

Congressional Budget Justification

Foreign Operations

Appendix 3



FISCAL YEAR 2017

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Europe and Eurasia Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance supports the fundamental U.S. vision of a Europe whole, free, and at peace. While U.S. assistance has contributed to such progress as the recent trade agreements between the European Union (EU) and Ukraine, Moldova, and Georgia and implementation of normalization agreements between Serbia and Kosovo, other forces are threatening the investments that the United States has made in the region over the past twenty years. Russia has demonstrated an increased willingness to use coercive tools to undermine the goal of a Europe that is whole and free. In Azerbaijan and Russia, authorities have cracked down on civil society, while in Macedonia political crises have undermined that country's efforts to deepen its integration within Europe. Against this backdrop, U.S. assistance in the region is focused on building resilience and reducing the vulnerabilities of U.S. partners in Europe to external pressure, with an emphasis on enhancing access to independent media and unbiased information; minimizing corruption and supporting rule of law; strengthening civil society and democratic institutions to reduce external political influence; enhancing energy security; supporting financial reforms; promoting trade and economic diversification; and increasing defense capabilities of European partners, including greater military modernization and interoperability with U.S. and coalition forces to counter threats in Europe and lessen the burden on U.S. troops.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 755,772 | * | 787,407 | 31,635 |
| Overseas Contingency Operations | 150,426 | * | 489,024 | 338,598 |
| Economic Support Fund | 32,176 | * | 363,314 | 331,138 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 103,250 | * | 89,750 | -13,500 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 15,000 | * | 22,510 | 7,510 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | - | * | 13,450 | 13,450 |
| Enduring/Core Programs | 605,346 | * | 298,383 | -306,963 |
| Economic Support Fund | 447,500 | * | 162,253 | -285,247 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 53,700 | * | 37,300 | -16,400 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 21,024 | * | 25,515 | 4,491 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 7,700 | * | 7,100 | -600 |
| International Military Education and Training | 30,073 | * | 31,400 | 1,327 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 25,700 | * | 23,195 | -2,505 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 19,649 | * | 11,620 | -8,029 |

Detailed Overview

Russia's destabilizing acts against Ukraine, Moldova, and Georgia directly threaten their historic opportunities for European integration, a key element of the U.S. goal of securing a Europe whole, free, and at peace. U.S. assistance to these countries will support reforms of democratic, economic, justice sector, and other institutions that boost resilience and advance implementation of these countries' EU Association Agreements. It also will enhance energy security, diversify trade to reduce vulnerability to Russian trade pressure, combat corruption, improve access to independent media, build defense capabilities, strengthen border security, and support other measures needed to reduce their vulnerabilities to external pressure. U.S. assistance to Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Belarus will similarly build the resilience of these countries to counter Russian pressure by reinforcing civil society and rule of law; strengthening the private sector and increasing trade with the West; boosting the capacity and professionalism of independent media; and fostering greater energy independence.

In the Western Balkans, U.S. assistance will continue to focus on the reforms needed to advance accession to the EU despite Russian pressure, implementation of the normalization agreements between Serbia and Kosovo, and the EU reform initiative for Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), which is intended to revive the EU accession process in BiH and lead to progress on socioeconomic and government-functionality reforms. Throughout the Western Balkans, U.S. assistance will continue to help these countries diversify their sources of energy, advance anti-corruption and rule of law reforms, strengthen access to independent media and increase the transparency of media ownership, and expand access of small and medium-enterprises to European markets, all of which are central to integration efforts and building the resilience of these countries to Russian pressure.

The United States highly values the commitment of its European Allies and partners to mutual security priorities in the region and around the world. U.S. security assistance in the region will contribute to defense reform, military modernization, understanding of U.S. doctrine and tactics, and interoperability with U.S. and North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces, allowing them to conduct overseas deployments and peacekeeping missions, and thus reducing the burden on U.S. forces. The United States will continue to make strategic investments in defense reform with its Allies and partners, notably Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, and the Baltic states. The United States will continue to partner with Allied governments throughout the region in joint security efforts.

Albania

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Albania received European Union (EU) candidate country status in June 2014 and continues to actively pursue EU membership. In 2015, the EU noted progress on the political criteria required to begin accession negotiations, but also highlighted the need for further reform in numerous areas, particularly in the justice sector and rule of law by increasing counter-corruption efforts and fighting organized crime. U.S. assistance focuses on supporting Albania on its European path by strengthening the country's justice sector, improving local governance, and developing civil society's capacity to fulfill its watchdog function. U.S. assistance also builds the capacity of Albania's security and law enforcement agencies. In addition to the bilateral funding requested, Albania will also benefit from resources requested for the Europe and Eurasia Regional operating unit to improve the conditions needed for broad-based and sustainable economic growth throughout the region. U.S. assistance will build resilience and reduce vulnerability to Russian aggression, increase European integration, and provide continued support for enduring programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 14,183 | * | 14,090 | -93 |
| Economic Support Fund | 5,976 | * | 6,000 | 24 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 2,400 | * | 2,400 | - |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,087 | * | 1,000 | -87 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 2,650 | * | 2,650 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 2,070 | * | 2,040 | -30 |

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will focus on improving Albania's judicial system, particularly through increased court management and transparency in the justice system. Funding will also be used to improve democratic institutions and fight corruption by supporting central and local government efforts to provide key services in a transparent, equitable, and accountable manner, and by developing the capacity of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the media to conduct watchdog activities. Cross-cutting themes of planned U.S. assistance programs include anti-corruption, media freedom, civil society capacity building, countering violent extremism (CVE), building respect for human and minority rights, and encouraging free and fair political processes.

Strengthened Rule of Law and Improved Governance

Key Interventions:

- The U.S. government will work to improve governance in Albania at the central and local levels by providing technical assistance to implement decentralization legislation, including the central-local dialogue on policy issues such as local planning, environmental protection, and financial management. In addition, the U.S. government will work at the local level to improve local governments' capacity to provide citizens with a voice in government and to provide key public services.

- Justice sector assistance will improve case management and reduce delays in Albanian courts through the introduction of active case management techniques. Simultaneously, the U.S. government will support investigative journalism and a coalition of civil society organizations (CSOs) to bring citizens' concerns to the attention of the judiciary and policymakers.

Coordinate and Prioritize U.S. Government Resources and Programs to Create Strong and Independent NGOs and Media

Key Intervention:

- Funding will be used to support small grants, civic education, visits of speakers, public opinion research, and media training, and to support NGO capacity building on a broad range of topics. Illustrative areas of focus include anti-corruption, CVE, human/minority rights, and government accountability.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Requested FMF funding will be used to support the professionalization and modernization of the Albanian Armed Forces, helping to transform it into a deployable, interoperable force so that it can continue to participate in coalition operations and meet North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) commitments. FMF funding will strengthen defense reforms; assist in implementation of Albania's Strategic Defense Review (including NATO Capability Targets); and equip, prepare, and train Albania's battalion designated for NATO out-of-area operations, thereby contributing to regional stability and border security.

Support a Developed Albanian Military and Security Capacity, Including Readiness for Domestic Contingencies and Deployability to Other Areas

Key Interventions:

- FMF funding will be used for the preparation, training, and commissioning of Albania's junior- and noncommissioned officers (NCO); provide mobile training teams for defense reform follow-on efforts and battalion-level interoperability training; and for the purchasing of new unit and individual equipment to support Albania's NATO commitments.
- FMF-funded assistance will continue to focus on developing Albania as a fully integrated NATO partner and helping the country achieve its declared NATO Capability Targets. In particular, FMF funding will provide assistance to the development of Albania's priority units – the Motorized Infantry Battle Group (“battalion plus”) and the Special Operations Land Task Group. These two units are to be fully interoperable with U.S./NATO forces and used in out-of-area operations by 2019.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET provides an excellent return on investment for each U.S. security assistance dollar. IMET graduates fill key senior positions in many Allied and partner military institutions and provide critical connections for long-term U.S. influence. IMET-funded activities expose defense personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine. IMET courses and training events are intended to build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, promote democratic values, and forge lasting relationships between emerging Albanian military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Support a Developed Albanian Military and Security Capacity, Including Readiness for Domestic Contingencies and Deployability to Other Areas

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will support English language training and professional military education for the junior-level and NCOs, as well as for mid- and senior-level officers. Upon completing their training, Albanian officers and NCOs will return to the Albanian Armed Forces where they will be able to champion the implementation of needed reforms, be the force of generational change, and perpetuate these changes from the operational unit level all the way up to the Defense Ministry's higher-level positions.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

In Albania, widespread organized crime, corruption, and unemployment, and a stagnating economy contribute to a growing risk of instability and rise of violent extremism in the Balkans. INCLE assistance aims to counter these negative trends by contributing to legislative reform efforts, strengthening the police force, and building capacity in key ministries, including through the use of embedded U.S. government mentors.

Strengthened Rule of Law and Improved Governance

Key Interventions:

- INCLE funding will be used to increase Albania's capacity to deal with complex crimes, organized crime, corruption, and terrorism; improve the rights of crime victims; and meet European and international standards. Funds will also help civil society stimulate public demand for the rule of law, raise public awareness against corruption, and prepare law enforcement to anticipate and meet those demands.
- Funds will be used to improve the School of Magistrates' ability to educate and train judges and prosecutors on their ethical duties and prosecutorial and adjudication skills, and to support a transparent legal system that discourages corruption. Programs will also provide technical assistance to strengthen the ability of the Serious Crimes Prosecution Office and Joint Investigative Units to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate cases involving complex crimes, organized crime, human trafficking, corruption, and terrorism.
- INCLE funding will be used to provide assistance and training to senior Ministry of Internal Affairs and Albanian State Police executive managers in the formulation of strategic policy, organizational structures, and performance assessments. It will also be used to build the capacity of mid-level police managers to implement policy and assess operational results based on objective, transparent data. The focus will be on effective operational and investigative management using information technology as well as sustaining critical infrastructure.
- INCLE funds will also help strengthen Albanian law enforcement's capacity to combat transnational crime, focusing on police operational capacities, investigative capacities, counterterrorism, countering violent extremism, and increasing police engagement with citizens to provide transparency and deter criminal behavior.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Its Adriatic coastline and porous land borders make Albania a potential transit country for weapons of mass destruction-related materials and conventional arms. The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) Program will help Albania complete the remediation of unexploded ordnance (UXO) at its former military impact ranges and depot explosion sites (together called "hot spots"), destroy its unstable surplus conventional munitions, and improve physical security and stockpile management practices. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will help establish an effective strategic trade control system and strengthen the ability of Albania's law enforcement agencies to interdict trafficking in items of proliferation concern and engage in cross-border cooperation.

Support Albania's Efforts to Act as a Net Contributor to Stability in the Region through Security and Civilian Institutions

Key Interventions:

- EXBS funding will support Albania's efforts to revise the legal and regulatory basis for its strategic trade control system to ensure that it meets international standards, and to enhance its radiation detection/response capability as well as the ability to control its own land, air, and water borders.
- CWD funding will be used to clear the last remaining UXO "hot spots" on Albanian territory, destroy a modest amount of munitions that will expire annually from the Ministry of Defense's stocks, and strengthen physical security and stockpile management practices.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- In Washington, the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) with all U.S. government implementing agencies and select grantees that receive ESF and INCLE resources. These reviews examined results achieved in the past year, and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.
- The U.S. Embassy in Tirana used assistance evaluations and reporting to draft a new Integrated Country Strategy focused on strategic goals.
- In FY 2016, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will conduct a performance evaluation of work through local awardees that will inform and improve the USAID Mission's work with local partners.
- USAID is also planning to conduct a midterm performance evaluation of its Sustainable Water Sector Capacity Development project in Albania in FY 2016.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Strengthened Rule of Law and Improved Governance: Albania is plagued by weak rule of law, an incompetent and corrupt judicial system, constraints on the growth and effectiveness of civil society, ineffective administrative and service delivery institutions, and endemic corruption throughout virtually all structures of government and society. Assistance will seek to improve rule of law and judicial reforms and increase government transparency and competency through technical assistance and training.

Support a Developed Albanian Military and Security Capacity, Including Readiness for Domestic Contingencies and Deployability to Other Areas: Development of Albania's ability to defend itself and contribute to the collective defense of the NATO Alliance will enhance transatlantic security, strengthen regional stability, and support the U.S. European Command's mission to defend the United States. Assistance will support Albania's commitment to meet NATO force and capability targets.

Support Albania's Efforts to Act as a Net Contributor to Stability in the Region through Security and Civilian Institutions: The U.S. Embassy will work with the Government of Albania, NATO Allies, and the EU to support Albania's efforts to become a partner in transnational issues such as combatting terrorism and violent extremism, reintegrating foreign fighters, and migration.

Coordinate and Prioritize U.S. Government Resources and Programs to Create Strong and Independent NGOs and Media: Strong and independent NGOs and media are critical for holding the government accountable, deterring corruption, and pushing for essential reforms. Compared to the rest of the Western Balkans, Albanian CSOs are less developed and less capable. U.S. government resources will support civil society’s efforts to serve as a watchdog on the institutions of government, business, and media as well as improve and increase investigative journalism capabilities.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 14,090 |
| Strengthened rule of law and improved governance | 8,145 |
| Economic Support Fund | 5,495 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 1,725 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 3,720 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 50 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 2,650 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,450 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 1,200 |
| Support a developed Albanian military and security capacity, including readiness for domestic contingencies and deployability to other areas. | 3,400 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 2,400 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 2,400 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,000 |
| Support Albania’s efforts to act as a net contributor to stability in the region through security and civilian institutions. | 2,040 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 2,040 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 540 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,500 |
| Coordinate and prioritize USG resources and programs to create strong and independent NGOs and media. | 505 |
| Economic Support Fund | 505 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 505 |

Armenia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States’ strategic goal in Armenia is to help it succeed as a secure, prosperous, and democratic country, at peace with its neighbors, more closely integrated with the Euro-Atlantic community, and able to resist Russian and other external pressure.

U.S. assistance to Armenia will encourage the development of a democratic and prosperous Armenia more oriented towards the Euro-Atlantic community. U.S. assistance will support governance and rule of law programs aimed at increasing transparency and responsive governance capable of implementing economic and political reforms, promoting judicial reform, and developing a robust civil society, greater media professionalism, and greater citizen access to local governance. U.S. economic assistance will contribute to regional integration, strengthen private-sector competitiveness, improve the investment climate, counter Armenia’s pervasive culture of corruption, promote U.S. exports, advance energy-sector regulatory reforms and energy efficiency upgrades, and support energy diversification. Assistance will enhance regional security by continuing to support safety enhancements and emergency planning at Armenia’s aging nuclear power plant and supporting confidence-building measures designed to build business and civil-society linkages with Turkey and Azerbaijan. U.S. assistance will also complement U.S. diplomatic efforts to resolve peacefully Armenia’s long-standing conflict with Azerbaijan over Nagorno-Karabakh.

Through U.S.-funded efforts that promote regional integration, market development, and European harmonization, Armenia’s dependence on Russian energy and remittances from Russia will be reduced. U.S. assistance will build resilience and reduce vulnerability to Russian aggression, increase European integration, and provide continued support for enduring programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 16,512 | * | 26,412 | 9,900 |
| Economic Support Fund | 11,482 | * | 22,412 | 10,930 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,700 | * | 1,000 | -700 |
| International Military Education and Training | 590 | * | 600 | 10 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,700 | * | 1,700 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,040 | * | 700 | -340 |

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF funding will support programs to strengthen Armenia’s democratic institutions, deepen economic relations with the West, and reduce vulnerability to Russian aggression and influence. Increased funding will allow for more robust support of programs that directly contribute to Armenia’s self-sufficiency, democratic sovereignty, and Western integration. These programs aim to counter dependency on Russian energy sources by promoting regional integration and renewable energy programs as alternatives to natural gas; to reduce remittances from Russia through economic and rural development programs intended to curb migration; and to provide support for the implementation of the Armenian government’s

anti-corruption strategy. U.S. assistance targeting the economic sector will improve the business-enabling environment through regulatory reform and will support private-sector competitiveness through the development of small- and medium-sized enterprise markets, including creation of a more competitive workforce and advancing innovation. Assistance will promote U.S. exports, support the Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) between the U.S. and Armenia signed in May 2015, and encourage an exchange of economic and agricultural expertise, while also addressing safety concerns with respect to the Armenian Nuclear Power Plant at Metsamor.

Through Diplomacy, Promotion of Economic Ties, and Support of Grassroots Exchange, the U.S. Government Assists Armenia in Taking Meaningful Steps toward Normalization of Relations with Turkey and a Lasting Peace with Azerbaijan in the Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict – All of Which Reduce the Russian Levers over Armenia

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support research and grants to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for conflict-mitigation projects, people-to-people programs, and international visitor exchanges to promote mutual understanding between Armenia and its neighbors.
- Support will bring together Armenian, Azerbaijani and Turkish citizens representing a wide range of professions and interests for joint activities, confidence-building exercises, and conflict resolution seminars and initiatives. Programs will capitalize on opportunities to lessen tensions between Armenia and Turkey to promote mutual understanding and reconciliation.

More Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will help produce a workforce better equipped to meet the demands of the labor market and help advance Armenia's regional and global competitiveness through targeted workforce development partnerships, facilitating innovation, accelerating the formation of new enterprises, and creating a better environment for economic growth.
- The United States will promote economic growth in rural Armenia through targeted initiatives supporting local and regional economic governance, entrepreneurship and job creation, and improved community infrastructure.
- The United States will work with the private sector to encourage investments for employing efficient water management systems, and will support environmentally friendly fish-farming practices.
- The U.S. government will support Armenia's multifaceted science, technology, innovation, and partnerships strategy to focus on acute groundwater issues in the Ararat Valley (a major agricultural area) and regional energy integration. The strategy will help create lasting changes to water and energy policy and practice, thus enhancing energy security and pursuing conservation technologies and renewables. Such programs will bolster the security of the Armenian Nuclear Power Plant, which draws its cooling from local aquifers.
- The U.S. government will work with Armenia's private sector to improve service delivery and offer a wider range of tourism products by exploiting Armenia's potential to become a unique and recognizable tourism destination.

Through Technical Assistance and Diplomatic Support to the Armenian Government's Economic-Related Reform Efforts, Armenia's Business Environment Provides a Transparent, Fair, and Level Playing Field that Attracts Increasing Levels of Mutually Profitable Investment and Trade for All Armenian and International Businesses

Key Interventions:

- To promote economic growth and foreign investment, the U.S. will provide technical assistance and training on customs valuation and classification and on developing a regulatory public procurement framework in compliance with international standards.
- Programs will seek to improve the business-enabling environment by removing policy, regulatory, and administrative barriers to doing business with a special focus on competition, customs, civil aviation, contract enforcement, and other targeted areas.
- The U.S. will leverage the new TIFA between the United States and Armenia to identify and address the issues affecting U.S. business in Armenia, such as competition, technical barriers to trade, enforcement of intellectual property rights, and public procurement.
- The U.S. will help to organize trade and investment promotion events within targeted sectors to make more American products and services available to Armenian consumers, increasing choice and competition.
- The U.S. will utilize public-private partnerships to build capacity within targeted sectors to produce a workforce that meets the demands of the Armenian labor market.

Through U.S. Technical Assistance and Diplomatic Support, Boost Armenian Government Efforts to Promote a Diversified, Reliable, Safe and Effective Energy Sector

Key Interventions:

- Funds will be used to assist Armenia to develop sustainable alternatives to Russian energy sources, bolster economic growth, and stimulate employment, especially in rural areas currently subject to emigration. U.S. assistance will promote regional energy systems integration, support increased production from renewable sources, and improve efficiency and transparency within the energy sector in order to promote energy resilience and reduce dependence on Russia.
- Approximately \$2.5 million will be used to provide operational support and maintenance to the aging Armenian Nuclear Power Plant to enhance energy security, meeting a key U.S. government objective for Armenia and the region.

Through U.S. Government Assistance Programs, Diplomacy and Capacity Building Efforts, Armenian Civil Society and Media Become More Independent, Transparent, and Professional. They More Effectively Engage with the Government and the Public to Promote and Advance Accountability as Well as Western-Oriented Democratic and Societal Reforms

Key Interventions:

- U.S.-funded programs will strengthen NGOs and independent media, increase access to information, and improve the professionalism and quality of journalism. To counter Russian propaganda, programs will help increase access to objective and reliable sources of information by strengthening the media's capacity to meet professional standards and by fostering media independence.
- Funds will be used to support small grants aiming to support entrepreneurship, startups, and the development of business skills, especially among women and vulnerable communities, such as people with disabilities and members of minority communities.
- Approximately \$1.0 million will support the Armenian government's national child-welfare reforms to stop the flow of children into institutions and reduce the number of children in institutional care. The reforms will dismantle the regressive Soviet model, which has left a corrupt orphanage system. Programs will help introduce new approaches and instill Western values towards the protection of human rights.
- U.S. assistance will continue to support integrated social services development. Programs will work with selected government agencies and the private sector to develop adequate and affordable social

protection models and social safety nets. Improving the sustainability of the country's social security system will build resilience and help the country withstand external pressures, including through dependence on Russian loans to meet its social obligations.

