	4,993	2,932
Other Transportation of Things	506	2,961	538
Subtotal 22.0	29,541	35,722	31,413
23.1 Rental payments to GSA			
Rental Payments to GSA	41,850	60,551	62,500
Subtotal 23.1	41,850	60,551	62,500
23.2 Rental payments to others			
Rental Payments to Others	58,787	53,336	62,512
Subtotal 23.2	58,787	53,336	62,512
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges			
Office/Residential Utilities	8,835	25,046	9,395
Communications Cost	12,935	5,270	13,755
Other Miscellaneous Communications Costs	1,318	1,455	1,401
Subtotal 23.3	23,087	31,771	24,550
24.0 Printing and reproduction			
Printing and reproduction	1,772	1,314	1,884
Subtotal 24.0	1,772	1,314	1,884

Table 18: Use of Operating Expenses by Object Class Code
(\$000)

Category	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR Estimate	FY 2014 Request
25.1 Advisory and assistance services			
Advisory and assistance services	92,618	109,010	98,488
Subtotal 25.1	92,618	109,010	98,488
25.2 Other Services			
Training	2,028	696	2,157
IT Systems Design/Analysis/Maintenance	-		-
Other IT Support Costs	142	-	-
Office/Residential Security Guards	32,294	38,541	34,340
Other Miscellaneous Services	42,716	47,035	45,423
Subtotal 25.2	77,181	86,271	81,920
25.3 Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts			
All Other	180,468	184,123	191,906
Subtotal 25.3	180,468	184,123	191,906
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities			
Operation and maintenance of facilities	6,193	8,799	6,585
Subtotal 25.4	6,193	8,799	6,585
25.5 Research and development contracts			
Research and development contracts		55	-
Subtotal 25.5	-	55	-
25.6 Medical Care			
Medical care	708	592	753
Subtotal 25.6	708	592	753
25.7 Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods			
Information Technology (IT) Systems	13,190	17,743	11,871
Storage of Effects	1,669	1,364	1,775
Office/Residential Furniture/Equip.	3,451	2,118	3,670
Other Miscellaneous	274	598	291
Subtotal 25.7	18,583	21,823	17,606
25.8 Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			
Subsistence /Support of Persons	-	28	-

Table 18: Use of Operating Expenses by Object Class Code
(\$000)

Category	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Subtotal 25.8	-	28	-
26.0 Supplies and materials			
Supplies and materials	9,374	15,044	9,968
Subtotal 26.0	9,374	15,044	9,968
31.0 Equipment			
Office/Residential Furniture & Equipment	15,220	36,111	16,184
Vehicles	5,806	3,972	6,174
IT Hardware and Software	30,002	36,354	27,002
Subtotal 31.0	51,028	76,437	49,361
32.0 Lands and structures			
Lands and structures	10,309	10,000	22,500
Subtotal 32.0	10,309	10,000	22,500
41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions			
Grants, subsidies and contributions	22,061	13,213	9,763
Subtotal 41.0	22,061	13,213	9,763
42.0 Claims and indemnities			
Claims and indemnities	738	646	785
Subtotal 42.0	738	646	785
43.0 Interest and Dividends			
Interest and Dividends	-	1	-
Subtotal 43.0	-	1	-
44.0 Refunds			
Refunds	33	33	33
Subtotal 44.0	33	33	33
Total Costs	1,363,262	1,512,285	1,507,381

Table 19: P.L. 480 Title II

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013			FY 2014		
	Total Actual	Emergency	Non-Emergency	Total Estimate	Emergency	Non-Emergency	Total Request	Emergency	Non-Emergency
TOTAL	1,466,000	1,038,617	427,383	1,474,972	1,129,972	345,000	-	-	-
Africa	1,305,288	951,711	353,577	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	25,809	10,060	15,749	*	*	*	-	-	-
Burundi	19,405	8,161	11,244	*	*	*	-	-	-
Cameroon	952	952	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Central African Republic	10,028	10,028	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Chad	84,427	74,840	9,587	*	*	*	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	17,302	17,302	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	68,346	29,537	38,809	*	*	*	-	-	-
Djibouti	2,350	2,350	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Ethiopia	306,636	180,401	126,235	*	*	*	-	-	-
Kenya	77,453	77,453	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Liberia	25,006	9,347	15,659	*	*	*	-	-	-
Madagascar	18,872	-	18,872	*	*	*	-	-	-
Malawi	29,972	8,554	21,418	*	*	*	-	-	-
Mali	26,268	21,302	4,966	*	*	*	-	-	-
Mauritania	11,683	6,600	5,083	*	*	*	-	-	-
Mozambique	17,786	-	17,786	*	*	*	-	-	-
Niger	57,482	37,497	19,985	*	*	*	-	-	-
Rwanda	1,890	1,890	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Senegal	2,857	2,857	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	12,204	-	12,204	*	*	*	-	-	-
Somalia	79,943	79,943	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
South Sudan	175,513	155,523	19,990	*	*	*	-	-	-
Sudan	164,924	164,924	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Tanzania	7,786	7,786	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Uganda	28,378	12,388	15,990	*	*	*	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	32,016	32,016	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Near East	78,040	78,040	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Algeria	8,680	8,680	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Yemen	54,803	54,803	-	*	*	*	-	-	-

Table 19: P.L. 480 Title II

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2012 Actual			FY 2013			FY 2014		
	Total Actual	Emergency	Non-Emergency	Total Estimate	Emergency	Non-Emergency	Total Request	Emergency	Non-Emergency
West Bank Gaza	14,557	14,557	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	176,749	134,816	41,933	-	-	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan	59,199	58,648	551	*	*	*	-	-	-
Bangladesh	42,841	1,459	41,382	*	*	*	-	-	-
Nepal	6,641	6,641	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Pakistan	68,068	68,068	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	38,173	6,300	31,873	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	5,282	5,282	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Ecuador	1,018	1,018	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Guatemala	14,209	-	14,209	*	*	*	-	-	-
Haiti	17,664	-	17,664	*	*	*	-	-	-
Projected New Non-Emergency Programs				*	*	*	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	(132,250)	(132,250)		-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA/FFP - Contingency 1/	-			*	*	*	-	-	-
International Food Relief Partnership	8,200	8,200		*	*	*	-	-	-
Farmer-to-Farmer	10,000	10,000		*	*	*	-	-	-
Program Operations, Monitoring, and Support	87,500	87,500		*	*	*	-	-	-
Funding adjustments 2/	(237,950)	(237,950)		*	*	*	-	-	-

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).