More Participatory, Effective, and Accountable Governance

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance programs will help promote citizen understanding and participation in democratic processes and to promote economic prosperity, ultimately reducing mass emigration of migrant workers to Russia.
- U.S.-funded programming will support decentralization and local governance reforms, including the strengthening of municipal governments' capacity to mobilize public and private resources for local development. Initiatives will boost economic opportunity and improve the transparency and responsiveness of public services.
- U.S. assistance will provide Armenia with the critical tools needed to promote good governance and help the country counter Russian pressure across a wide spectrum of social and political life. Transparency and anti-corruption programs will strengthen the capacity of public-sector entities to serve as independent, transparent, and democratic institutions.
- U.S. assistance will support a consortia of local NGOs to mobilize citizens to advocate for and monitor targeted reforms, including decentralization and local governance, and transparency and accountability.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

As Armenia advances its defense reforms and aims to increase its capabilities to contribute to regional and global security, FMF will support these efforts along with the modernization and professionalization of the country's military. Through FMF, the U.S. government will not only support the development of capabilities that allow Armenia's military to participate in international peacekeeping operations and exercises, including the capacity to operate in conjunction with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces, but will also help Armenia build its pledge counter-improvised-explosive-device (C-IED) and enhanced medical capabilities for peacekeeping operations. FMF will supplement the primary military education of Armenia's officers and non-commissioned officers, thereby instilling a Westernized military thought process and operational efficiency.

Through Continued U.S. Military Engagement, the Armenian Government Advances Defense Reform, Strengthens Armenia's Western Orientation, and Increases its Contributions to Regional and Global Security, Positively Impacting Protection of U.S. Citizens and Reducing Armenian Military Dependence on Russia

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support continued defense reform and the development of peacekeeping capabilities by supporting Armenia's Peacekeeping Brigade. U.S. assistance will support the fulfillment of Armenian pledges made during the UN Peacekeeping Summit on C-IED and enhanced medical capabilities for peacekeeping operations.
- U.S. assistance will supplement Military Education and Training for Armenian officers and non-commissioned officers as well as serve to fund equipment for Armenia's military training academies and help develop a western styled military training environment.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose Armenian defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, promote western values, and build lasting military-to-military relationships, all which work to counter security dependence on Russia. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the U.S., allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses. Over 90 percent of returning IMET graduates continue on to positions of greater responsibility within the Armenian Armed Forces.

Through Continued U.S. Military Engagement, the Armenian Government Advances Defense Reform, Strengthens Armenia's Western Orientation, and Increases its Contributions to Regional and Global Security, Positively Impacting Protection of U.S. Citizens and Reducing Armenian Military Dependence on Russia

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide English language training and professional military education courses that enhance senior leadership strategic management skills, promote respect for Western values and human rights, and strengthen civil-military relationships as well as military-to-military relationships.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Armenia has a highly centralized and dominant executive branch, which can result in laws and reforms that are well-developed but poorly implemented. Delays in instituting reforms in the law enforcement and criminal justice sectors limit the systematic and transparent application of the rule of law. INCLE funding will support the Armenian government's efforts to modernize its security sector, curb corruption, and improve respect for human rights and the rule of law.

INCLE-funded assistance will support security sector restructuring and reform designed to assist the police, other law enforcement bodies, and corrections and probation officers to continue adopting more modern, reliable, and professional practices. Funds will support work to combat police corruption, improve civil disturbance management, support crowd management training, and help combat cybercrime and counternarcotics efforts. Assistance will support Armenia's efforts to create a probation service that will help legitimize the judicial system and democratic reform. INCLE funds will also support ongoing technical assistance to promote the rule of law, including training and support to increase the independence of the judiciary, respect for the rule of law among youth, and expanding access to justice. INCLE funding will support justice sector programs, including activities to expand access to capable and professional legal representation, promote judicial independence, promote constitutional law reform, engage on law school reform and support compliance with European Court of Human Rights case law.

Enhanced and Targeted U.S. Government Engagement in Rule of Law Assists the Government of Armenia in Creating Independent, Accountable, and Professional Law Enforcement, Judicial, and Correctional Bodies. These Institutions Increasingly Safeguard Citizen Safety, Promote the Rule of Law, and Respect Civil Liberties and Human Rights, While Engaging in the Fight against Corruption

Key Interventions:

- Programs will strengthen, reform, and promote transparency in Armenia's law enforcement sector through training and equipment to law enforcement agencies, specialized units, and institutions that deal with transnational crime, corruption, and narcotics trafficking. Training will include technical assistance for law enforcement agencies on how to modernize police procedures, address domestic violence, and encourage harmonious relationships between police officers, juveniles, and the community.
- Technical training and equipment will help improve the management of prisons and help develop a probation service.

- The U.S. government will provide training and support to strengthen the independence of the judiciary; improve legal education; promote judicial independence; improve respect for the rule of law and human rights; ensure compliance with the Armenian government's international obligations; promote anti-corruption reforms; and expand access to capable and professional legal representation.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Given its shared borders with Georgia and Iran, Armenia poses a substantial risk as a potential transit country for trafficking in weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related items and conventional arms. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will help Armenia counter the proliferation of WMD-related commodities and technology. EXBS activities will enhance nonproliferation and export control capabilities through the continued provision of training and equipment, legal reform implementation, and strengthened institutional capabilities.

With Deepened Efforts on Security-Related Collaboration by the U.S. Government, Armenia Enhances its Capabilities in Cooperative Biological Engagement, Border Security, Non-Proliferation, and Counter-Terrorism Efforts

Key Intervention:

- The EXBS Program will work with government officials to begin the process of amending its Strategic Trade Control laws; increase the transparency of Armenian government export licensing procedures through increased automation and sustained outreach to industry, providing field-based enforcement training to border officials; and expose Armenia's leadership to international best practices. As part of the international donor group supporting renovation of Armenia's northern border points with Georgia, the U.S. government will provide funding for WMD-related equipment as needed.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- Programs administered by the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) were routinely monitored and evaluated by Washington- and Armenia-based staff tasked with managing and overseeing program implementation and performance. INL reviews performance indicators with the government as part of the annual process of negotiating and finalizing a Letter of Agreement that obligates funds used for assistance. INL also reviews data and performance across the entire INL country program, and within individual programs on a regular basis. These activities include formal and informal weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, and annual reporting; site visits; and reviews.
- The State Department's Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held Annual Budget Reviews in Washington with all U.S. government implementing agencies and selected grantees that receive ESF and INCLE resources. These reviews examined results achieved in the past year and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.
- USAID completed a mid-term performance evaluation of its Entrepreneurship and Civic Activism for Young People program, implemented by the Junior Achievement of Armenia. The evaluation's findings confirmed that the project had sufficiently ambitious goals and broad coverage, and was well positioned to become financially sustainable beyond USAID assistance.
- The EXBS Program introduced three-year strategic plans for each of its partner countries. These plans provide a visible link between EXBS planned activities and core objectives to build a robust strategic trade control system and include a series of program indicators to help measure progress made with foreign partners. EXBS conducts yearly end-use monitoring checks of donated equipment.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- Based on monitoring and evaluation data and policy priorities in each program area, the INL Bureau adjusted the funding and scope of its programs accordingly.
- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Through Diplomacy, Promotion of Economic Ties, and Support of Grassroots Exchange, the U.S. Government Assists Armenia in Taking Meaningful Steps toward Normalization of Relations with Turkey and a Lasting Peace with Azerbaijan in the Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict – All of Which Reduce the Russian Levers over Armenia: Armenia's strained diplomatic relations with Turkey and Azerbaijan continue to compromise regional security and limit Armenia's economic potential due to closed borders. U.S. assistance programs support confidence-building measures in order to build and strengthen business and civil society linkages with Turkey and Azerbaijan, and eventually lead to normalized diplomatic relations. Closed borders with Turkey and Azerbaijan hamper the pace of growth, which may be further negatively affected by Armenia's accession to the Eurasian Economic Union. Improving relations with Turkey and reaching a final resolution on Nagorno-Karabakh would stabilize the entire region, provide economic benefits to all three Caucasus countries and Turkey, and reduce Armenia's reliance on Russia's security forces.

Through Continued U.S. Military Engagement, the Armenian Government Advances Defense Reform, Strengthens Armenia's Western Orientation, and Increases its Contributions to Regional and Global Security, Positively Impacting Protection of U.S. Citizens and Reducing Armenian Military Dependence on Russia: Security assistance will support defense reforms in support of Armenia's NATO Partnership Action Plan, U.S. European Command's defense reform initiatives, Euro-Atlantic integration, and Armenia's ability to participate in international peacekeeping. Training will focus on mid-level to senior officer development. This focus will increase mutual understanding at higher levels within the Armenian military and further improve interoperability with NATO partner forces.

With Deepened Efforts on Security-Related Collaboration by the U.S. Government, Armenia Enhances its Capabilities in Cooperative Biological Engagement, Border Security, Non-Proliferation, and Counter-Terrorism Efforts: Armenia's reliance on a Soviet-era nuclear power plant as its principal source of energy means that it could be a source country for dual-use items and nuclear materials. Moreover, chemical companies, precision tool manufacturers, information technology firms, and freight forwarders/transportation entities in Armenia present a concern for illicit and irresponsible transfers of dual-use items. U.S. assistance will seek to address each of these areas.

More Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth: The U.S. government will bolster economic growth programs by enhancing economic opportunities to reduce the demographically devastating overflow of workers emigrating from Armenia to Russia. U.S. assistance will support Armenia's efforts to sustain and accelerate long-term economic growth as well as develop a more open and transparent business environment by removing policy, regulatory and administrative barriers to doing business in Armenia with a special focus on competition, customs, civil aviation, contract enforcement, and other targeted areas. Targeted assistance in the tax reform sector will also help develop effective tax revenue formulation and tax administration policies and procedures that will appeal to Western markets; enhance the quality and efficiency of taxpayer services; and improve public-private discourse on tax policy. These efforts will broaden access to economic opportunity, thereby contributing to political stability, democratic reform, and anti-corruption efforts.

Through Technical Assistance and Diplomatic Support to the Armenian Government’s Economic-Related Reform Efforts, Armenia’s Business Environment Provides a Transparent, Fair, and Level Playing Field that Attracts Increasing Levels of Mutually Profitable Investment and Trade for All Armenian and International Businesses: Support to improve the business-enabling environment will address policy, regulatory, and administrative barriers to business and trade. Specific areas of focus will include new competition, customs, civil aviation, contract enforcement, competitiveness, and business consultations. U.S. assistance programs will help the Armenian government develop policies and reforms that meet international best practices and address these issues. Assistance programs aim to encourage the Armenian government to undertake the fundamental reforms essential to achieving its economic potential, while working to increase people’s stake in supporting economic policies that will benefit all.

Through U.S. Technical Assistance and Diplomatic Support, Boost Armenian Government Efforts to Promote a Diversified, Reliable, Safe and Effective Energy Sector: Russian state-owned enterprises own almost all major energy infrastructure, nominally controlling the wholesale and retail prices of gas and electricity. In attempt to diversify and reduce Armenia’s strong energy reliance on Russia, U.S. assistance efforts will continue to focus on promoting regional energy systems integration; help develop regional energy markets; support increased production from renewable sources; and improve efficiency and transparency within the sector. U.S. assistance will help promote more transparent policies in the energy sector which will contribute to its diversification and effectiveness. The U.S. government will continue to support safety enhancements and emergency planning at Armenia’s nuclear power plant, thereby enhancing regional security.

Through U.S. Government Assistance Programs, Diplomacy and Capacity Building Efforts, Armenian Civil Society and Media Become More Independent, Transparent, and Professional. They More Effectively Engage with the Government and the Public to Promote and Advance Accountability as Well as Western-Oriented Democratic and Societal Reforms: U.S. assistance will work to encourage policy reforms that strengthen the rule of law and improve the operating environment for civil society, while also building civil society’s capacity to engage more productively in policymaking and reform implementation, and to monitor the government’s effectiveness and transparency, furthering to counter Russian pressure and support Armenian sovereignty.

More Participatory, Effective, and Accountable Governance: U.S. assistance will improve governance through institutional training on best practices in democratic processes and by building the capacity of NGOs to conduct oversight and advocacy regarding the conduct of governmental affairs. Programs will strengthen key institutions, such as the parliament and local government bodies; help promote decentralization of power; and counterbalance the power of the executive branch. Programs will work with the Armenian government to improve transparency, accountability, and civic engagement.

Enhanced and Targeted U.S. Government Engagement in Rule of Law Assists the Government of Armenia in Creating Independent, Accountable, and Professional Law Enforcement, Judicial, and Correctional Bodies. These Institutions Increasingly Safeguard Citizen Safety, Promote the Rule of Law, and Respect Civil Liberties and Human Rights, While Engaging in the Fight against Corruption: Assistance priorities and Armenians’ own reform strategies will promote judicial independence and increased judicial capacity through training on judicial ethics and opinion writing for members of the judiciary, reform of the Criminal Procedure Code in line with international standards (including Armenia’s treaty obligations) and best practices, prosecutorial and investigative capacity building, combating corruption consistent with international standards (including Armenia’s treaty obligations) and best practices, and the modernization of legal education in Armenia.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 26,412 |
| Through diplomacy, promotion of economic ties, and support of grassroots exchange, the USG assists Armenia in taking meaningful steps toward normalization of relations with Turkey and a lasting peace with Azerbaijan in the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict – all of which reduce the Russian levers over Armenia. | 128 |
| Economic Support Fund | 128 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 128 |
| Through continued US military engagement, the Armenian government advances defense reform, strengthens Armenia's Western orientation, and increases its contributions to regional and global security, positively impacting protection of U.S. citizens and reducing Armenian military dependence on Russia | 1,600 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 600 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 600 |
| With deepened efforts on security-related collaboration by the USG, Armenia enhances its capabilities in cooperative biological engagement, border security, non-proliferation, and counter-terrorism efforts | 700 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 700 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 700 |
| More inclusive and sustainable economic growth. | 8,700 |
| Economic Support Fund | 8,700 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 400 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 500 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 7,800 |
| Through technical assistance and diplomatic support to the Armenian government's economic-related reform efforts, Armenia's business environment provides a transparent, fair, and level playing field that attracts increasing levels of mutually profitable investment and trade for all Armenian and international businesses. | 1,200 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,200 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 1,200 |
| Through U.S. technical assistance and diplomatic support, boost Armenian Government efforts to promote a diversified, reliable, safe and effective energy sector. | 4,750 |
| Economic Support Fund | 4,750 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 2,750 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 2,000 |
| Through USG assistance programs, diplomacy and capacity building efforts, Armenian civil society and media become more independent, transparent, and professional. They more effectively engage with the government and the public to promote and advance accountability as well as Western-oriented democratic and societal reforms. | 3,114 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,114 |

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| 2.4 Civil Society | 1,714 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 1,400 |
| More Participatory, Effective, and Accountable Governance. | 4,520 |
| Economic Support Fund | 4,520 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 3,320 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 1,200 |
| Enhanced and targeted USG engagement in rule of law assists the GOAM in creating independent, accountable, and professional law enforcement, judicial, and correctional bodies. These institutions increasingly safeguard citizen safety, promote the rule of law, and respect civil liberties/ and human rights, while engaging in the fight against corruption. | 1,700 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,700 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 730 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 970 |

Azerbaijan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Azerbaijan seeks to integrate the country into a whole, free, and peaceful Europe. U.S. assistance takes an integrated approach focused on democratization and human rights, security, and economic liberalization and trade development, as the U.S. government seeks to increase Azerbaijan’s cooperation with the Euro-Atlantic community. It will promote initiatives that reduce Azerbaijan’s vulnerability to Russian or other outside aggression, as well as to withstand the possibility of violent extremism. There have been increased restrictions on civil society and the media in Azerbaijan since 2013, highlighting the country’s need for continued advocacy and support for democracy and human rights protection. Programs will aim to strengthen citizens’ ability to participate in public life, increase media freedom, improve media professionalism, and support the rights of journalists and civil society. They will promote good governance and foster democratization, including development of democratic institutions and processes. U.S. assistance will continue to support Azerbaijan’s efforts to combat trafficking in persons and will support efforts to empower women to participate more effectively in the political and economic spheres. Given Azerbaijan’s borders with Russia, Georgia, Armenia, and Iran, U.S. security assistance will aim to increase Azerbaijan’s ability to contribute more effectively to counterterrorism, counternarcotics efforts, and to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). U.S. assistance will bolster Azerbaijan’s border security, capacity to combat domestic and transnational crime, ability to protect the maritime energy facilities on which its economy depends, and contribute to international efforts on peacekeeping. Azerbaijan’s economy is largely dependent on its hydrocarbon resources, but its long-term prosperity and economic stability require diversification. Economic assistance will address critical policy and institutional constraints, promote trade liberalization, strengthen ties with Western and global markets, and foster diversification and sustainable growth in the non-oil sectors of the economy. U.S. assistance will build resilience and reduce vulnerability to Russian aggression, increase European integration, and provide continued support for enduring programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 10,080 | * | 12,936 | 2,856 |
| Economic Support Fund | 6,252 | * | 10,936 | 4,684 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,700 | * | 1,000 | -700 |
| International Military Education and Training | 593 | * | 600 | 7 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 800 | * | - | -800 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 735 | * | 400 | -335 |

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

There is a continuing need for advocacy and support for democracy and human rights protection in Azerbaijan. Given the restrictive operating environment for human rights and democracy activists, the press, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other independent voices, U.S. assistance will continue to focus on supporting the role of civil society in the political process, increasing access to objective information, and developing independent media. U.S. assistance will also continue to promote government transparency and accountability, increased citizen participation in governance, including women, strengthen rule of law, and the protection of human rights. U.S. assistance will aim to improve

the business-enabling environment to bolster investor confidence and entrepreneurship and expand the non-energy sectors of the economy. U.S. assistance will also support reforms that encourage competitive, rule-based practices in Azerbaijan and trade liberalization, fostering more robust trade with the United States and Europe and an increased regional role as a trade and transit hub. The agriculture sector will remain a focus of U.S. efforts to increase private sector competitiveness, diversification, and trade. Diversification of the economy, strengthening civil society, and opening to the West will lessen Azerbaijan's susceptibility to Russian pressure and influence.

Achieve Progress towards a Peaceful and Durable Settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict

Key Interventions:

- U.S. programs will support discussion of tolerance and conflict resolution with public audiences, particularly youth.
- U.S. programs will identify opinion leaders, historians, and journalists, as well as young leaders in Azerbaijan, for participation in exchange programs and "Track Two" diplomacy projects.

Azerbaijan's Compliance with its International Commitments on Human Rights Improves, Including a More Transparent and Consistent Enforcement of the Rule of Law and Strengthened Freedom of the Press

Key Intervention:

- U.S. funding will advance fundamental human rights and dignity by building quality, independent journalism, strengthening NGOs in monitoring human rights, aiding organizations fighting corruption, combating human trafficking, and promoting government transparency, accountability, and consistent application of the law.

Increased Effective Participation of Diverse Actors and Institutions in the Democratic Development of Azerbaijan

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will improve the effectiveness of Azerbaijani NGOs in advancing citizen interests and increasing public awareness of rights, services and protections of key vulnerable populations, including women and persons with disabilities, through collaboration with NGOs throughout the region and by way of organizational capacity-building and promotion of policy reforms.
- The U.S. government will support women's inclusion and empowerment through activities such as increasing women's participation in civic organizations and in the economy and by combating domestic violence.
- U.S. assistance programs will support civic empowerment and participation through community development activities, which build bridges between civil society and the government and result in small-scale infrastructure projects.
- U.S. funding will support capacity-building through professional media development, including support for independent media resources, as well as funding training in journalism and media management.
- U.S. assistance will support development and implementation of programs for alumni of U.S. government-funded programs, with the goal of seeking to spread alumni experience to the wider population and promote professional development of alumni as active citizens.
- U.S. assistance will sponsor visits of American specialists to Azerbaijan through the Speaker Program. American exchanges will target partners/hosts with the greatest likelihood to drive future reforms. The Speaker Program plans to sponsor visits of American entrepreneurship specialists to Azerbaijan.

Improve Business Climate in Azerbaijan

Key Interventions:

- U.S. funding will help improve the economic policy environment through removing administrative barriers that inhibit competition and entrepreneurship, distort investment, constrain trade, and limit Azerbaijan's ability to integrate into the global economy.
- U.S. funding will assist Azerbaijan using its unique geographical position to become a regional transportation node by easing non-tariff barriers and harmonizing standards with its neighbors in the Caucasus and Central Asia.
- U.S. assistance will support financial sector stability and development through partnering with the Central Bank of Azerbaijan in monetary policy, banking supervision, and inflation targeting.
- U.S. assistance will help the private sector diversify the economy, which is heavily reliant on the oil and gas sector, through technical assistance and advisory services to small and medium enterprises (including targeted agricultural value chains), expanding entrepreneurship, and expanding market linkages with new trading partners in Europe, the United States, and other countries.
- U.S. assistance will support economic livelihoods and empowerment of the most vulnerable groups through outreach to women and youth, particularly in the regions where economic opportunities are limited.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF assistance will continue to support Azerbaijan's military professionalization and interoperability with NATO and coalition partners in multinational operations. It also will support increased maritime domain awareness, with the goal of enhancing border security and protection of critical energy infrastructure.

Azerbaijan is a Willing and Capable International Partner in NATO and United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, and its Security Forces Continue to Become More Interoperable with U.S. and NATO Forces

Key Interventions:

- Funds will assist Azerbaijan's maritime forces to accomplish multiple missions in support of U.S. and Azerbaijani strategic objectives.
- Funding will support efforts to sustain Azerbaijan's NATO interoperable military forces to increase their capability to prepare, deploy, and sustain a rotational peacekeeping element in support of coalition operations and to strengthen Azerbaijan's expeditionary capabilities.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities include increasing the professionalization of forces and building lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Azerbaijan Is a Willing and Capable International Partner in NATO and United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, and its Security Forces Continue to Become More Interoperable with U.S. and NATO Forces

Key Interventions:

- Funds will support military education, retention, and training of naval forces, with mid-term emphasis on developing Azerbaijan's Navy Special Operations Forces and Navy staff personnel.
- Funds will support program and senior-level professional military education courses that strengthen

civil-military relationships, enhance senior leadership strategic management skills, and promote respect for democratic values and human rights.

- Funds will support military education in areas such as maintaining maritime domain awareness and countering threats to maritime critical energy infrastructure.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Bordering Russia, Georgia, Armenia, and Iran, Azerbaijan is at a significant risk for transit and transshipment of WMD and related materials and munitions headed to Iran and Central Asia through the Caspian Sea region. U.S. assistance through the Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program helps Azerbaijan counter transnational WMD proliferation. The EXBS program will strengthen the government's capacity to achieve international standards of strategic trade controls, improve cargo targeting techniques, support industry outreach efforts, and build enforcement capabilities along the country's borders and the Caspian Sea.

Help Protect Azerbaijan's Stability by Ensuring its Security Forces Have the Capacity to Secure the Country's Borders, Detect and Prevent Terrorist Operations, Counter WMD Proliferation, and Respond to Crises

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$0.4 million in requested EXBS funding will improve cargo targeting and risk management techniques, expose high-level officials to best practices in strategic trade control systems and industry outreach, and provide specialized equipment to the State Border Service for use at points of entry and along the borders.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- To assess progress in achieving objectives, USAID conducts regular monitoring site visits, annual portfolio reviews, and various assessments and evaluations. In FY 2015 USAID conducted a mid-term performance evaluation of the Building Local Capacity for Development project and a performance evaluation of the Azerbaijan Partnership for Transparency (APT) project. The findings of these evaluations were used to review the level of progress made so far in achieving the objectives and expected results. They also provided lessons learned and recommendations for any adjustments and considerations for increasing effectiveness of the implementation of the rest of the projects.
- In the first quarter of FY 2016, USAID conducted a performance evaluation of the Socio-Economic Development Activity (SEDA). USAID will use the findings of the SEDA evaluation to determine the effectiveness of each component and their complementarity to one another; and will improve project implementation based on the recommendations provided as a result of this evaluation.
- The State Department's Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) in Washington with all U.S. government implementing agencies and selected grantees that receive ESF and INCLE resources. These reviews examined results achieved in the past year and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.
- Programs administered by the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) are routinely monitored and evaluated by domestic and overseas staff tasked with managing program implementation and performance. The INL Bureau reviews performance indicators during the ABR period in the fall and during negotiations with Post and/or implementers on future activities and performance indicators every spring/summer prior to the obligation of funds. Monitoring activities include formal and informal weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, and annual reporting; site visits; reviews; and assessments.

- During FY 2014, the EXBS program advisor in Azerbaijan conducted extensive end-use monitoring of previously donated EXBS-funded equipment in use at border crossings throughout the country. EXBS conducts periodic external assessments of national strategic trade control systems in partner countries using a standardized methodology; the last assessment of Azerbaijan's system was conducted in FY 2014. EXBS will use the assessment's results to address areas in Azerbaijan's strategic trade control system that are not meeting international standards, including updating its control lists of strategic goods.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during the ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices.
- Based on monitoring and evaluation data and policy priorities in each program area, the INL Bureau adjusted the funding and scope of its programs accordingly.
- As a result of the performance evaluation recommendations, USAID was able to increase the APT project budget for outreach communication which improved information dissemination. The APT project exerted additional effort to achieve gender balance in its staff conducting outreach, receiving clients at the offices, and providing legal services; the project used professional editing and graphics services, and included high quality executive summaries in the reports. USAID will consider incorporating more recommendations of the APT evaluation in future programming.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Help Protect Azerbaijan's Stability by Boosting its Security Forces' Capability to Secure the Country's International Borders, Detect and Counteract Terrorist Operations, Counter WMD Proliferation, and Respond to Crises: U.S. assistance will enhance Azerbaijan's capacity to combat terrorism and other transnational threats by building maritime counterterrorism capabilities, which will contribute to the overall security of the critical infrastructure in the Caspian Sea.

Achieve Progress towards a Peaceful and Durable Settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict: The unresolved Nagorno-Karabakh conflict is a dangerous source of instability, an impediment to regional integration, and a threat to U.S. interests. U.S. programs will support discussion of tolerance and conflict resolution with public audiences, particularly youth. Additionally, programs will identify opinion leaders, historians, and journalists, as well as young leaders in Azerbaijan, for participation in exchange programs and Track Two diplomacy projects.

Azerbaijan is a Willing and Capable Partner, Supporting Coalition and Peacekeeping Operations, and its Security Forces Continue to Become More Interoperable with U.S. and NATO Forces: U.S. assistance will allow Azerbaijan to continue its progress in support of its NATO Individual Partnership Action Plan goals and also facilitate Azerbaijan's broader goals of defense sector reform. U.S. assistance will support the implementation of Azerbaijan's National Maritime Strategy, including expanding the capabilities of individual agencies to carry out their assigned roles in the protection of critical energy infrastructure.

Azerbaijan's Compliance with its International Commitments on Human Rights Improves, Including a More Transparent and Consistent Enforcement of the Rule of Law and Strengthened Freedom of the Press: The United States will advance fundamental human rights and dignity by building quality, independent journalism, strengthening NGOs in monitoring human rights, aiding organizations fighting corruption, combating human trafficking, and promoting government transparency, accountability, and consistent application of the law.

Increased Effective Participation of Diverse Actors and Institutions in the Democratic Development of Azerbaijan: U.S. assistance will focus on supporting civil society actors, independent journalists and media outlets, and select government institutions in order to advance citizen participation and establish transparency and accountability among public institutions. The United States will expand civic engagement by advancing dialogue that promotes liberalization and democratization, particularly among marginalized and disenfranchised populations such as women, youth, and persons with disabilities. U.S. programs will provide best practices for improving the legal and regulatory framework for NGOs and will strengthen the capacity of citizens to engage with government to improve their quality of life.

Improved Business Climate in Azerbaijan: Azerbaijan’s economy is chiefly powered by its substantial natural hydrocarbon resources. Recent developments in the world oil markets since 2014 and falling world oil prices have reinforced the need for Azerbaijan to adopt further economic reforms and to diversify its economy away from hydrocarbon production. Under the Azerbaijani government’s Vision 2020 plan, the country aims to promote a highly competitive economy improving the business environment and diversifying away from hydrocarbon production by strengthening key sectors, such as agriculture, transportation, IT, and tourism. This plan provides opportunities for partnership with the government in areas of shared interest to advance economic reforms. Assistance will focus on four pillars: 1) improved economic governance in legislative and regulatory areas; 2) development of a more robust financial sector; 3) improved competitiveness in target sectors beyond the hydrocarbon sector; and 4) reduced corruption at all levels. Economic participation of women and other vulnerable groups will be an important component of all four pillars. Improvements in the business climate and trade environment, including reducing non-tariff trade barriers and elimination of impediments to entrepreneurship in Azerbaijan, will open up new export markets in Europe and elsewhere, strengthening ties with new trading partners, and promoting Euro-Atlantic integration.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 12,936 |
| Help protect Azerbaijan’s stability by ensuring its security forces have the capacity to secure the country’s borders, detect and prevent terrorist operations, counter WMD proliferation, and respond to crises | 400 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 400 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 400 |
| Achieve progress towards a peaceful and durable settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict | 141 |
| Economic Support Fund | 141 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 141 |
| Azerbaijan is a willing and capable international partner in NATO and UN peacekeeping operations, and its security forces continue to become more interoperable with U.S. and NATO forces | 1,600 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 600 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 600 |
| Azerbaijan’s compliance with its international commitments on human rights improves, including a more transparent and consistent enforcement of the rule of law and strengthened | 1,514 |

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| freedom of the press | |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,514 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 325 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 1,189 |
| Increased effective participation of diverse actors and institutions in the democratic development of Azerbaijan (Country Development Cooperation Strategy) | 4,654 |
| Economic Support Fund | 4,654 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 600 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 4,054 |
| Improved business climate in Azerbaijan | 4,627 |
| Economic Support Fund | 4,627 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 1,727 |
| 4.3 Financial Sector | 1,300 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 1,600 |

Belarus

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Belarusian government took positive steps in 2015, including the release of long-held political prisoners and facilitating the Minsk peace process to resolve the conflict caused by Russian aggression. However, efforts to democratize the authoritarian political system and reform the state-dominated economy remain a top priority. U.S. assistance to Belarus will continue to support the Belarusian people's efforts to encourage a government that respects democratic rights and fundamental freedoms. In the context of Belarus's restrictive environment, U.S. assistance will continue to create space for free expression of political views, free and fair elections, respect of human rights, development of a stronger, more active civil society, and freedom of the media. By helping to expand the private sector, U.S. assistance will help to open the economy to Western markets and stave off pressure from Russia. U.S. assistance will help integrate vulnerable populations into society, such as people with disabilities and victims of trafficking, while building the capacity of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that provide services to them. U.S. assistance will build resilience and reduce vulnerability to Russian aggression, increase European integration, and provide continued support for enduring programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 7,000 | * | 9,000 | 2,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 7,000 | * | 9,000 | 2,000 |

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

U.S. assistance will promote human rights and informed participation in civic and political processes by expanding awareness of democratic models, institutions, and public discourse. U.S. assistance will empower Belarusians to push for systemic reforms and respect for human rights and will support NGOs that seek to address civic challenges. U.S. support for think tanks and independent media will expand access to objective and diverse forms of information and promote public-policy debate. U.S.-funded professional exchange programs will strengthen people-to-people relations between Belarus and the United States, promote the understanding of democratic principles, and expose Belarusians to international best-practices. The United States will continue to work closely with European countries, especially emerging regional donors interested in promoting democracy in Belarus and exposing Belarusians to open societies. With the aim of increasing private sector competitiveness, opening Belarus to Western markets, decreasing dependence on Russia, and expanding the role of the private sector in Belarusian society, U.S. assistance will further improve the enabling environment for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), provide start-up support to entrepreneurs and small businesses, strengthen the management and operational capacity of SMEs, and increase access to finance. U.S. assistance to people with disabilities will advocate for their full integration into social and economic life, and assistance will support adoption and implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. U.S.-funded activities to combat trafficking in persons (TIP) will address poverty and unemployment, especially in border areas and economically depressed regions, and will provide direct assistance to TIP victims.

Promotion of a Stronger, More Active Civil Society, Democratic Values, and Enhanced Access to Information for the People of Belarus Increases Demand for Democratic Governance

Key Interventions:

- The United States will support the activities of civic organizations, ranging from advocacy and human rights groups to private business associations. These efforts will increase civic engagement, enhance the capacity of civil society to advocate for greater government transparency and on behalf of fundamental human rights and freedoms, and empower civic groups to play a more active role in addressing issues of public concern.
- U.S. assistance will facilitate policy forums, conferences, and workshops to create dialogue among political, civic, and local government leaders.
- Programs will support independent print and online media outlets in order to increase public access to objective and diverse sources of information, as well as efforts to increase media literacy and demand for alternative sources of information.
- U.S. programs will strengthen people-to-people relations and promote the understanding of democratic principles.

Support to Advocacy Groups Ensures Vulnerable Groups are Better Served and Better Integrated into Productive Social and Economic Activities

Key Interventions:

- U.S. programs supporting people with disabilities will promote tolerance, help to overcome stigmas, and seek to create a barrier-free environment with the goal to eliminate existing physical, social, and economic barriers to full inclusion of people with disabilities in social life. Activities will also support the adoption and implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- The United States will support anti-TIP preventive measures through skills training and internships to increase the employment potential of vulnerable populations. U.S. programs will build skills of NGOs in providing reintegration support to victims of trafficking in persons, including medical, psychological, and legal assistance.

Support to Small- and Medium-Sized Enterprises and Groups that Advocate for Economic Reform Increases the Share and Competitiveness of the Private Sector in the Economy of Belarus

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will work with independent business associations to support regulatory reforms that improve the operating environment for SMEs through legislative drafting, business associations' advocacy efforts, and implementation of adopted reforms.
- The United States will increase access to business information by supporting existing and emerging web portals, consultancies, non-profit entities, and commercial local entities constituting national and regional business support infrastructure.
- U.S.-funded programs will provide training, technical assistance, and grants related to business management best practices to help increase managerial and business competencies of Belarusian micro-, small-, and medium-sized private enterprises and thus improve their competitiveness in the internal and external markets.
- The United States will support entrepreneurship development to ensure growth and competitiveness in the regions.
- Programs will increase financial literacy and access to finance for rural populations, as well as expand access to finance for entrepreneurs by creating opportunities to link potential investors with start-up initiatives.
- U.S. assistance will increase access to finance for SMEs by supporting partial loan guarantees to

private lenders, as well as building the capacity of private lenders to better understand the financial needs and practices of SMEs.

- U.S. programs will bring U.S. specialists in SME development to work with their Belarusian counterparts, and will engage key opinion leaders and authorities in the economic reform field for professional exchange with U.S. counterparts to promote sound economic policies and reforms.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- In FY 2014, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) analyzed private sector competitiveness in Belarus, focusing on SMEs, and conducted a detailed evaluation of USAID's and other donors' efforts to date in this area. Based on findings from these analyses, USAID will focus on achieving three key results: 1) improved enabling environment; 2) improved management and operational capacity of SMEs; and 3) increased access to finance, especially in rural areas.
- In FY 2015, USAID's largest civil society initiative underwent an independent mid-term performance evaluation. Overall, the evaluation found that the initiative is meeting planned objectives in the areas of increasing the capacities of civil society organizations to advocate for reform and increase public awareness. Additionally, the evaluation found that USAID's support to civil society remains highly relevant and should be continued.
- In FY 2015, USAID's Community Services to Vulnerable Groups (CSVG) project underwent a final performance evaluation, covering 10 years of implementation. The purpose of the project was to increase the inclusion of orphan and vulnerable children and people with disabilities into mainstream Belarusian society. The evaluation found that all project objectives were met, with results frequently exceeding expectations. For example, the project transformed the child welfare system by leading the country from the post-Soviet, institutionalization model for orphaned and vulnerable children to a family-centered model as utilized in the U.S. and Europe. This is a significant shift, as the family-centered model is proven to result in much better life outcomes for the children and families involved. Since project inception, the percent of children institutionalized (put into orphanages) nationwide decreased from 34 percent (2005) to 17 percent (2013), and dropped to close to zero percent in the project's target communities.
- The Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) in Washington, DC with all U.S. government implementing agencies and selected grantees that receive ESF and INCLE resources. These reviews examined results achieved in the previous year and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- USAID's analysis of private sector competitiveness in Belarus and detailed programmatic evaluation were used to refine the strategic focus of USAID's interventions. As a result, USAID will focus on continuing to improve the business enabling environment, improving the management and operational capacity of SMEs, and increasing access to finance for SMEs.
- Findings from the mid-term performance evaluation of the civil society initiative were used to increase the focus on activities that were determined to be most effective while reducing and/or eliminating activities deemed to be least effective. These findings will also be used to inform USAID's future civil society support.
- Findings from the final performance evaluation of the CSVG project help inform USAID's decision to phase out support in the area of orphans and vulnerable children and focus future efforts on further integration of people with disabilities into society.
- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Promotion of a Stronger, More Active Civil Society, Democratic Values, and Enhanced Access to Information for the People of Belarus Increases Demand for Democratic Governance: U.S. resources will strengthen the capacity of civil society and independent media to engage the public, with the goal of promoting human rights and increasing informed participation in civic and political processes. Assistance programs will increase the capacity of formal and informal civic groups, as well as individuals, to address issues of public concern at the local and national levels and to strengthen the culture of civic participation. U.S. programs will continue to help many Belarusian NGOs use information technology tools to carry out their work. As a result of efforts to date, Belarusian civil society has significantly increased its outreach and engagement efforts on social media.

Support to Advocacy Groups Ensures Vulnerable Groups are Better Served and Better Integrated into Productive Social and Economic Activities: U.S. assistance will support vulnerable groups focusing on people with disabilities and victims of trafficking. Programs will cultivate new strategic partnerships, promote volunteerism, and stress sustainability of grassroots organizations. U.S. programs will raise public awareness of vulnerable groups, their fundamental rights, and internationally accepted norms and best practices. U.S. assistance will engage key opinion leaders and authorities to change attitudes and promote rights and opportunities for vulnerable populations, and will help those populations integrate into social and economic life.

Support to Small-and-Medium-Sized Enterprises and Groups that Advocate for Economic Reform Increases the Share and Competitiveness of the Private Sector in the Economy of Belarus: U.S. assistance will encourage Belarus’s transition to a market economy by improving the business and investment climate for the country’s private sector and by developing a more competitive private sector with greater integration into international markets. The United States will support access to training, partners, and markets for technology entrepreneurs, and intensive training of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, particularly in management, finance, and marketing. Resources will facilitate the open exchange of ideas and best practices with U.S. and international counterparts, as well as promote access to higher education in business management through exchange and visiting speaker programs. The United States will build on its previous investment in strengthening the advocacy capacity of business associations to enable them to continue to contribute to and encourage policy reforms.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|-----------------|
| TOTAL | 9,000 |
| Promotion of a stronger, more active civil society, democratic values, and enhanced access to information for the people of Belarus increases demand for democratic governance | 6,847 |
| Economic Support Fund | 6,847 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 1,200 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 5,647 |
| Support to advocacy groups ensures vulnerable groups are better served and better integrated into productive social and economic activities | 521 |
| Economic Support Fund | 521 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 221 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 300 |

| (\$ in thousands) | | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--|--------------------|
| Support to small and medium sized enterprises and groups that advocate for economic reform increases the share and competitiveness of the private sector in the economy of Belarus | | 1,632 |
| Economic Support Fund | | 1,632 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | | 1,632 |

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Bosnia and Herzegovina’s (BiH) advancement toward Euro-Atlantic integration, and the democratic, economic, and security commitments that this process entails, is essential to the broader stability of the Western Balkans and the shared objective of a Europe whole, free, and at peace. However, BiH remains ethnically fractured and challenged by poor governance, external pressure, and efforts to undermine the state, including a Republika Srpska (RS) effort to move toward secession. BiH continues to lag behind most of its neighbors on implementing the economic and political reforms needed to integrate into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and European Union (EU), even as it has committed to an EU-driven package of socio-economic, rule of law, and governance reforms. U.S. assistance will help BiH implement this reform package and improve government accountability and efficiency, trade with Europe, and inter-ethnic dialogue and reconciliation. U.S. assistance seeks to bolster and irreversibly consolidate a multi-ethnic democracy that safeguards the rights of all citizens, values tolerance and diversity, and enables women, youth, and minorities to flourish. U.S. assistance will also support government institutions and civil society that enable active citizen involvement and combat corruption; effective and accountable law enforcement, judicial, and prosecutorial systems that uphold the rule of law; an integrated military that meets security needs and NATO membership goals; and an economic space that fosters private sector development and provides economic opportunity for all citizens. Continued U.S. assistance and active engagement will be crucial in order for BiH to achieve its integration goals and to ensure stability in the region. U.S. assistance will build resilience and reduce vulnerability to Russian aggression, increase European integration, and provide continued support for enduring programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 32,186 | * | 43,169 | 10,983 |
| Economic Support Fund | 19,175 | * | 30,269 | 11,094 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 4,000 | * | 4,000 | - |
| International Military Education and Training | 991 | * | 1,000 | 9 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 3,800 | * | 3,800 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 4,220 | * | 4,100 | -120 |

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF-funded programs will promote democratic and economic reforms, support Euro-Atlantic integration, and bridge long-standing ethnic and religious divides, thereby reducing the risk of future conflict. ESF assistance will support democratic reform, including justice sector reform, and conflict mitigation programs that emphasize the role of civil society, promote institutional capacity building, and foster interethnic reconciliation. U.S. assistance will support the implementation of BiH’s EU reform agenda, which should lead to progress on a range of socio-economic, governance, and rule of law reforms.

Promote the Rule of Law and Improve the Effectiveness and Responsiveness of Institutions of Governance

Key Interventions:

- ESF-funded programs will encourage interethnic solidarity and trust through initiatives aimed at increasing the ability of government institutions to promote dialogue and implement structural reforms that promote reconciliation.
- Rule of law programs will strengthen the capabilities of justice sector actors to more vigorously investigate cases of organized crime and corruption. ESF funds will be used to increase the professional status and performance of prosecutors; and strengthen justice sector institutions' abilities to uphold public integrity and combat corruption through mentoring, training, and technical assistance.
- U.S. assistance will help civil society groups organize and advocate for political and economic reforms that are important to citizens. It will assist them to partner with other key stakeholders to engage in policy development and public oversight of government, especially over the implementation of democratic, economic, and social reforms essential for EU integration. This will include support to organizations advocating for the implementation of the anti-corruption reforms required to advance Euro-Atlantic integration.
- U.S. assistance will enhance the accountability of BiH's governing institutions through more effective policies and enforcement of laws and budgets. A specific focus will be placed on anti-corruption legislation, including whistleblower protection, political party financing, and conflict of interest legislation.

Encourage a Business Environment that Improves Competitiveness, Creates Jobs, and Increases Incomes

Key Interventions:

- In close alignment with EU Reform Agenda initiatives, U.S. assistance will continue to support government partners in implementing reforms in the energy sector, aligning public financial management with EU requirements, and adopting EU-compliant trade policies and regulations in order to enable growth of private enterprises in productive industries, the energy sector, and agriculture. U.S.-funded programs will also promote investment by the BiH diaspora to further the country's economic development and will help the BiH government to reduce barriers against diaspora investment.
- ESF-funded programs will provide targeted support to help small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) access finance, utilize innovative technologies to improve productivity and the quality of their products, meet international standards, and expand their market access. Assistance will also support youth-focused workforce development and entrepreneurship activities to address BiH's very high unemployment rates among youth, and the private sector's need for a qualified and skilled workforce.
- U.S.-funded programs will continue to assist municipalities with strategically planning their own local economic development, improving the business enabling environment, attracting investment, promoting the growth of the private sector, and creating jobs.

Increase Citizen Support for a Pluralistic and Tolerant Society

Key Interventions:

- ESF funds will continue supporting efforts that encourage BiH citizens to work across ethnic lines on important social, economic, and political issues, encouraging national dialogue and helping build consensus around issues that are crucial for BiH to move forward. The United States will continue to engage leading politicians, scholars, religious officials, and media outlets in BiH and the region to build a national platform where important issues of dealing with the past will be discussed in order to build long-lasting peace and prosperity.
- U.S. assistance will help civil society groups organize and advocate for political and economic

reforms that are important to citizens, and partner with other key stakeholders to engage in policy development and public oversight of government, especially over the implementation of democratic, economic, and social reforms essential for EU integration.

- Assistance will continue to support independent and objective journalists and outlets as they develop content, particularly investigative stories on corruption cases in BiH, as well as to ensure legal protection for journalists. Assistance will help expand media freedoms and the quality of information available to the public. Special attention will be given to media outlets in the RS, where Russian influence and media freedom challenges are more acute.
- ESF-funded political process reform programs will promote accountability of political actors and assist them in anti-corruption efforts before BiH's 2018 national elections. This will include assistance to cross-party groups to promote inter-ethnic and inter-entity initiatives.
- ESF funds will also be used to promote BiH citizens' access to higher education opportunities by providing educational advising on how to apply to colleges and universities in the United States.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Through FMF, the United States seeks to promote defense reform, improve BiH's interoperability with the United States and NATO, increase professionalism of its military, and enhance stability in BiH and throughout the region. FMF assistance will advance BiH's NATO Partnership Goals by providing equipment and training to support the development of its military police, rotary wing Air Force, and military intelligence and infantry companies, and enhance its explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) capabilities.

BiH Increases its Domestic Security and its Contributions to Regional and Global Security

Key Interventions:

- FMF will enhance BiH's interoperability with U.S. and NATO forces by providing necessary equipment and sustainment plans for its EOD capabilities, improving communications capabilities, and building infantry companies to participate effectively in coalition operations.
- Requested funds will focus on strengthening the Ministry of Defense's ability to fulfill its civil-military response role in natural disaster situations and demonstrate the utility of Armed Forces of BiH to the people of BiH by bolstering and developing those military capabilities that also serve civil society.
- Funds will help BiH maintain a functioning rotary wing Air Force capable of carrying out BiH's internal security and disaster response missions.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded activities expose defense personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine. IMET courses and training events are intended to build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, promote democratic values, and forge lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

BiH Increases its Domestic Security and its Contributions to Regional and Global Security

Key Interventions:

- IMET will provide professional military education courses for senior commissioned and noncommissioned officers, as well as for mid-level officers.
- IMET will also provide critically needed specialized officer courses in areas such as signal corps (communications), logistics, and personnel.
- IMET will be expanded to allow for shorter courses, to include information technology system management, cyber defense, and Ranger School.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

BiH is a strategic partner in fighting transnational criminal organizations and terrorism. FY 2017 funds will promote criminal justice reform and will continue to strengthen BiH's state- and entity-level institutions by improving cooperation and coordination between BiH law enforcement agencies and empowering BiH's judicial institutions. A special focus will be placed on anti-corruption programs.

Promote the Rule of Law and Improve the Effectiveness and Responsiveness of Institutions of Governance

Key Interventions:

- INCLE-funded programs will help develop and implement a system of case-based mentoring; encourage use of a task force model, particularly in the area of combating corruption; develop the advanced criminal trial advocacy skills needed to move complex crime cases forward; and develop train-the-trainer programs and design curricula for BiH's judicial and prosecutorial training centers.
- INCLE rule of law assistance will support anti-corruption efforts and capacity development for BiH legal professionals responsible for the investigation, prosecution, adjudication, and defense of complex crimes, including transnational organized crime, war crimes, corruption, financial crimes, foreign fighters, and terrorism cases. The program will also support victim-witness coordination and sentencing harmonization, and help build the institutional capacity of the High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council.

Support Continued Development of Strong Military, Law Enforcement and Border Security Institutions on the Path to Euro-Atlantic Integration

Key Interventions:

- INCLE assistance will continue to support efforts to streamline and build the capacity of BiH's justice sector, including law enforcement officers, judges, and prosecutors, to address transnational crime and corruption, with an emphasis on police-prosecutor cooperation, collaboration between law enforcement agencies, police academy development, and the institution of merit-based promotions. The U.S. government will support law enforcement and judicial sector reform in BiH through mentoring and technical assistance.
- Other critical areas of support will include assisting law enforcement institutions at every level in improving police coordination for emergency response and incident management; building capacity for transnational terrorism and foreign fighters coordination and development among BiH law enforcement agencies at the national and international levels; assisting with the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of human trafficking, organized crime, and corruption cases; and continuing and expanding anti-corruption efforts involving law enforcement officials and prosecutors.
- Assistance will continue to be provided in the form of technical assistance and mentoring to increase the capacity of investigators, prosecutors, and judges to bring war crimes investigations and prosecutions to a close. It also will include assistance in the discovery and recovery of evidence needed for successful prosecutions of war crimes.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR-funded activities will continue to help BiH reduce its vulnerability to terrorism; secure its borders; dispose of outdated, insecure, and potentially dangerous weapons stockpiles; and bolster the government's ability to identify, interdict, and control weapons of mass destruction-related materials before these threats reach U.S. borders. The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) Program will continue to assist BiH in consolidating its arms and munitions depots, and clearing areas contaminated with land mines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW). The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will continue to help BiH develop an effective strategic trade control system

that meets international standards, will strengthen the ability of BiH's law enforcement agencies to interdict trafficking in items of proliferation concern, and will promote cross-border cooperation.

Support Continued Development of Strong Military, Law Enforcement and Border Security Institutions on the Path to Euro-Atlantic Integration

Key Interventions:

- CWD assistance for BiH will include both stockpile reduction and land-mine/ERW-clearance initiatives. The CWD Program will help BiH continue to consolidate its arms and munitions depots and facilitate clearance of landmines and other ERWs. Stockpile reduction assistance will help the Armed Forces of BiH consolidate the number of depots at which they store conventional munitions, which will lessen the odds of unplanned depot explosions, free up military personnel for other duties, and reduce facility security and maintenance costs.
- The EXBS Program will continue to help BiH improve the legal and regulatory foundations of its strategic trade control system to ensure that the system meets international standards and to enhance its radiation detection and response capability, as well as the ability to control its own land, air, and water borders.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- In Washington, the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the State Department's Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) and all U.S. government implementing agencies and select grantees that receive ESF funding. These reviews examined results achieved in the past year, and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.
- Programs administered by the INL Bureau are routinely monitored and evaluated by domestic and overseas staff tasked with managing and overseeing program implementation and performance. The INL Bureau reviews performance indicators during the ABR period in the fall and during negotiations with the U.S. Embassy and/or implementing partners on future activities, and performance indicators in the spring and summer prior to commencing obligations. The INL Bureau's monitoring activities include formal and informal weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, and annual reporting, site visits, reviews, and assessments.
- USAID recently completed two impact evaluations of its flagship activities that support the agricultural sector and SMEs. USAID also developed a comprehensive Judicial Effectiveness Index in cooperation with the High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council. The tool, based on case management data, will help USAID to track judicial performance over time and to focus its programmatic interventions on areas that need improvement.
- The U.S. Embassy and USAID Mission are undertaking a joint State-USAID Inclusive Growth Diagnostics study that will help to plan and design more robust economic development foreign assistance programming.
- The EXBS team is completing annual end-use monitoring of donated equipment at ports of entry in BiH and will conduct an upcoming assessment of BiH's strategic trade control system.
- The U.S. Embassy's Public Affairs Section (PAS) rigorously monitors its small grants program through extensive site visits and reporting. PAS will conduct an upcoming evaluation of its civic participation program to help gauge the program's impact and determine whether any modifications should be made.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices, which included a decision to increase the focus on democracy and governance programming in BiH.
- Based on monitoring and evaluation data and policy priorities in each program area, the INL Bureau adjusted the funding and scope of its programs accordingly.
- USAID's recently completed impact evaluations of its agricultural sector and SME support programs helped shape USAID's new programming in these two areas.
- USAID's new mission-wide monitoring and evaluation contract and more rigorous impact evaluations are expected to greatly enhance its ability to understand the impact of its interventions and to make ongoing programming decisions in a way that further improves program effectiveness.
- The themes addressed by PAS's small grants were reviewed and revised to better align with U.S. mission priorities and those outlined in the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Promote the Rule of Law and Improve the Effectiveness and Responsiveness of Institutions of Governance: Rule of law programs will strengthen the capabilities of justice sector actors to investigate cases of organized crime and corruption and will assist civil society organizations in partnering with other key stakeholders to engage in policy development and public oversight of government reforms. U.S. assistance will also enhance the accountability of BiH's governing institutions.

Encourage a Business Environment that Improves Competitiveness, Creates Jobs, and Increases Incomes: U.S. assistance will help BiH government and private sector partners advocate for the adoption and implementation of reforms that are necessary for EU accession. Programs will provide targeted support to SMEs. Assistance will also support workforce development to address BiH's high unemployment rates and the private sector's need for a qualified and skilled workforce.

Increase Citizen Support for a Pluralistic and Tolerant Society: U.S. assistance will encourage BiH citizens to work across ethnic lines on important social, economic, and political issues, encouraging national dialogue and helping to build consensus around issues that are crucial for BiH to move forward. The U.S. government will maintain its position as a defender of fundamental human rights through policy dialogue and assistance programs that advocate for fair and equal treatment of BiH's historically disadvantaged groups, including ethnic minorities and persons with disabilities. Support will help improve the education system and encourage the independence and objectivity of the journalism profession, both necessary for a robust and pluralistic democracy.

BiH Increases its Domestic Security and its Contributions to Regional and Global Security: The U.S. government will help BiH move towards a NATO Membership Action Plan, thereby helping the country realize its Euro-Atlantic integration goals. This includes programs that counter negative external actors, advance reform of the Ministry of Defense to increase its levels of professionalism and fight corruption, and assist BiH to combat terrorism and prevent extremism and radicalization.

Support Continued Development of Strong Military, Law Enforcement and Border Security Institutions on the Path to Euro-Atlantic Integration: BiH's armed forces, law enforcement, and border security agencies will be assisted to improve their capacities to manage and control borders, respond to crises and disasters, protect their citizens, and combat transnational crimes, including human trafficking, terrorism, and smuggling of arms and other dangerous materials.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 43,169 |
| Promote the rule of law and improve the effectiveness and responsiveness of institutions of governance | 9,748 |
| Economic Support Fund | 7,800 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 1,550 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 2,700 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 3,550 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,948 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 1,948 |
| Encourage a business environment that improves competitiveness, creates jobs, and increases incomes | 10,669 |
| Economic Support Fund | 10,669 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 3,600 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 7,069 |
| Increase citizen support for a pluralistic and tolerant society | 11,800 |
| Economic Support Fund | 11,800 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 1,800 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 1,000 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 900 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 8,040 |
| 3.2 Education | 60 |
| BiH increases its domestic security and its contributions to regional and global security | 5,000 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 4,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 4,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,000 |
| Support continued development of strong military, law enforcement and border security institutions on the path to Euro-Atlantic integration | 5,952 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,852 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,852 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 4,100 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 600 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 3,500 |

Bulgaria

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Bulgaria actively participates in North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and European Union operations, and is a reliable U.S. ally in a region of strategic importance to the United States. Bulgaria's Ministry of Defense remains committed to the transformation of its military from a large, static force to a more expeditionary military capable of deploying with its NATO partners to face the new security challenges of the 21st century. The FY 2017 request will support training and modernization of Bulgaria's military. U.S. assistance will continue to pay dividends by creating a more efficient, expeditionary, NATO-interoperable force in Bulgaria, with units capable of deploying alongside U.S. forces. U.S. assistance will advance defense reform, build capacity, and strengthen partnerships in the region to more effectively counter Russian aggression and other emerging threats.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 7,250 | * | 7,000 | -250 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 5,000 | * | 5,000 | - |
| International Military Education and Training | 2,000 | * | 2,000 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 250 | * | - | -250 |

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF funding will enhance the Bulgarian Armed Forces' ability to support coalition operations and develop Bulgaria's NATO capability targets.

Develop Bulgarian Capabilities so that Bulgaria Matures as a NATO Ally and Becomes a Regional Leader

Key Interventions:

- Funds will help Bulgaria develop the expeditionary capabilities of its special operations forces, including on deployments to Afghanistan and Kosovo, and on other international coalition operations.
- Funds will assist the Bulgarian Air Force to develop tactical airlift capabilities – a niche NATO capability.

Bulgaria Modernizes its Armed Forces to Reduce Russian Dependencies and Fulfill its NATO Obligations

Key Intervention:

- Funds will support interoperability with the United States and other NATO Allies by providing training, as well as supporting modernization and integration of systems, including for its aviation ground support.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET activities are intended to build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, promote democratic values, and forge lasting relationships between Bulgaria's emerging military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Develop Bulgarian Capabilities so that Bulgaria Matures as a NATO Ally and Becomes a Regional Leader

Key Interventions:

- IMET will provide professional military education courses for senior commissioned and noncommissioned officers, as well as for mid-level officers.
- U.S. assistance through the Expanded IMET program will support the professional education of key Bulgarian government officials involved in the development of the country's defense establishment.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- The Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) at the U.S. Embassy in Sofia conducts periodic reviews of U.S. military assistance programs to gauge progress and performance. ODC hosts routine program review meetings with Bulgarian government officials to verify that projects are being executed in accordance with program objectives.
- ODC's End-Use Monitoring (EUM) program was inspected in July 2014 by the U.S. European Command (EUCOM) Inspector General (IG).
- During FY 2014, the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) conducted Program Management Reviews on all active FMF cases.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- The EUCOM IG's inspection of the EUM program did not result in any negative findings. The program was judged to be in full compliance with all regulations and guidelines.
- The DSCA's review of current cases and future spending plans affirmed that all FMF cases remain on-track and are being executed within DSCA guidelines and applicable legal requirements.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Develop Bulgarian Capabilities So that Bulgaria Matures as a NATO Ally and Becomes a Regional Leader: U.S. assistance will help improve Bulgaria's interoperability with NATO forces and help the country fulfill its NATO requirements.

Bulgaria Modernizes its Armed Forces to Reduce Russian Dependencies and Fulfill its NATO Obligations: U.S. assistance will help advance the modernization and professionalization of the Bulgarian Armed Forces.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 7,000 |
| Develop Bulgarian capabilities so that Bulgaria matures as a NATO Ally and becomes a regional leader. | 4,000 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 2,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 2,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 2,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 2,000 |
| Bulgaria modernizes its armed forces to reduce Russian dependencies and fulfill its NATO obligations. | 3,000 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 3,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 3,000 |

Croatia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Croatia has successfully navigated the Euro-Atlantic accession process, having joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 2009 and the European Union in July 2013. U.S. assistance has played an important role in helping Croatia become a leading partner in Southeast Europe and a model for its neighbors, including by joining forces with the United States to address regional and global challenges. Croatia’s mentoring of neighboring countries, including through NATO’s Partnership for Peace and the Adriatic Charter, has helped those NATO aspirants advance on their paths to membership by initiating defense reforms and contributing to Alliance operations. Continued U.S. assistance will help the Croatian military meet its NATO commitments on modernization, interoperability, and expeditionary capability, and further refine the Croatian Armed Forces (CAF) into an interoperable force that provides critical assets to international security operations. U.S. assistance will advance defense reform, build capacity, and strengthen partnerships in the region to more effectively counter Russian aggression and other emerging threats.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 4,481 | * | 2,100 | -2,381 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 2,500 | * | 1,000 | -1,500 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,131 | * | 1,100 | -31 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 850 | * | - | -850 |

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF will help the CAF continue to develop into an interoperable force for NATO and the United Nations (UN), and will promote defense reform and modernization. FMF will provide equipment consistent with the CAF’s Long-Term Development Plan and its commitments to NATO, helping to provide the CAF with interoperable equipment for key defense platforms.

Ensure Croatia Remains a Committed NATO Ally and Leverage its Membership and Leadership to Increase the Security Capacity of its Neighbors and Improve Overall Regional Security

Key Intervention:

- Funds will provide radio communications equipment and night vision/thermal equipment necessary to make the CAF’s two deployable battalions interoperable with NATO.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded activities expose defense personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine. IMET activities are intended to build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, promote democratic values, and forge lasting relationships between Croatian military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Ensure Croatia Remains a Committed NATO Ally and Leverage its Membership and Leadership to Increase the Security Capacity of its Neighbors and Improve Overall Regional Security

Key Intervention:

- IMET funding will provide professional military education and English language courses for senior noncommissioned officers, and mid- and senior-level officers.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- The U.S. Embassy's Office of Defense Cooperation conducts formal and informal assessments of the FMF and IMET programs, including frequent consultations with CAF and Ministry of Defense officials regarding the value of these programs to Croatia.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- Through its monitoring and evaluation activities, the U.S. Embassy found that FMF is a valuable tool for the U.S.-Croatia bilateral security sector relationship, given its flexibility in providing the CAF with the equipment that it needs to train and sustain personnel for deployment in support of multinational missions such as in Afghanistan and with Kosovo Force. FMF has also played an important role in allowing Croatia to secure and maintain NATO-spec military platforms for key defense capabilities. The U.S. Embassy's evaluation also confirmed that IMET remains a highly effective means of providing training and other professional military education courses to CAF personnel. Its value is demonstrated by the number of current senior Croatian military leaders that are former IMET participants, including the Chief of Defense and the Army and Air Force Commanders.
- Ongoing U.S. monitoring has revealed that the Croatian military does not have sufficient numbers of bilingual personnel nor staff officers sufficiently trained to fulfill its NATO obligations. IMET will continue to help address this gap, thereby improving Croatia's ability to fulfill its NATO obligations without having a negative impact on its participation in other peacekeeping missions.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Ensure Croatia Remains a Committed NATO Ally and Leverage its Membership and Leadership to Increase the Security Capacity of its Neighbors and Improve Overall Regional Security: Croatia is a willing partner in NATO and UN missions, and U.S. assistance will allow Croatia to continue to participate in international operations while helping to expand its capability to play a leading role in promoting regional security, increasing NATO's influence in the region, and mentoring aspirant NATO member states. U.S. assistance will continue to develop the CAF into an active, integrated, and increasingly professional partner, and help Croatia's continued transition to NATO-spec military platforms for key defense capabilities. This transition helps remove a strategic liability faced by Croatia and other allies, which to date have been reliant on non-NATO countries for the supply and upkeep of certain platforms. Courses focused on regional and international security will help prepare Croatian military personnel to serve as regional leaders.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 2,100 |
| Ensure Croatia remains a committed NATO ally and leverage its membership and leadership to increase the security capacity of its neighbors and improve overall regional security. | 2,100 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,100 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,100 |

Czech Republic

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Czech Republic continues to show leadership in international affairs, not only through its membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the European Union, but independently and in other multilateral fora. The Czech Republic has proven to be an important and reliable ally in promoting U.S. interests and values, such as promoting democratic and economic reform, defeating extremism, and promoting global security. Despite the significant costs of supporting and participating in NATO and U.S.-backed coalition military operations, the Czech Republic remains a steadfast ally in NATO. U.S. assistance requested in FY 2017 will improve military coordination and continue to build strong security cooperation between the United States and the Czech Republic. U.S. assistance will advance defense reform, build capacity, and strengthen partnerships in the region to more effectively counter Russian aggression and other emerging threats.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 2,748 | * | 1,800 | -948 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,000 | * | - | -1,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,748 | * | 1,800 | 52 |

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training expose Czech defense personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine. IMET activities are intended to build capacity, increase the professionalization of forces, promote democratic values, and forge lasting relationships between the Czech Republic's emerging military leaders and their U.S. counterparts.

The Czech Republic Supports U.S. Efforts to Advance Global Security and Resolve International Crises

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will provide professional military education courses for senior noncommissioned officers and mid- and senior-level officers, including courses on management and procurement training, as well as acquisition training and other specialty training not available in the Czech Republic. An emphasis will be placed on increasing the number of women participating in the Czech Republic's IMET programs.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- The U.S. Embassy in Prague oversees and assesses the effectiveness of IMET programs through a Political-Military Working Group that meets on a weekly basis.
- The U.S. Embassy's Office of Defense Cooperation is responsible for the day-to-day planning, coordination, and execution of IMET programs. Program assessments are based on the observations and evaluations by the U.S. Embassy's Country Team and other U.S. government officials who interact with the Czech military. Effectiveness is gauged in terms of the Czech Republic's

demonstrated capabilities to train, equip, deploy, and sustain interoperable units participating in NATO operations.

- Performance indicators for IMET programs are regularly assessed in the context of U.S. government policies and programmatic goals. The Country Team identifies performance gaps, as well as new opportunities related to the evolving nature of military operations.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- After a thorough review of any performance gaps identified during its assessments of IMET performance indicators, the Country Team proposes measures to help reduce those performance gaps. If approved, those measures are then incorporated into future IMET program plans.
- The Czech Defense Ministry’s (MOD) process for selecting IMET participants is quite sophisticated, with Czech soldiers regularly graduating at the top of their IMET class. The U.S. Embassy works closely with the MOD's Personnel Department to track the employment positions taken by IMET graduates. Graduates of IMET professional military education courses regularly assume command or senior enlisted leader positions at all levels of command.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The Czech Republic Supports U.S. Efforts to Advance Global Security and Resolve International Crises:

U.S. military assistance will help ensure that the Czech Republic builds professional capability to contribute effectively to NATO operations. U.S. assistance will focus on defense acquisitions and program management of defense projects, legal aspects of combating corruption, professional military education for mid- to senior-level enlisted and officers, and important technical training for explosive ordnance disposal, chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear defense, and special operations force personnel. In addition to building the capacity of Czech soldiers and MOD officials in areas such as joint operations planning, resource management, and acquisition strategy and reform, U.S.-funded training emphasizes the importance of interagency cooperation.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 1,800 |
| The Czech Republic supports U.S. efforts to advance global security and resolve international crises. | 1,800 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,800 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,800 |

Estonia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Estonia is an effective and reliable transatlantic partner and a strong supporter of coalition operations, despite the considerable financial and political costs. Estonia readily seeks to partner with the United States in multiple spheres and views strong transatlantic relations as essential to its security along the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) northeastern frontier. Estonia is one of the few Allies to meet the NATO goal of committing two percent of gross domestic product for defense spending. U.S. assistance to Estonia in FY 2017 will help sustain and expand the partnership between the United States and Estonia, improve Estonia's interoperability with NATO, and support Estonia's military commitments abroad, including in Afghanistan, Mali, and the NATO Response Force. U.S. assistance will also advance defense reform, build capacity, and strengthen partnerships in the region to more effectively counter Russian aggression and other emerging threats.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 2,827 | * | 2,800 | -27 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,600 | * | 1,600 | - |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,227 | * | 1,200 | -27 |

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF funding will help Estonia meet its emerging territorial defense and border security needs, as well as needs in the area of cyber-defense. FMF will help the Estonian Defense Forces (EDF) develop a rapidly deployable, expeditionary-focused defense structure with the goal of completing Estonia's integration into NATO and furthering its participation in international operations.

Estonia Strengthens its Defense Capabilities and Helps Address Emerging Security Challenges, Including Hybrid Warfare Threats

Key Interventions:

- FMF will be used to provide communications equipment necessary to improve interoperability and command and control capabilities.
- FMF will also be used to provide equipment and training for Estonia's Special Operations Forces in support of a Special Operations Task Group.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, promote democratic values, and forge lasting relationships between Estonia's emerging military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. IMET funds allow for the continued support of professional development of the EDF at senior levels, through support to the Baltic Defense College, and continued training of senior leadership at the Service War Colleges and the National Defense University.

Estonia Strengthens its Defense Capabilities and Helps Address Emerging Security Challenges, Including Hybrid Warfare Threats

Key Interventions:

- IMET funding will provide professional military education courses for select senior noncommissioned officers (NCOs) and mid- and senior-level officers, as well as for select lower- to mid-level officers and NCOs.
- U.S. assistance will provide training to improve the EDF's technical specialization, thereby helping it to achieve niche capacities in line with Estonia's stated goals.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- The U.S. Embassy's Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) completes comprehensive end-of-training reports for all IMET-trained students.
- The ODC conducts an IMET alumni outreach program, which provides an effective way of evaluating the impact of training and whether IMET is helping Estonia meet its long-term goals and improving its NATO interoperability.
- Before selecting and procuring complex equipment or systems with FMF, the Estonian Ministry of Defense (MOD), in coordination with the ODC, conducts research to determine if a particular platform or system will meet the needs and force development goals established by the Government of Estonia.
- The ODC conducts a quarterly meeting with the EDF and MOD to ensure that the FMF program meets Estonia's needs and U.S. goals for the program.
- In 2015, the United States established a persistent presence of U.S. troops on the ground in Estonia, facilitated an aggressive exercise schedule, finalized Estonia's largest-ever FMF purchase, and launched \$65 million in military infrastructure improvements and equipment purchases through the European Reassurance Initiative. FMF assistance in 2015 focused on improving Estonia's capacity for self-defense and interoperability, as well as improving military infrastructure at the Amari Air Base and the Tapa Central Training Area for training U.S. and Allied forces and conducting in-country NATO air operations. This U.S.-funded equipment also benefited U.S. and other NATO units by increasing the quality of training in Estonia; this benefit is most prominent in air operations, as Estonia is one of the only locations in Europe where U.S. planes can conduct low-level flights, air-to-ground, and air-to-air dissimilar-aircraft training.
- Every five weeks, the U.S. Embassy in Tallinn convenes a meeting of its interagency Cybersecurity and Military Working Group, which meets with the Ambassador and the Deputy Chief of Mission to assess progress in meeting U.S. priorities and support to Estonia's continued defense development and reform efforts.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The U.S. Embassy's ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the results of U.S. security assistance has confirmed that no major changes are currently needed in the FY 2017 security assistance portfolio for Estonia.

- Monitoring of data on the number of Estonian IMET alumni who are placed in influential positions continues to show that the EDF and MOD are placing IMET alumni in influential positions upon their return to their duties. ODC has also seen gains from the EDF's efforts to create a train-the-trainer program as an increasing number of EDF soldiers with previous IMET-funded training are now able to train their peers and subordinates in country. Estonia's leaders state publicly that they value U.S. training and continue to demonstrate this fact by promoting alumni of IMET programs into key positions within the MOD and EDF.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Estonia Strengthens its Defense Capabilities and Helps Address Emerging Security Challenges, Including Hybrid Warfare Threats: U.S. assistance will help meet emerging Estonian territorial defense and border security needs, as well as cyber-defense needs. It will help develop a rapidly deployable, expeditionary defense structure, furthering Estonia’s integration into NATO and its participation in international operations. U.S.-funded security assistance will also expose Estonia’s defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values, and will help ensure a high degree of interoperability between U.S. and Estonian units.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 2,800 |
| Estonia strengthens its defense capabilities and helps address emerging security challenges, including hybrid warfare threats | 2,800 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,600 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,600 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,200 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,200 |

Georgia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. strategic goals in Georgia continue to focus on supporting the country’s integration into a Europe that is whole, free, and at peace. These goals include the further consolidation of Georgia’s democracy; its integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions; building Georgia’s resilience against Russian aggression; preventing radicalization of its minority communities; supporting progress toward a peacefully unified nation, secure in its borders; and encouraging inclusive, sustainable economic development. Russian support for the breakaway regions of South Ossetia and Abkhazia, the ongoing crisis in Ukraine, and the increasing number of Georgian nationals fighting in Syria and Iraq illustrate Georgia’s continued vulnerability to external pressures, necessitating increasingly targeted U.S. assistance to build Georgia’s resilience and reduce its vulnerability. This includes strengthening the stability and viability of communities located along the administrative boundary lines (ABLs) with the breakaway regions through local economic development and improvements in basic livelihoods for vulnerable households. Expanded justice programs will target at-risk youth communities in Georgia’s minority areas, effectively integrating them with current educational anti-crime programs in traditional Georgian communities. U.S. efforts to help Georgia open up electricity markets and attract investments in clean energy production will increase generation and exports of Georgia’s abundant hydropower resources, and reduce reliance on energy imports from Russia. U.S. assistance will promote Georgia’s engagement with occupied territories, and increase the inclusion of target populations, including ethnic and religious minorities, women, vulnerable children, and other disadvantaged groups. U.S. assistance will also continue to support a sustainable resolution of conflicts with the occupied territories, a resolution that is centered on Georgia’s territorial integrity.

The United States will also continue to bolster democratic and participatory governance, including by increasing transparency and accountability; supporting the development of policies and institutions that uphold and strengthen the rule of law; promoting further integration with the European Union (EU) and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO); increasing regional cooperation; combating corruption while professionalizing Georgia’s internal security apparatus; enhancing institutional training capacity to improve territorial defense capabilities; and strengthening political and electoral processes, civil society, and independent media. Expanded programs will also seek to increase private sector competitiveness and opportunities for trade, including as part of Georgia’s new Association Agreement (AA) and Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) with the EU, and help Georgia achieve broad-based, sustainable economic growth. U.S. assistance, including technical support, in meeting Georgia’s AA requirements will strengthen Georgia’s ties to the West and its Western orientation. U.S. assistance will build resilience and reduce vulnerability to Russian aggression, increase European integration, and provide continued support for enduring programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 75,431 | * | 90,325 | 14,894 |
| Overseas Contingency Operations | 33,500 | * | 88,125 | 54,625 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | * | 63,025 | 63,025 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 30,000 | * | 20,000 | -10,000 |

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 3,500 | * | 4,000 | 500 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | - | * | 1,100 | 1,100 |
| Enduring/Core Programs | 41,931 | * | 2,200 | -39,731 |
| Economic Support Fund | 38,266 | * | - | -38,266 |
| International Military Education and Training | 2,165 | * | 2,200 | 35 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,500 | * | - | -1,500 |

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

U.S. assistance will help Georgia consolidate and advance democratic and economic reforms, while mitigating external threats, with the goal of anchoring Georgia firmly in the Euro-Atlantic community. Assistance will focus particularly on countering Russian aggression and strengthening Georgia’s resilience in the face of such pressure. ESF-OCO assistance will support Georgia in areas where democratization can and should be strengthened. This includes improving institutional checks and balances; further bolstering judicial independence, due process, and equal treatment under the law; implementing the electoral reform recommendations of the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe; strengthening the capacity of the newly elected Parliament; and building an inclusive society that respects the rights of all. U.S. assistance will strengthen the rule of law, advance human rights, reduce corruption by improving transparent and accountable governance at the national and local levels, and develop a more vibrant civil society and promote political pluralism. Activities will also support the U.S. mission’s overall education initiatives, which are designed to empower a new generation of critical thinkers who are oriented toward Euro-Atlantic values and possess increased resiliency to anti-Western rhetoric. Bolstering independent media and access to objective information will strengthen democratization, accountability, and help to counter the spread of Russian disinformation, including among ethnic minority populations.

U.S. assistance will strengthen private-sector competitiveness, particularly for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), support policy efforts leading toward EU integration, create a market-oriented workforce, and accelerate rural economic development. U.S. assistance will also help Georgia carry out reforms to meet its EU AA and DCFTA requirements. Increased U.S. assistance will help Georgia mitigate the impacts of Russian “borderization” of the ABLs with Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

U.S. assistance will support small-scale infrastructure improvements and assistance for income generation for vulnerable households along the ABLs to improve basic livelihoods, promote stability, prevent vulnerable populations from becoming internally displaced persons, and increase the inclusion of minority and disadvantaged groups and individuals in Georgia. U.S. assistance will provide minority groups with new economic opportunities and promote their social integration, thereby strengthening their resilience to Russian aggression. U.S. assistance will expand access to independent, reliable, and balanced information to populations in the occupied territories in Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

U.S.-funded activities will expand opportunities for dialogue and confidence-building between youth, professional groups, civil society organizations (CSOs), and associations in Abkhazia and those in undisputed Georgia.

Democratic Checks and Balances and Accountable Governance Enhanced through Strengthening Institutions in Georgia

Key Interventions:

- Programs will support more transparent and accountable governance by strengthening the executive and legislative branches, while also promoting public outreach, the availability of objective information about governance processes through independent media outlets, and civic activism, including through civic education among youth. Activities will strengthen human and institutional capacity of targeted Georgian public, private, and civil society institutions, at the national and local levels. Activities will increase civic engagement, including engagement outside of Tbilisi; improve access to independent, reliable, and balanced information; advance good governance; strengthen oversight of government institutions; strengthen policy development and law-making processes; and improve administrative and financial management of public institutions at all levels. Activities will support the Government of Georgia in implementing civil service reform as well as meeting EU DCFTA and AA requirements, including anti-corruption, human rights, political and electoral processes, rule of law, and good governance reforms.
- Programs will help CSOs participate fully in Georgia's European integration process, both as partners with the government and as advocates for deeper reforms. Interventions will also improve CSOs' monitoring of, and influence over, government policies and processes. Programs will continue providing technical assistance and small grants at the community level to carry out grassroots activities.
- U.S.-funded media assistance will improve the public's access to independent, reliable, and balanced information and also target vulnerable communities in their local language. U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of professional media to serve as an unbiased conduit of information between citizens and their governing structures, as well as a means to encourage diverse views and debate on issues of public importance. Programming will also support journalists' efforts to create media content that challenges pervasive stereotypes about gender and human rights issues.
- Programs will help political parties better represent their constituents' interests, move towards platform-based campaigns, and promote the role of women in political parties and elected office.
- Activities will also improve electoral systems, including administration and oversight of electoral processes prior to and during the 2017 and 2018 elections. Assistance will support the monitoring of electoral and political processes related to the upcoming elections.
- Programs will advance the rule of law, due process guarantees, and the protection of human rights through improved governance and increased capacity of justice system institutions; a more effective legal framework for due process guarantees through technical assistance and civil society engagement; increased capacity of legal professionals, including through strengthened legal professional associations and improved legal education; and increased access to justice for marginalized populations.

Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Strengthened by Expanding the Space for Georgia's Citizens to Benefit from and Contribute to Their Country's Development

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), \$3.5 million is proposed to support the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) work with the Georgian government to implement agricultural development programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals, including combating extremism, achieving political and economic stability, reducing sources of conflict, reducing poverty, and accelerating and sustaining broad-based economic growth. FTF assistance will accelerate inclusive growth and reduce persistent poverty by enhancing agricultural productivity; increasing access to input supplies, modern technologies, and mechanized services; expanding markets; improving animal health; and increasing economic resilience in the country's rural areas. This will be complemented by assistance to the private sector to help them meet standards requirements and to the government to improve the

agricultural business enabling environment, policy analysis, policy formulation, agricultural statistics, and extension services.

- A total of \$3.0 million in proposed Global Climate Change (GCC) initiative funding will include participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, helping Georgia to develop and implement national action plans for low-emission development, measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions, and pursue opportunities for private sector investment and clean growth. GCC assistance will be used to build an enabling environment for low-emission growth, including clean energy development; improvement of transmission and distribution planning and operating systems; implementation of an electricity trading mechanism for clean energy trading; and support for energy-efficient investments and a corresponding enabling environment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. U.S.-funded activities will continue to support market-based initiatives to promote and secure international investment for Georgia's clean energy (mostly hydroelectric) power market. U.S. assistance will continue to help Georgia harmonize its trading rules and regulations with EU standards to facilitate power transmission among the countries of the Caucasus region and the rest of Europe.
- U.S. assistance will help Georgia improve economic governance and leadership to provide a predictable and consistent business environment in which legal and regulatory frameworks are fair and transparent. Activities will support dialogue between the government and private enterprises to formulate and reform policies necessary to drive economic development; strengthen the analytical, communication, advocacy, and organizational capacities of private sector advocates; and assist the government in developing or implementing legal and regulatory reforms, particularly in the areas of the business enabling environment, water resource management, and energy trade policy.
- Programs will assist Georgia in countering Russian "soft power" and improving livelihoods and the resilience of households living in proximity to the ABLs and in geographic areas with ethnically or religiously diverse or marginalized populations. Activities will improve agricultural productivity; increase access to finance, markets, and agricultural and non-agricultural services; increase income sources and employment opportunities; strengthen micro-, small, and medium-sized enterprises; and leverage public and private resources to rehabilitate community-level infrastructure. This assistance will equip communities with tools to increase their resilience to Russian pressure and enable them to reap the benefits of EU integration.
- U.S. assistance, working in concert with EU and EU member-state programs, will advance Georgia's economic transition in support of the implementation of the EU AA and DCFTA. This will include the harmonization of legislation, policies, and regulations with EU structures, institutional strengthening initiatives that align with EU goals, and assistance for the private sector to support compliance with regulatory requirements. U.S. support provided to the Government of Georgia will include assistance with policy formulation for compliance with EU structures and capacity-building initiatives that support EU approximation goals in a wide variety of areas, such as adoption of international standards, tax and customs reform, trade facilitation, commercial legislation reform, energy security and market integration, among others. U.S.-funded programs will also focus on building the capacity of the private sector to comply with recently harmonized policies and adopt/implement internationally recognized standards to support improvement of the delivery of quality products on a reliable and consistent basis.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen and expand SMEs and their business networks to diversify sources of inputs and sales markets. Activities will promote women's access to credit, employment, and income generation initiatives. Public-private partnerships, including Global Development Alliances, may be created to leverage private sector resources in order to improve trade and investment opportunities for SMEs.
- U.S. assistance will improve the management of Georgia's natural resources and promote conservation of ecological systems critical to sustained economic growth. This will include support for policy reforms and institutional strengthening initiatives related to the sustainable use of

resources; assistance to targeted municipalities on sustainably managed waste facilities and services; and the development of Georgia's recycling sector.

- U.S. assistance will seek to address a lack of market-oriented skills that are an obstacle to employment in Georgia's economy by equipping young people in Georgia with critical thinking skills, a knowledge of business, financial and operational management, math and reading competencies, and a keen ability to make good judgments. The programs that advance basic, vocational, and university-level teaching will underpin upgraded workforce training for immediate employment in Georgia's most competitive economic sectors.
- Programs also will advance science, technology, innovation, and partnerships.

An Increasingly Stable, Integrated, and Healthy Society in Georgia that Advances Peace and Stability, Including through Non-Violent Resolution of Conflicts in South Ossetia and Abkhazia, as well as through Support of Georgia's Security Reforms and Strengthening People-to-People Ties

Key Interventions:

- The United States will support confidence-building activities between people living on both sides of the ABLs within the internationally recognized borders of Georgia. Assistance will promote engagement across the ABLs as a critical element in achieving and maintaining stability. Activities will expand opportunities for dialogue and confidence-building between youth, professional groups, and CSOs in Abkhazia and those located in undisputed Georgia. The United States will help establish grassroots, people-to-people, and "Track II" (i.e., non-official) mechanisms through which communities and key actors across the ABLs can interact.
- Requested resources will work to further integrate Georgia's marginalized groups, including ethnic and religious minorities, people with disabilities, and vulnerable children and vulnerable youth, in the work of political, government, private sector, and non-governmental organizations. Activities will foster increased inclusion of minority and disadvantaged groups and individuals in Georgia by promoting integration among young people across ethnic and geographic boundaries, increasing public awareness and education on diversity, and supporting mechanisms for interaction between the Georgian government and ethnic and religious minorities.
- Assistance will promote gender equality, strengthening women's roles in decision-making processes, the employment sphere, and politics, and will work to increase the role of women in conflict mitigation.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) - OCO

Georgia is a committed partner in promoting global peace and security and a steadfast ally in coalition operations. U.S. support will strengthen Georgia's defense institutions and create an increasingly interoperable professional military service capable of operating effectively with the armed forces of the United States and NATO Allies. U.S. assistance will focus on improving Georgia's capacity for territorial defense and deterrence against further infringement of its sovereign borders. FMF-OCO will continue to support defense reform, with a focus on developing and modernizing the Georgian Armed Forces. FMF-OCO will provide the equipment and training needed to enhance Georgia's institutional training capacity, which will provide the Georgian Armed Forces with the ability to self-train its units and soldiers to improve defensive capabilities and improve regional stability. Enhanced training capacity will also support deployment operations through ongoing pre-deployment training and cooperation to maintain Georgia's ability to successfully deploy troops in support of coalition operations. Programs will further the professionalism, training, and defensive capabilities of the Georgian Armed Forces, assist in their continuing progress towards NATO interoperability, and enable Georgia to host future NATO exercises.

Improve Georgia's Security Capacities in Order to Make It a Stronger Bulwark against Regional and Transnational Threats

Key Interventions:

- FMF-OCO assistance will promote defense reforms focused on military educational institutions, and will provide U.S. defense reform advisors to Georgia's Ministry of Defense.
- FMF-OCO will be used to support the development of the Georgian Combat Training Center, and to provide direct support to Georgia's NATO Response Force contributions.
- FMF-OCO will support the capability of Georgia's rotary wing airlift to respond to humanitarian crises.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to support U.S. interests, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the armed forces, and craft lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Improve Georgia's Security Capacities in Order to Make it a Stronger Bulwark against Regional and Transnational Threats

Key Intervention:

- IMET funding will provide professional military education courses that increase interoperability with the United States, strengthen civil-military relationships, enhance senior leadership strategic management skills, and promote respect for democratic values and human rights.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) - OCO

INCLE-OCO assistance will strengthen Georgia's peace and security, law enforcement and criminal justice capacity, and the rule of law through programs that include practical skills training for law enforcement officers, prosecutors, defense attorneys, judges, and probation and corrections officers. INCLE-OCO funding will be used to promote the continued development of Georgia's jury trial system, including by improving the ability of criminal justice actors to successfully investigate the country's most difficult and complex cases, ensuring that prosecutions continue to be based on evidence. INCLE-OCO programs will focus on improving local capacity to respond to critical incidents and to fight transnational crime, including human trafficking and narcotics trafficking. INCLE-OCO programs will also advance the implementation of the criminal procedure reforms needed to create a justice system that meets international standards. Increased funding will expand law enforcement programming, which will assist Georgia as it faces increased Russian pressure and an increase in foreign fighters. Assistance will provide increased training and facilitate the expansion of law enforcement counter-narcotics training programs outside of the capital city to include ports along the Black Sea. Increased assistance will allow for the expansion of the legal socialization project into multi-ethnic areas that could benefit from community-based workshops. Assistance will also continue to help Georgia combat domestic violence via partnerships with police and courts, and via support for the establishment and expansion of a pre-trial office to provide the court system with an independent assessment of each defendant. Assistance will allow current reforms in Georgia's corrections sector to be replicated throughout the entire system and will continue development of the country's probation system by building the capacity of Georgia's probation officers.

Democratic Checks and Balances and Accountable Governance Enhanced through Strengthening Institutions in Georgia

Key Intervention:

- The United States will provide training and technical assistance to prosecutors, defense attorneys, and judges as Georgia continues to expand the use of jury trials, reforms the plea bargaining system, develops a pre-trial judicial system, and implements the new Criminal Code and Administrative Code.

Improve Georgia's Security Capacities in Order to Make it a Stronger Bulwark against Regional and Transnational Threats

Key Interventions:

- Funding will provide officers of the Ministry of Internal Affairs with training on senior management, critical incident management, strategic planning, tactical operations, crime scene investigation, domestic violence, corruption, human rights-focused crowd management, anti-money laundering, counter-narcotics, and modern and humane practices in both the probationary and corrections systems. Programs will include mentoring and professionalization activities, and will build basic, specialized, and advanced skill sets for all levels of law enforcement personnel. Through an annual regional “Women in Policing Conference,” complimented by domestic violence courses, the United States will continue to support gender diversity in law enforcement and concentrate on gender issues in Georgia.
- Programs will combat trafficking in persons and domestic violence by training patrol police, investigators, and prosecutors on these crimes. Assistance will improve victim identification efforts through capacity building of law enforcement and victim assistance structures, and will assess the scale and trends of trafficking by collecting and analyzing comprehensive data.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) - OCO

Georgia borders Turkey, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Russia, and the Black Sea, and poses a significant transit and trans-shipment risk for weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and related materials and munitions. While the Georgian government has made some progress improving security along its borders and at official ports of entry, NADR-OCO funding will continue to help Georgia strengthen its strategic trade controls and improve enforcement capabilities. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will help Georgia counter transnational threats such as international terrorism and proliferation of WMD-related commodities and technology.

Improve Georgia's Security Capacities in Order to Make it a Stronger Bulwark against Regional and Transnational Threats

Key Interventions:

- Requested funding will enable the United States to sustain assistance in implementing Georgia’s new strategic trade control law, developed with U.S. assistance, including reforms of secondary legislation and training for its licensing officers.
- NADR-OCO funding will complete a major green border infrastructure project in line with Georgia’s border modernization and standardization strategy; support competency training and equipment provisions to enforce strategic trade controls effectively and mitigate illicit trafficking of WMD related materials; and continue to support the successful operationalization of the Joint Maritime Operations Center.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

Georgia finalized agreement on its second MCC Compact, worth \$140.0 million, in July 2013. The Compact will increase Georgians' earning potential by strengthening the quality of education in science, technology, engineering, and math, and will attract investment in fast-growing sectors such as energy and transportation. The Compact supports teacher training and school rehabilitation activities, improves technical skills education, and modernizes bachelor's degree-level engineering programs. MCC assistance strengthens the capacity of Georgians to meet the needs of Georgia's economy and create jobs, and better positions Georgia to be a strong U.S. and EU trade partner. MCC education investments benefit from the continued policy-strengthening and capacity-building activities that USAID implements in the education sector, and complement the State Department's academic exchange programs.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The approach to monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of U.S. assistance in Georgia includes a whole-of-government effort, agency-specific reviews, and an interagency budgeting process. All foreign assistance is monitored and coordinated through the U.S. Embassy's interagency Assistance Coordination Committee, co-chaired by the Deputy Chief of Mission and the USAID Mission Director, and supported by six working groups.

The Performance Plan and Report is Post's principal mechanism for annual monitoring and reporting. USAID manages a thorough Performance Management Plan and convenes semi-annual portfolio reviews to monitor program performance, facilitate management decisions, and inform program planning and out-year budget requests and allocations.

The Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held Annual Budget Reviews in Washington with all U.S. government implementing agencies and select grantees that receive ESF and INCLE resources. These reviews examined results achieved in the previous year and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.

In addition, the following M&E efforts were undertaken in FY 2015:

- USAID conducted two performance evaluations, including a mid-term evaluation of USAID's flagship agricultural competitiveness project and a mid-term evaluation of the low-emissions development clean energy activity. In addition, two impact evaluations continued during FY 2015 on USAID's New Economic Opportunities and Georgia Primary Education projects.
- Programs administered by the State Department's Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) were routinely monitored and evaluated by Washington- and Georgia-based staff tasked with managing and overseeing program implementation and performance. INL reviews performance indicators with the Georgian government as part of the annual process of negotiating and finalizing a Letter of Agreement which obligates assistance funds. INL also reviews data and performance across the entire INL country program and within individual programs on a regular basis. These activities include formal and informal weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, and annual reporting, site visits, and reviews.
- The EXBS Program Advisor conducted extensive end-use monitoring of previously donated EXBS-funded equipment in use at border crossings throughout the country. EXBS conducts periodic external assessments of national strategic trade control systems in partner countries using a standardized methodology.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- Although health programs are ending in Georgia, the findings of the evaluation of USAID’s family planning and maternal and child health services provided important insights regarding best practices in introducing quality healthcare services across the country and allowed the Mission to share the lessons learned with USAID’s health community.
- Another evaluation reviewed the achievements of Georgia’s Municipal Development Fund, a government-owned entity, in the implementation of infrastructure rehabilitation activities.
- Results of the evaluation of the New Economic Opportunities initiative will be useful in defining future activities, highlighting important lessons learned, and recommending new approaches to increasing rural incomes and building host-country capacity for community economic development planning and poverty alleviation.
- The results of the primary education project evaluation will be used by both USAID and the Ministry of Education and Science and its affiliated agencies for determining whether the project activities should be modified or adjusted before or during their roll-out to other schools of Georgia as planned. The results of the baseline and follow-up studies will also contribute to the establishment of national norms and benchmarks for reading and math competencies in the primary grades.
- The results of the EC-LEDS activity evaluation will be used to improve ongoing interventions in the areas of promotion and facilitation of private sector investments in energy efficiency and to build the capacity of the Government of Georgia to develop and implement a national Low Emissions Development Strategy in support of the EC-LEDS initiative, Georgia’s climate commitment to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the EU AA.
- The results of the Restoring Efficiency to Agriculture Program (REAP) evaluation will be used to refine REAP’s implementation approaches for the remaining years of the program, including the provision of technical assistance and training for farmers and agribusinesses.
- Based on M&E data and policy priorities in each program area, the INL Bureau adjusted the funding and scope of its programs accordingly.
- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its Annual Budget Reviews to inform budget and programmatic choices.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Democratic Checks and Balances and Accountable Governance Enhanced through Strengthening Institutions in Georgia: The United States will help meet EU DCFTA and AA requirements, including anti-corruption, human rights, political and electoral processes, rule of law, and good governance reforms; and counter Russian propaganda through support for independent media. Assistance will strengthen governance, institutions, and processes, including the legislature and judiciary, national and local governments, political parties, civil society, and media organizations.

Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Strengthened by Expanding the Space for Georgia's Citizens to Benefit from and Contribute to Their Country's Development: U.S. assistance will support improved economic governance and leadership, and increased competitiveness and employment generation in targeted sectors, including agriculture and energy. Assistance will build the capacity of the private sector to take advantage of trade opportunities and to increase the skills of the workforce. In addition, assistance will promote the responsible management of Georgia’s natural resources and the creation and implementation of low-emissions development strategies. Assistance will strengthen the veterinary sector and reduce incidences of the most harmful animal diseases. Georgia has a strong track record of legal and regulatory reforms and the Georgian government has committed to further improvements through its “Georgia 2020” strategy. U.S. assistance will provide pivotal support to help improve the trade and investment environment, including institutional strengthening and policy initiatives that advance Georgia’s efforts toward EU integration in line with the requirements of the EU AA. Assistance will

also improve the resilience of communities in the territories that are along the ABLs with Abkhazia and South Ossetia. There continues to be tension with Russia over these territories. In addition, U.S. programming will assist the private sector in meeting the standards required for EU integration for the agriculture, environmental, and energy sectors.

An Increasingly Stable, Integrated, and Healthy Society in Georgia that Advances Peace and Stability, Including through Non-Violent Resolution of Conflicts in South Ossetia and Abkhazia, as Well as Through Support of Georgia's Security Reforms and Strengthening People-to-People Ties: Georgia's success in the areas of economic growth and democratic reform will depend, in part, on efforts to build a more cohesive and integrated country that is taking meaningful steps to move beyond a legacy of violent conflict and marginalization of ethnic minorities, women and girls, and other disadvantaged groups. Assistance will support an increasingly stable and integrated society through efforts to promote engagement with the occupied territories and inclusion of target populations. Assistance will provide opportunities for establishing ties among youth, professional groups and CSOs located in Abkhazia and South Ossetia, the ABL communities, and with the people and communities in Georgia in order to promote resilience, tolerance, and the integration of ethnic and religious minorities into society.

Improve Georgia's Security Capacities in Order to Make it a Stronger Bulwark against Regional and Transnational Threats: Georgia's military, border security, law enforcement, and broader security apparatus is becoming increasingly professionalized and capable. U.S. assistance will enhance Georgian capacity for deterrence and territorial defense; improve further the professionalism, institutional training capacity, and operational deployment capabilities of the Georgian armed forces; assist border security agencies in their continuing progress towards NATO interoperability; and enable Georgia to host future NATO exercises. Security assistance will continue to augment Georgia's current system and fill in gaps in training, focusing on civilian members of the Georgian Ministry of Defense as well as all service branches. Given Georgia's strategic geographic position between the Middle East, Central Asia, and Europe, programs will strengthen Georgia's capacity in territorial defense, border security, non-proliferation, and cooperative threat reduction. Fundamental issues, such as limited or ineffective strategic planning, interagency cooperation, human resource management, senior and middle-management leadership, and execution of long-term investigations, continue to plague law enforcement's broader development. U.S. assistance will provide continued training for senior leadership on critical incident management, as well as strategic planning and other trainings as necessary to ensure the Ministry of Internal Affairs can effectively meet Euro-Atlantic law enforcement standards.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 90,325 |
| Democratic checks and balances and accountable governance enhanced through strengthening institutions in Georgia. | 25,620 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 24,460 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 4,000 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 4,450 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 4,350 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 11,660 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO | 1,160 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 1,160 |

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| Inclusive and sustainable economic growth, strengthened by expanding the space for Georgia's citizens to benefit from and contribute to their country's development. | 35,515 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 35,515 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 5,400 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 418 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 6,300 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 3,500 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 17,997 |
| 4.8 Environment | 1,900 |
| An increasingly stable, integrated, and healthy society in Georgia that advances peace, and stability, including through non-violent resolution of conflicts in South Ossetia and Abkhazia as well as through support of Georgia's security reforms and strengthening people-to-people ties. | 3,050 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 3,050 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 1,600 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 1,250 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 200 |
| Improve Georgia's security capacities in order to make it a stronger bulwark against regional and transnational threats. | 26,140 |
| Foreign Military Financing - OCO | 20,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 20,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 2,200 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 2,200 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO | 2,840 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 2,725 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 115 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs - OCO | 1,100 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 1,100 |

Greece

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Greece is a vital strategic partner with whom the United States shares deep and broad relations. Its location at the crossroads of the Balkans, North Africa, the Middle East, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) southeastern flank make Greece a particularly important strategic ally. Greece is suffering from its worst economic crisis in decades, compounded by a surge in migrants and refugees (over 830,000 entered Greece in 2015). Despite these ongoing challenges, the Greek government has remained steadfastly committed to upholding shared security interests, particularly in its support for U.S. and Allied military operations, including NATO operations in Libya, Afghanistan, and Kosovo, and maritime counterterrorism and counterpiracy efforts. With growing pressure to cope with increased migrant and refugee populations, and address the related counterterrorism threat, Greece's role as a stabilizing force in the region continues to expand. Greece's continued support of the U.S. Naval Support facility in Souda Bay, on the island of Crete, is of strategic importance to the United States as one of the largest deep water ports in the Mediterranean. The strength of the U.S.-Greek military-to-military relationship, U.S. access to senior leadership, and Greek willingness to offer support to bilateral and NATO operations is directly supported by U.S. security assistance. U.S. assistance also reinforces the interoperability of Greek forces within NATO, helping focus Greek officers on the positive impact Greece can have within the wider Alliance, and helping to counter anti-American attitudes that are still present in Greek society. U.S. assistance will advance defense reform, build capacity, and strengthen partnerships in the region to more effectively counter Russian aggression and other emerging threats.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 199 | * | 200 | 1 |
| International Military Education and Training | 199 | * | 200 | 1 |

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET activities increase the professionalization of armed forces, build capacity in key areas, promote democratic values, and forge lasting relationships between Greece's emerging military leaders and their U.S. counterparts, which pays dividends in increased U.S. access to Greek military decision-makers.

As a result of Greece's protracted economic crisis, the country's military has seen substantial budget cuts that have, in turn, resulted in a significant reduction in the number of military personnel it sends abroad for professional military education. The Greek military considers IMET to be a critical factor in the development of its officer corps. It has prioritized the limited funds available in its own budget to cover all per diem, transportation, and housing costs related to IMET training, thereby maximizing the overall number of Greek officers that can receive IMET training.

Active Participation in Strengthening Regional and Global Security

Key Intervention:

- IMET funding will support professional military education and training for Greek military officers, enhancing their professionalism and interoperability, and orienting the country's future leaders toward the United States.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- IMET activities are periodically reviewed by the U.S. Embassy to ensure that they are enhancing Greek interoperability and participation in multinational operations, as well as contributing to a strong U.S.-Greek military-to-military relationship. One important indicator used to monitor the effectiveness of IMET funding is the degree to which the Hellenic Armed Forces are involved in multinational operations, regional peacekeeping and Balkan stabilization efforts, and cooperative programs with other NATO Allies and partners. Greece leads the NATO Maritime Interdiction Operational Training Center at Souda Bay and provides training to Allies and partners, which directly improves maritime security in the Mediterranean Sea and Indian Ocean.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- Routine monitoring of the participation of Hellenic Armed Forces in multinational operations, peacekeeping operations, Balkan stabilization efforts, and other cooperative programs with NATO Allies and partners has confirmed the IMET program’s effectiveness. Greece's IMET graduates continue to advance to senior positions and contribute to the Greek government’s policy decisions on support to U.S. and global operations, participation in multilateral operations, and defense procurement.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Active Participation in Strengthening Regional and Global Security: U.S. security assistance plays a critical role in cultivating the U.S.-Greece bilateral relationship and strengthening Greece’s commitment to NATO, which pays substantial dividends in increased cooperation and access. Educating Greek military officers in the United States helps strengthen ties with Greece’s future military leaders as Greek officers trained with U.S. assistance often go on to serve in senior leadership positions. The United States works closely with its Greek counterparts on synchronizing Greece’s military efforts in the region and globally within the NATO context.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 200 |
| Active participation in strengthening regional and global security. | 200 |
| International Military Education and Training | 200 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 200 |

Hungary

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Hungary is a strong ally in coalition operations, as demonstrated by its contribution of troops to North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) missions. U.S. assistance to Hungary contributes to regional stability and helps maintain strong political support in Hungary for coalition operations, including a willingness to provide personnel, equipment, and other resources for such operations. U.S. assistance will promote the continued development of a flexible, sustainable, and interoperable Hungarian military capable of meeting NATO commitments. U.S. assistance will advance defense reform, build capacity, and strengthen partnerships in the region to more effectively counter Russian aggression and other emerging threats.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 993 | * | 1,000 | 7 |
| International Military Education and Training | 993 | * | 1,000 | 7 |

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, promote democratic values, and forge lasting relationships between Hungary’s emerging military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Hungary Consistently Supports U.S. Defense and Security Objectives in the International Arena and Remains Committed to Alliance Cohesion

Key Intervention:

- IMET-funded programs will provide professional military education courses for senior noncommissioned officers and mid- and senior-level officers.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- The U.S. Embassy in Budapest oversees IMET programs via a monthly Political-Military Working Group chaired by the Ambassador.
- The U.S. Embassy’s Office of Defense Cooperation is responsible for the day-to-day planning, coordination, and execution of IMET programs.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- Ongoing monitoring and evaluation have confirmed that no significant changes to the FY 2017 IMET assistance request nor to the design of IMET activities are warranted. IMET will continue to be used to develop mid-level leadership and critical skill sets, and it will support Hungary’s participation in Operation Resolute Support in Afghanistan.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Hungary Consistently Supports U.S. Defense and Security Objectives in the International Arena and Remains Committed to Alliance Cohesion: U.S. assistance will support the continuing education of future Hungarian Defense Force (HDF) leaders by providing training across the entire spectrum of the officer and noncommissioned officer corps, giving the HDF access to operations and medical training not available in Hungary. This training is vital to improve the HDF's capability to participate in deployments in a fully integrated way with NATO Allies.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 1,000 |
| Hungary consistently supports U.S. defense and security objectives in the international arena and remains committed to alliance cohesion. | 1,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,000 |

Kosovo

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary goal of U.S. assistance in Kosovo is to support Euro-Atlantic integration by building transparent and responsive government institutions, encouraging economic growth, and establishing security institutions under democratic control. Kosovo continues to face political challenges that have slowed the pace of reform and tested its law enforcement system. In addition, Kosovo is confronting a growing threat from foreign terrorist fighters. To overcome these challenges and build Kosovo’s resistance to external pressure, U.S. assistance will promote the rule of law; reduce corruption throughout government, particularly in the justice sector; reduce barriers to economic growth; foster the growth of civil society; advance the energy sector; strengthen human capital, particularly among youth; and increase the capacity of the Kosovo Security Force (KSF). U.S. assistance will build resilience and reduce vulnerability to Russian aggression, increase European integration, and provide continued support for enduring programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 44,907 | * | 53,440 | 8,533 |
| Economic Support Fund | 28,450 | * | 38,470 | 10,020 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 4,400 | * | 4,000 | -400 |
| International Military Education and Training | 737 | * | 750 | 13 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 10,600 | * | 9,500 | -1,100 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 720 | * | 720 | - |

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will support rule of law; advance efforts to implement the European Union (EU)-facilitated Kosovo-Serbia dialogue agreements, including integration of parallel structures into Government of Kosovo institutions; counter corruption; and improve the transparency and accountability of government institutions. In addition, funds will support the development of inclusive economic growth through technical assistance, grants, loans, and encouraging a business enabling environment. Programs also aim to improve sectors vital to economic growth, including energy, as well as to foster the development of civil society and independent media.

All of Kosovo’s Citizens Gain Access to Reliable and Credible Justice by Strengthening Rule of Law Actors’ Professionalism, Efficiency, and Transparency

Key Interventions:

- Funds will be used to provide technical assistance to foster a more independent, accountable, professional, and effective justice system.
- U.S. assistance will support reforms that improve the enforcement of judgments, reduce case backlog, and accelerate access to and delivery of justice.
- Funding will support implementation of Kosovo’s National Strategy for Property Rights.
- Technical assistance will be provided to the Customs Service of Kosovo on customs valuation, intellectual property rights, and anti-corruption strategies.

Kosovo's Institutions Improve Their Ability to Deliver Services and Counter Corruption by Increasing Accountability, Effectiveness, and Cooperation

Key Interventions:

- Assistance will support more accountable governance and the implementation of public sector reforms resulting in more efficient and effective government administration.
- The United States will provide support on elections and elections monitoring, as well as promote inclusiveness of women and minorities in the electoral process.
- To enhance legislative functions and processes, programs will focus on enhancing citizen participation, increasing inclusion and political participation of non-majority groups and women, and encouraging more informed and responsive policymaking.
- The U.S. government will work with various government agencies to improve management of the Kosovo government's banking and financial systems.
- Funds will also be used to support a variety of media and civil society development projects that will target government accountability and human rights. Programming will include small grants, a speaker series, and a media cooperative, which will build capacity and allow Kosovo television crews to travel to the United States to produce features on topics related to the U.S. mission's priorities.

Increase Investment and Employment in Kosovo by Improving the Conditions Required for Economic Growth, Including Energy Security

Key Interventions:

- Support will help the Government of Kosovo improve the business enabling environment, macroeconomic stability, and public financial management through targeted economic reforms.
- Assistance will help develop more competitive small and medium-sized enterprises and a skilled workforce in order to increase competitiveness in growth-ready sectors. Assistance will also develop a more competitive and robust agriculture sector that will directly and indirectly provide new job opportunities.
- U.S.-funded technical assistance will improve the Government of Kosovo's legal and regulatory framework to encourage investment in renewable energy sources. In addition, it will encourage the growth of regional energy networks by supporting the coupling of Kosovo and Albania's energy markets and help the Government of Kosovo develop a financing strategy for the rehabilitation of an aging power plant, a requirement of agreements with the EU.

Enhance the Quality of Kosovo's Human Capital, Particularly among its Youth, to Support Economic Development and Meet the Labor Skills Required by the Private Sector

Key Interventions:

- Programming will target high youth unemployment rates through workforce readiness efforts.
- U.S. assistance will provide graduate-level scholarships and professional certificates to promising Kosovo youth, encouraging the development of leadership skills in priority areas. In addition, programming will support university exchanges and improvements in Kosovo's top universities. Funding will also support implementation of a student "give back" program, in which recipients of certain U.S.-funded scholarships will use their new skills to volunteer or work in Kosovo's public sector.
- U.S.-funded programming will address academic and professional English language instruction and learning across Kosovo in order to increase the quality of English teaching and the number of students with access to quality English language learning.

Kosovo Normalizes its Internal and External Relations, with U.S. Government Support

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance aims to increase constructive interethnic cooperation and interaction, primarily between the majority and non-majority populations. Assistance will support grassroots community engagement, strengthen conflict mitigation and management skills, promote local government accountability through technical assistance, and support implementation of the Brussels Agreements.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF training and equipment will assist the KSF in achieving proficiency in its four core capabilities of explosive ordnance disposal and demining, search and rescue, firefighting, and hazardous material response. Programming will expand if constitutional and legislative changes are made to expand the KSF mandate and transform the institution into the Kosovo Armed Forces (KAF). FMF funding will focus on the longer-term goals of working toward a force that is fully interoperable with U.S. and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces, capable of contributing to global security by participating in peacekeeping operations.

The United States Partners with Kosovo to Develop a Professional, Modern, and Multi-Ethnic Security Sector Able to Respond to Threats and to Civil Emergencies

Key Interventions:

- FMF funds will be used to improve mobility and communications capabilities.
- FMF funds will continue to support training and equipment for the KSF and will expand programming for any successor force, as appropriate, following constitutional and legislative changes to the KSF's mandate.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET is critical for the development and professionalization of the KSF and to meet the U.S. European Command's security cooperation and assistance objectives. Funding is utilized for the professional development of noncommissioned officers (NCOs), professional military education for officers, defense institution building, and English language training. Expanded IMET programs also extend courses to civilians working on military matters. KSF NCOs and officers attend IMET courses return with an understanding of the U.S. military and leadership principles. IMET is also utilized to instill Western values and organizational culture into the KSF. Such training will be vital if the KSF transitions into the KAF and in ensuring that Kosovo security forces are interoperable with the United States and NATO.

The United States Partners with Kosovo to Develop a Professional, Modern, and Multi-Ethnic Security Sector Able to Respond to Threats and to Civil Emergencies

Key Intervention:

- IMET will provide professional military educational opportunities to key officers and enlisted members of the KSF at various U.S. military schools. In addition, funds will focus on training military and civilian staff in the Ministry of the KSF.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE programming will support key policy goals including interethnic integration, development of the justice system, and building the capacity of the police, prosecutors, and judges. INCLE programs will also increase the accountability of government institutions, particularly the Kosovo Judicial Council and the Kosovo Prosecutorial Council. To further promote government accountability, programs will work to develop the capacity of civil society organizations to advocate on behalf of citizens and effect change.

The United States Partners with Kosovo to Develop a Professional, Modern, and Multi-Ethnic Security Sector Able to Respond to Threats and to Civil Emergencies

Key Interventions:

- INCLE assistance will help build the institutional and personnel capacity of the Kosovo Police and Ministry of Internal Affairs.
- Funds will also be used to provide support to the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo, or any successor if its mandate is extended, through seconded U.S. police, customs, and judicial personnel serving in executive and mentoring functions as included in the mandate.
- INCLE-funded activities will support the implementation of legal reforms, build the capacity of judges and prosecutors, and increase access to justice for victims of crime.
- INCLE activities will also build the capacity of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, with a particular emphasis on the Kosovo Police, thereby creating a multiethnic and accountable police force.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Although it has no indigenous dual-use or munitions production capability, Kosovo has some information technology, communications, and machinery capabilities. It is also a potential transit country for weapons of mass destruction-related materials and conventional arms. Through the U.S. Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program, NADR funding will help Kosovo develop an effective strategic trade control system that meets international standards and strengthens the ability of law enforcement agencies to interdict trafficking in items of proliferation concern and engage in cross-border cooperation.

The United States Partners with Kosovo to Develop a Professional, Modern, and Multi-Ethnic Security Sector Able to Respond to Threats and to Civil Emergencies

Key Intervention:

- EXBS funding will help Kosovo's agencies develop the capacity to implement the licensing, industry outreach, and enforcement elements of the country's strategic trade control system; improve Kosovo's radiation detection and response capabilities; strengthen the border control capabilities of Customs and Border Police through advanced training and equipment; and enable increased cross-border cooperation.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- In Washington, the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) with all U.S. government implementing agencies and select grantees that receive foreign assistance resources. These reviews examined results achieved in the past year and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.
- Embassy Pristina used assistance evaluations and reporting to draft a new Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) focused on strategic goals.
- The U.S. Agency for International Development conducted a midterm review of its five-year Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) in Kosovo. The resulting adjustments to CDCS objectives are reflected in the new ICS.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices. This year, based on ABR discussions, prior-year funding was reprogrammed for anti-corruption activities, including through the Contract Law Enforcement program.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

All of Kosovo’s Citizens Gain Access to Reliable and Credible Justice by Strengthening Rule of Law Actors’ Professionalism, Efficiency, and Transparency: U.S. assistance will support justice sector reform by improving court administration and management, building the capacity of justice sector actors, and increasing the ability of civil society and the public to access, monitor, and hold accountable the justice system.

Kosovo’s Institutions Improve Their Ability to Deliver Services and Counter Corruption by Increasing Accountability, Effectiveness, and Cooperation: U.S. support will encourage Kosovo institutions to increase interagency cooperation, expand access to and understanding of public information, and build Kosovo’s capacity to respond to citizen demand for services.

Increase Investment and Employment in Kosovo by Improving the Conditions Required for Economic Growth, Including Energy Security: Programming will support legal reforms to create a growth-friendly environment, provide technical support to improve the competitiveness of Kosovo businesses, and increase access to reliable sources of energy.

Enhance the Quality of Kosovo’s Human Capital, Particularly among its Youth, to Support Economic Development and Meet the Labor Skills Required by the Private Sector: Workforce development assistance will help improve the skills of Kosovo’s workers.

Kosovo Normalizes its Internal and External Relations, with U.S. Government Support: U.S. funding will provide technical and other assistance to encourage implementation of the Brussels Agreements, reduce ethnic tensions, and deepen Kosovo’s engagement with regional and international organizations.

The United States Partners with the Kosovo Government to Build Capacity to Counter Violent Extremism and Contribute as an Active Partner with the International Community in Counter-Terrorism Efforts: The United States will support Kosovo’s efforts to implement its Countering Violent Extremism Strategy and Action Plan, as well as strengthen Kosovo’s cooperation with neighboring countries to fight terrorism.

The United States Partners with Kosovo to Develop a Professional, Modern, and Multi-Ethnic Security Sector Able to Respond to Threats and to Civil Emergencies: The United States will strengthen the capacity of the KSF and/or KAF to perform its core competencies through training and other assistance.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 53,440 |
| All of Kosovo’s citizens gain access to reliable and credible justice by strengthening rule of law actors’ professionalism, efficiency, and transparency. | 7,878 |
| Economic Support Fund | 7,878 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 7,878 |
| Kosovo’s institutions improve their ability to deliver services and counter corruption by increasing accountability, effectiveness, and cooperation | 8,040 |
| Economic Support Fund | 8,040 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 4,700 |

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 1,000 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 2,340 |
| Increase investment and employment in Kosovo by improving the conditions required for economic growth, including energy security | 16,652 |
| Economic Support Fund | 16,652 |
| 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 1,500 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 118 |
| 4.3 Financial Sector | 900 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 2,834 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 11,300 |
| Enhance the quality of Kosovo's human capital, particularly among its youth, to support economic development and meet the labor skills required by the private sector. | 2,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,000 |
| 3.2 Education | 1,000 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 1,000 |
| Kosovo normalizes its internal and external relations, with USG support. | 3,800 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,800 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 3,800 |
| U.S. partners with Kosovo Government to build capacity to counter violent extremism and contribute as an active partner with the international community in counter-terrorism efforts. | 100 |
| Economic Support Fund | 100 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 100 |
| U.S. partners with Kosovo to develop a professional, modern, and multi-ethnic security sector able to respond to threats and to civil emergencies. | 14,970 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 4,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 4,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 750 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 750 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 9,500 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 4,120 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 5,380 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 720 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 720 |

Latvia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Latvia is a strong and reliable transatlantic partner in advancing peace, stability, and democracy in Europe and beyond. Latvia plays a key role in coalition operations, providing substantial diplomatic and military support, and is a valued member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the European Union. U.S. assistance in FY 2017 remains essential for the professional development, interoperability, and equipping of the Latvian National Armed Forces (LNAF) to deploy and operate effectively in U.S. and NATO operations. In addition to helping Latvia meet its own defense needs, the FY 2017 request will help support Latvia's commitment to ongoing NATO operations and support the development of niche capabilities required by NATO. U.S. assistance will advance defense reform, build capacity, and strengthen partnerships in the region to more effectively counter Russian aggression and other emerging threats.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 2,727 | * | 2,700 | -27 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,500 | * | 1,500 | - |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,227 | * | 1,200 | -27 |

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF assistance will continue to focus on deepening Latvia's integration into NATO by restructuring and modernizing the LNAF, while helping address needs related to territorial defense, border, and maritime security. In addition to providing equipment to assist Latvian forces in providing for their own defense and support deployment operations, FMF will also help improve the quality of Latvia's pre-deployment training and operations.

Latvia Strengthens its Capacity to Monitor and Protect its Borders, Combat Cyber Threats, Counter Russian Misinformation, and Defend Against Hybrid Warfare

Key Interventions:

- FMF funds will be used to provide equipment that will improve the LNAF's interoperability with its NATO allies and will help the LNAF meet its regional and territorial defense requirements, including equipment for maritime and land forces.
- FMF assistance will help develop Latvia's Joint Terminal Attack Controller (JTAC) capability.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, strengthen Latvia's officer corps, promote democratic values, and forge lasting relationships between Latvia's emerging military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Latvian National Armed Forces Are Interoperable with NATO Allies and Continue to Enhance Their Deployable Niche Capabilities

Key Interventions:

- IMET-funded programs will provide professional military education courses for senior noncommissioned officers and mid- and senior-level officers.
- IMET programs will continue to train leaders in the Latvian Special Operations Forces to increase their capabilities and interoperability.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- The U.S. Embassy's Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) conducts performance evaluations using year-to-year indicator targets and feedback from personnel who have received U.S.-funded training.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- Based on the success of FMF assistance, the United States will continue to provide vital equipment for deployment.
- The LNAF have made significant progress on force modernization. Their use of FMF funding has enhanced their deployability and interoperability with the United States and other coalition partners. Furthermore, the LNAF have been able to provide training through the JTAC Program to other NATO partners, such as Poland.
- The LNAF has devised a long-term, capability development strategy that addresses their ability to support homeland defense, expeditionary support to NATO, and military assistance to civil authorities. The LNAF's strategy is being supported by ODC's coordinated and focused three- to five-year engagement strategy. The ODC is working with the LNAF's prioritized capabilities list to develop strategies that incorporate all aspects of security assistance.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Latvia Strengthens its Capacity to Monitor and Protect its Borders, Combat Cyber Threats, Counter Russian Misinformation, and Defend against Hybrid Warfare: U.S. military assistance will enhance regional and in-country security by helping Latvia maintain a credible territorial defense capability. There is a noticeable improvement in the quality of the Latvian officer corps, which can be attributed to the IMET program and training provided by other NATO and coalition partners.

Latvian National Armed Forces Are Interoperable with NATO Allies and Continue to Enhance Their Deployable Niche Capabilities: Continued training opportunities for Latvian military personnel will ensure that Latvian forces exhibit compatible organization as well as common doctrine, tactics, techniques, and procedures, with those of U.S. and NATO forces. U.S. security assistance will augment Latvia's ability to deploy highly trained, capable, and interoperable military forces in support of NATO and coalition operations.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 2,700 |
| Latvia strengthens its capacity to monitor and protect its borders, combat cyber threats, counter Russian misinformation, and defend against hybrid warfare. | 1,500 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,500 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,500 |
| Latvian national armed forces are interoperable with NATO allies and continue to enhance their deployable niche capabilities | 1,200 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,200 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,200 |

Lithuania

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance supports Lithuania’s efforts to develop forces that are more capable of meeting the country’s national security objectives and international military commitments. U.S. security assistance provides tangible benefits to Lithuania, an effective and reliable North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Ally, by helping the Lithuanian Armed Forces (LAF) deploy troops alongside U.S. and coalition forces in Afghanistan and as a member of the coalition to counter the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant. U.S. assistance to Lithuania in FY 2017 enhances regional stability and improves Lithuania’s interoperability and military cooperation with its NATO partners. U.S. security assistance to Lithuania not only addresses Lithuania’s own defense needs but also helps build and sustain the LAF’s capacity in out-of-area deployments in support of NATO- and U.S.-led operations. U.S. assistance will advance defense reform, build capacity, and strengthen partnerships in the region to more effectively counter Russian aggression and other emerging threats.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 2,698 | * | 2,700 | 2 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,500 | * | 1,500 | - |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,198 | * | 1,200 | 2 |

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF will further augment the LAF’s already substantial participation in NATO and coalition peacekeeping and stabilization operations. FMF will help improve the LAF’s interoperability with U.S. and NATO partners, strengthen its capability to deploy and sustain its forces, and help meet territorial defense and border security needs.

Lithuania Remains an Engaged Member of NATO and Deploys Resources Nationally and Globally Based on NATO and Other Bilateral, Multilateral, and Regional Initiatives to Strengthen Security and Governance in Emerging Areas of Need

Key Interventions:

- FMF funds will provide equipment such as night vision/optical devices and spare parts to increase NATO interoperability and enhance Lithuania’s territorial defense capabilities.
- FMF funds will also be used to sustain combat enablers so as to ensure Lithuania’s readiness to deploy during upcoming operations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, promote democratic values, and forge lasting relationships between Lithuania’s emerging military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Lithuania Remains an Engaged Member of NATO and Deploys Resources Nationally and Globally Based on NATO and Other Bilateral, Multilateral, and Regional Initiatives to Strengthen Security and Governance in Emerging Areas of Need

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will be used to provide professional military education courses for senior noncommissioned officers and mid- and senior-level officers.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- FMF and IMET programs are closely monitored by the U.S. Embassy’s Country Team to ensure maximum value and support for NATO objectives. The professional development of IMET graduates is tracked to ensure that their skills and knowledge are being engaged in their work.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- Monitoring and evaluation conducted by the U.S. Embassy’s Country Team has identified the strengths of U.S. cooperation with the LAF, which include continued U.S. support to Lithuania’s Special Forces and Lithuania’s full compliance with its commitment to provide soldiers for the NATO Response Force.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Lithuania Remains an Engaged Member of NATO and Deploys Resources Nationally and Globally Based on NATO and Other Bilateral, Multilateral, and Regional Initiatives to Strengthen Security and Governance in Emerging Areas of Need: Lithuania must continue to modernize its armed forces to better provide for its own security and assist in the execution of the overall NATO Smart Defense and contingency planning under Article V obligations. Required capabilities include overall trained, equipped, and sustainable forces that are interoperable with U.S. forces and are at a sufficient state of readiness to prepare for and execute contingency operations. Security assistance will support the LAF’s efforts to build multi-functional and network-capable forces that have a greater ability to meet the country’s national security objectives and international military commitments, especially those tied to NATO operational plans.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|-----------------|
| TOTAL | 2,700 |
| Lithuania remains an engaged member of NATO and deploys resources nationally and globally based on NATO and other bilateral, multilateral, and regional initiatives to strengthen security and governance in emerging areas of need. | 2,700 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,500 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,500 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,200 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,200 |

Macedonia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

A decade ago, Macedonia was on a steady path toward North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and European Union membership, as its democratic institutions developed and its economy improved. Macedonia was seen as the next Balkan success story. However, Macedonia’s progress toward Euro-Atlantic integration has stagnated in recent years as the ruling political party has increasingly used its governing position to consolidate its hold on political and economic power. In 2015, Macedonia became embroiled in a political scandal that resulted from the public release of recorded phone conversations involving government officials, including the Prime Minister, allegedly engaged in corrupt activities, raising serious concerns about the current government’s commitment to democratic ideals. Combined with fragile ethnic relations and a migration crisis that it is ill-equipped to handle, Macedonia faces significant challenges in the coming years. The situation is further complicated by growing influence from Russia, which has attempted to undermine Macedonia’s ties with the West. U.S. assistance will remain focused on democracy and governance, particularly on supporting political processes, reforming the justice sector, encouraging growth of civil society, improving ethnic relations, and strengthening independent media. U.S. assistance will also aim to improve Macedonia’s law enforcement and military forces. In addition to the bilateral funding requested in this section, Macedonia will also benefit from resources requested for the Europe and Eurasia Regional operating unit, including programs to improve the conditions needed for broad-based and sustainable economic growth throughout the region. U.S. assistance will build resilience and reduce vulnerability to Russian aggression, increase European integration, and provide continued support for enduring programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 10,912 | * | 13,708 | 2,796 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,665 | * | 6,908 | 3,243 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 4,000 | * | 3,600 | -400 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,157 | * | 1,100 | -57 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,600 | * | 1,600 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 490 | * | 500 | 10 |

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will focus on increasing political competition and accountability, building capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs), supporting ethnic cohesion, and strengthening independent media. Support for these sectors will help to improve Macedonia’s democratic processes and counter government corruption, thus advancing Macedonia’s Euro-Atlantic integration. Emphasis on these sectors will also mitigate Macedonia’s vulnerability to Russian disinformation and Russian attempts to weaken the country’s ties with the West, and will help strengthen Macedonia’s commitment to Euro-Atlantic rules and values.

Improve Macedonia’s Democratic and Civil Society Environment, Allowing Macedonia to Join NATO and Complete Accession Negotiations with the European Union

Key Interventions:

- ESF funds will be used to provide grants, speakers, and outreach events to promote open and pluralistic political processes, media development, and increased demand for rule of law.
- U.S. assistance will focus on increasing political competition, strengthening electoral processes, and building greater accountability and transparency into the political system and government decision-making processes.
- The U.S. government will support CSOs in their efforts to strengthen the participation of citizens and the private sector in Macedonia's democratic development.
- U.S. support will also focus on building capacity of independent media and supporting investigative journalism, youth engagement, and interethnic integration.

Support Macedonia's Efforts to Increase Private Sector Growth, Create Jobs, and Improve the Business Climate and Make Macedonia a More Valuable Economic Partner for the United States

Key Intervention:

- The U.S. government will provide outreach and grants to support programs that empower young entrepreneurs and build leadership skills among youth.

Increase Macedonia's Capacity to Effectively Fight Corruption, Implement and Enforce Laws, and Improve Security

Key Interventions:

- ESF funds will be used to support outreach and grant programs to engage the public on rule of law issues and strengthen the capacity of citizens and CSOs to fight corruption.
- The U.S. government will address corruption by incorporating cross-cutting anti-corruption activities in a wide range of its assistance programs.
- The United States will work with traditional and online media in order to increase plurality and transparency in the media environment by raising citizens' media literacy; by helping them to distinguish between objective, fact-based media reports and those that rely on misinformation; and by increasing journalists' capacity to produce fact-based, data-rich content.

Develop Macedonia's Capacity to Be a Vibrant Multi-Ethnic, Multi-Religious, and Inclusive Democracy

Key Interventions:

- A new activity will build on current efforts to bridge the gap between different ethnic communities and build a foundation for a democratic culture among youth.
- ESF funds will be used for community outreach, grants, and speaker programs to promote diversity, tolerance, and interethnic and interreligious cooperation, particularly among youth.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Through FMF, the United States seeks to maximize Macedonia's ability to contribute to regional and global security. FMF will enhance Macedonia's ability to meet NATO requirements, develop interoperability with its allies, improve the country's capabilities and ability to support international operations, and help the military in the force modernization process.

Develop Macedonia's Capacity to Continue Providing for its Own Security and Contribute to NATO and Other International Operations

Key Intervention:

- FMF programs will provide training and equipment to enhance the Armed Forces' interoperability with NATO and prepare Macedonia's declared units for deployment in NATO and coalition operations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded activities expose defense personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine. IMET courses and training are intended to build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, promote democratic values, and forge lasting relationships between Macedonia's emerging military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with local U.S. communities while students are attending courses.

Develop Macedonia's Capacity to Continue Providing for its Own Security and Contribute to NATO and Other International Operations

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will continue to provide professional military education (PME) courses for senior commissioned and noncommissioned officers (NCO), as well as for mid-level officers. A focus of the FY 2017 IMET program will be to increase junior officer and mid-level NCO participation in PME courses.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE programs will strengthen the rule of law and help Macedonia to more effectively fight organized crime and corruption. Assistance will strengthen police-prosecutor cooperation, promote greater transparency and accountability in law enforcement and judicial systems, assist Macedonian institutions as they become independent providers of legal education, and increase the capacity of civil society to participate in the criminal justice reform process.

Support Macedonia's Efforts to Improve Bilateral Relations between Macedonia and Neighboring Countries

Key Interventions:

- Joint cross-border training programs will promote coordination between Balkan regional law enforcement agencies and criminal justice institutions.
- INCLE programs will support implementation of the new Law on International Cooperation in Criminal Matters by training judges, prosecutors, and legal officials within the Ministry of Justice.

Increase Macedonia's Capacity to Effectively Fight Corruption, Implement and Enforce Laws, and Improve Security

Key Interventions:

- INCLE assistance will help criminal justice sector actors, including police, implement the criminal procedure code and help draft and implement new legislation and guidelines.
- The United States will assist the Judicial Academy and other educational institutions to become independent and sustainable providers of legal education.
- INCLE funds will be used to assist key law enforcement bodies and justice institutions in investigating and prosecuting corruption, thereby strengthening police-prosecutor cooperation. Funding will also support the drafting and implementation of new laws and procedures to strengthen anti-corruption tools within the criminal justice system.
- Programming will assist the Ministry of Internal Affairs and other criminal justice institutions to develop internal controls and procedures to enforce anti-corruption policies and laws, and to increase transparency and accountability to the public.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Macedonia is a potential transit country for weapons of mass destruction-related materials and conventional arms. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will use \$0.5 million in NADR funding to help Macedonia improve its capacity to control and interdict illicit trafficking in items of proliferation concern. U.S. assistance will be aimed at helping Macedonia enhance its strategic trade control system, strengthen the capacity of the Customs and Border Police, improve radiation detection, and promote regional cross-border cooperation.

Support Macedonia's Efforts to Improve Bilateral Relations between Macedonia and Neighboring Countries

Key Intervention:

- The EXBS Program will support efforts by Macedonian Border Police and Customs to collaborate with Albanian, Kosovar, and Serbian counterparts in controlling common borders through regional training initiatives, sharing of information, and joint operations.

Increase Macedonia's Capacity to Effectively Fight Corruption, Implement and Enforce Laws, and Improve Security

Key Interventions:

- The EXBS Program will provide training and surveillance, inspection, and detection equipment to enhance Macedonia's border control and interdiction capabilities.
- EXBS programs will assist Macedonian government agencies in refining the country's strategic trade control laws and licensing procedures.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- In Washington, the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, and all U.S. government implementing agencies and select grantees that receive ESF resources. These reviews examined results achieved in the past year, and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.
- The U.S. Embassy in Skopje used assistance evaluations and reporting to draft a new Integrated Country Strategy, which identifies strategic goals and mission objectives.
- USAID reviewed programming to create a new strategic framework for 2016 and beyond.
- In FY 2014, USAID conducted a Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG) assessment, which resulted in a final report in FY 2015.
- USAID conducted two portfolio reviews in FY 2015 to assess the past year's performance and make decisions about future programmatic and budget directions.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices.
- USAID used data gathered through the DRG assessment and portfolio reviews to help focus its future programming.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Support Macedonia’s Efforts to Improve Bilateral Relations between Macedonia and Neighboring Countries: U.S. assistance will help Macedonia address challenges with rule of law and domestic and regional crime by promoting engagement with neighboring countries.

Improve Macedonia’s Democratic and Civil Society Environment, Allowing Macedonia to Join NATO and Complete Accession Negotiations with the European Union: Funding will aim to increase respect for rule of law; increase the role of civil society in fighting corruption; support greater media freedom and democratic dialogue; transform the justice system; and implement a system of checks and balances to counter central government influence over the judiciary, media, and civil society.

Support Macedonia’s Efforts to Increase Private Sector Growth, Create Jobs, and Improve the Business Climate and Make Macedonia a More Valuable Economic Partner for the United States: Macedonia’s uneven economic growth and still-limited capacity to compete in European markets are key obstacles to its full integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions. U.S. assistance will help the Government of Macedonia implement economic policies and programs favorable to private sector growth.

Increase Macedonia’s Capacity to Effectively Fight Corruption, Implement and Enforce Laws, and Improve Security: U.S. assistance will help increase respect for rule of law in the judicial, law enforcement, and security sectors, as well as improve the Government of Macedonia’s capacity to combat criminal and terrorist networks. Programming will also focus on increasing public awareness of rule of law issues and their role in combating corruption.

Develop Macedonia’s Capacity to Continue Providing for its Own Security and Contribute to NATO and Other International Operations: U.S. assistance will help support professional development in the military and Ministry of Defense and work to develop both institutions based on NATO and Western standards. Programs will also focus on developing Macedonia’s NATO interoperability capacities and build cooperation with regional partners to address shared challenges, including violent extremism and border security.

Develop Macedonia’s Capacity to Be a Vibrant Multi-Ethnic, Multi-Religious, and Inclusive Democracy: Macedonia is home to many ethnic and religious groups and communities, but is frequently divided along ethnic lines, endangering the country’s stability. U.S. programming will help reduce tensions by raising awareness of the importance of ethnic integration; fostering improved interreligious tolerance; and increasing the level of interaction among ethnically diverse school communities.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 13,708 |
| Support Macedonia’s efforts to improve bilateral relations between Macedonia and neighboring countries. | 471 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 271 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 200 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 71 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 200 |

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 200 |
| Improve Macedonia's democratic and civil society environment allowing Macedonia to join NATO and complete accession negotiations with the European Union. | 5,708 |
| Economic Support Fund | 5,308 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 400 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 4,908 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 400 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 400 |
| Support Macedonia's efforts to increase private sector growth, create jobs, and improve the business climate and make Macedonia a more valuable economic partner for the United States. | 200 |
| Economic Support Fund | 200 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 200 |
| Increase Macedonia's capacity to effectively fight corruption, implement and enforce laws, and improve security. | 1,429 |
| Economic Support Fund | 200 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 200 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 929 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 529 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 400 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 300 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 300 |
| Develop Macedonia's capacity to continue providing for its own security and contribute to NATO and other international operations. | 4,700 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 3,600 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 3,600 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,100 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,100 |
| Develop Macedonia's capacity to be a vibrant multi-ethnic, multi-religious, and inclusive democracy. | 1,200 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,200 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 1,200 |

Malta

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Malta’s location at the crossroads of key Mediterranean transport routes and its status as a European Union member-state make it an important U.S. partner in addressing regional security concerns. U.S. assistance will enhance Malta’s maritime safety and security capabilities and strengthen U.S.-Maltese bilateral military cooperation. Malta has been a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's Partnership for Peace since March 2008. Ongoing U.S. assistance will serve to highlight the value of the continuing partnership between the United States and Malta. U.S. assistance will advance defense reform, build capacity, and strengthen partnerships in the region to more effectively counter Russian aggression and other emerging threats.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 100 | * | 200 | 100 |
| International Military Education and Training | 100 | * | 200 | 100 |

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET is the centerpiece of U.S.-Maltese military cooperation. IMET-funded courses and training events expose Maltese defense leadership and members of the Armed Forces of Malta (AFM) to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities build capacity in key areas, including combating transnational threats and enhancing maritime interdiction capabilities; increase the professionalism of local forces; promote democratic values; and forge lasting relationships between Malta’s emerging military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country.

Malta Assumes a Greater Role in Mediterranean Regional Security, with an Increased Focus on Migration

Key Intervention:

- IMET funding will support professional military education courses for junior- and mid-level officers and senior noncommissioned officers, with the broader goal of continuing the professionalization of the AFM, with a focus on support for deployed operations, maritime domain awareness, search and rescue proficiency, and equipment sustainment.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- The U.S. Embassy reviews IMET programs to determine the extent to which they are meeting their objectives, including the key indicator of how many returning IMET graduates occupy key leadership positions in the AFM.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- Ongoing U.S. monitoring and evaluation of IMET assistance has indicated that no significant adjustments are warranted in the IMET program portfolio for Malta for FY 2017.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Malta Assumes a Greater Role in Mediterranean Regional Security, with an Increased Focus on Migration: In order to enhance Malta’s contribution to maritime security in the central Mediterranean, U.S. assistance will support Maltese efforts to build the Maritime Safety and Security Training Center and continue teaching U.S. standard competencies in search and rescue, maritime law enforcement, and operational maritime law.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 200 |
| Malta assumes a greater role in Mediterranean regional security, with an increased focus on migration | 200 |
| International Military Education and Training | 200 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 200 |

Moldova

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In June 2014, Moldova signed an Association Agreement (AA) and Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (DCFTA) with the European Union (EU), thus moving forward on critical components of its path toward European integration. Moldova's development progress reflects significant advancement of the fundamental U.S. strategic goal of a Europe whole, free, and at peace. However, despite this progress, Moldova faces many challenges – most prominently Russian pressure and endemic corruption – as it works to meet the requirements of the AA and DCFTA and to implement its reform agenda. The United States will prioritize addressing these challenges, engaging all elements of U.S. foreign assistance.

FY 2017 assistance to Moldova will strengthen democratic institutions, especially the justice sector, and promote a decentralized, participatory, and democratic political environment with more dynamic civil society and media organizations and with citizens empowered to shape political parties and the political process. Programs will also aim to raise living standards by improving the business-regulatory environment, enhancing private sector competitiveness, developing export-oriented, high-value agriculture, and helping Moldova take advantage of the trade benefits of its DCFTA. These efforts will open new markets for Moldovan exports and counter Russian economic pressure, which is aimed at derailing Moldova's European integration. All programs will incorporate strong anti-corruption elements, seeking to inhibit corruption across sectors and increase transparency. Sustained progress in these areas, coupled with support for reintegration with Transnistria, will result in an increasingly stable, economically sound, and secure Moldova that is anchored in its ties to the West. U.S. assistance will build resilience and reduce vulnerability to Russian aggression, increase European integration, and provide continued support for enduring programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 30,619 | * | 59,131 | 28,512 |
| Overseas Contingency Operations | 14,050 | * | 57,981 | 43,931 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | * | 41,121 | 41,121 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 11,250 | * | 12,750 | 1,500 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 2,800 | * | 3,510 | 710 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | - | * | 600 | 600 |
| Enduring/Core Programs | 16,569 | * | 1,150 | -15,419 |
| Economic Support Fund | 15,050 | * | - | -15,050 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,139 | * | 1,150 | 11 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 380 | * | - | -380 |

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

ESF-OCO will support governance and rule of law programs aimed at reducing corruption, increasing transparency, and promoting judicial reform, while complementary programs will promote the development of strong civil society and independent media. Economic assistance will work to improve the business climate, reduce opportunities for corruption, develop a robust and competitive private sector, and promote the exchange of economic and agricultural expertise. The increase in funding over FY 2015 is specifically aimed at mitigating Moldova's vulnerabilities to Russian pressure, particularly in the areas of trade, energy, and media.

Creating More Effective and Accountable Democratic Governance, Including an Active Civil Society, Robust Political Participation, and Respect for Diversity and Human Rights

Key Interventions:

- Programs will help build the capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs) to act as agents for reform and support their participation in democratic decision making. U.S. assistance will help CSOs to counteract corrupt interests; articulate and represent citizens' interests to local, regional, and national policymakers; and define, form, and advance their advocacy agendas.
- Approximately \$3.0 million is proposed to help local governments improve the provision of basic services and promote energy efficiency. This assistance will facilitate decentralization, an area of focus under the AA, and build citizen confidence that democratic institutions improve their quality of life. Successful decentralization will empower local governments, the most trusted government entities in Moldova, and the level of government at which citizens have the most influence.
- U.S. assistance will build the capacity of political parties and enhance citizens' ability to organize and participate in the political process, increase the engagement of outside stakeholders in shaping party platforms, and improve party structures and member participation.

Justice Sector Reform and Decreased Corruption via Sustained Transparency and Accountability in Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice, and the Judiciary

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$4.5 million is proposed for rule of law reform to develop the capacity of institutions involved in the administration of courts and the Prosecutor General's Office, another area highlighted under the AA. This assistance will help improve Moldova's compliance with European standards and its ability to fight corruption. Activities will also combat corruption directly by engaging civil society, investigative media, and active citizens to monitor the justice sector and provide public oversight of the reform efforts.

Generating Economic Opportunities through Increased Investment and Trade in a Better-Managed Business Environment

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$5.8 million will help create incentives for investment by improving the legal and regulatory environment for businesses. Activities will focus on reducing the regulatory burden of tax compliance, increasing efficiencies in trading goods, facilitating harmonization of regulations, promoting alternative dispute mechanisms, and addressing other key constraints to doing business. These areas are not only important under the AA, but will also help Moldovan businesses take advantage of trade preferences provided under the DCFTA, building ties with Europe and further reducing Moldova's reliance on Russian markets. Activities also will combat corruption through increased use of e-governance tools that enable a more transparent environment and reduce opportunities for corruption.

- U.S. assistance will support competitiveness in promising industries to help build diverse economic clusters that can better compete in international markets. Activities will increase productivity, improve quality, and expand market linkages, with a focus on improving workforce skills, facilitating access to finance, strengthening industry associations, stimulating local innovation, adopting international standards and best practices, and promoting trade and investment. Increasing the influence of the private sector will also act as a countervailing force on the government and help restrict opportunities for corruption.
- U.S. assistance will enhance the competitiveness of Moldova's agriculture sector, especially high-value agriculture, by assisting producer groups and fruit and vegetable value chain enterprises to produce, market, and deliver high quality crops for the domestic and export markets. Activities will also target support for water and irrigation management and investments in post-harvest infrastructure.
- Programs will expand acceptance of best business practices among private and public-sector institutions.

Strengthen Economic Security through Reforms and Capacity-Building in the Energy, Financial, and Banking Sectors

Key Interventions:

- The United States will build the National Bank's capacity to regulate Moldova's financial sector.
- U.S. assistance will support Moldova's energy sector development agenda, including compliance with the EU's Third Energy Package.

Ensure an Active Civil Society and Support Free and Independent Media

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will promote the development of a strong and effective civil society on both sides of the Nistru River and increase citizen engagement in Moldova's democratic institutions.
- Democracy programs will foster the development of CSOs, promote government transparency and accountability, and support independent media through trainings, grants, and exchanges.
- U.S. assistance will enhance the media-enabling environment and support independent media coverage of reforms, corruption, media disinformation, and EU integration efforts. Activities will also seek to strengthen the organizational capacity of key independent media outlets to increase their reach and impact, while maintaining editorial and financial independence.
- Programs will build the project design and management capacity of local organizations.

Improve Moldovan Understanding of the United States and Build Personal Links

Key Intervention:

- Programs will connect alumni of U.S. exchange programs with counterparts in Europe to promote greater European integration and strong transatlantic ties.

Support the Political, Economic, and Social Reintegration of Transnistria into Moldova

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will promote person-to-person linkages and confidence building measures by supporting agriculture training events in Transnistria with experts from Chisinau and by including Transnistrian high-value agriculture farmers in study tours with other Moldovans.
- The United States will promote the development of a strong and effective civil society in Transnistria.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) - OCO

Requested funding will provide high-impact assistance to address challenges to regional and international security and increase Moldova's capacity to contribute to multinational peacekeeping operations. FMF-OCO funding will help Moldova secure and control its borders, strengthen the capacity of its armed forces to provide for Moldova's defense and help deter external threats, enable defense reforms and capability development, and build links to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and other coalition forces.

Support Moldova to Secure its Borders and Become an Increasingly Active and Capable Partner in International Security

Key Interventions:

- FMF-OCO will help Moldova enhance its ability to provide for its own defense.
- U.S. programs will increase the capacity of the Moldovan armed forces to plan, budget, and train while improving interoperability with NATO and other multilateral operations. Assistance will support Moldovan peacekeepers in serving in additional international contingency operations.
- Funding will be used to develop a deliberate, prioritized plan and begin the purchase of modern equipment that will enhance Moldovan national security and better enable the government to ensure its national sovereignty. The United States will provide equipment, such as communications equipment and vehicle spare parts, to increase Moldova's ability to provide for its own security and contribute to international peacekeeping operations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose Moldovan defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values.

Improve Moldovan Understanding of the United States and Build Personal Links

Key Intervention:

- Requested funding will provide professional military education courses that strengthen civil-military relationships, enhance senior leadership strategic management skills, and promote respect for democratic values and human rights.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) - OCO

INCLE-OCO funding will modernize and increase the capacity of Moldovan law enforcement and criminal justice institutions to meet European standards, counter corruption, combat trafficking in persons, and support ongoing essential reforms in the justice and law enforcement sectors. This assistance will capitalize on recent democratic gains in Moldova that have revealed an opportunity for additional reform within the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the country's law enforcement agencies, the Ministry of Justice, and the Prosecutor General's Office, as well as continue to support efforts to build civil society's capacity to demand reforms and combat corruption. INCLE-OCO assistance will also help the Moldovan government to develop tools to build resilience against and reduce vulnerabilities to Russian pressure.

Justice Sector Reform and Decreased Corruption via Sustained Transparency and Accountability in Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice, and the Judiciary

Key Interventions:

- INCLE-OCO assistance will improve the quality of criminal investigations in Moldovan law enforcement institutions, with an emphasis on eliminating coerced confessions and increasing the

government's capacity to fight transnational crime.

- Funding will support the Government of Moldova in its efforts to create a competent patrol police force and establish a joint law enforcement training center.
- INCLE-OCO assistance will work alongside law enforcement stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society, and international partners to spur demand for, understanding of, and accountability on police reforms.
- INCLE-OCO assistance will work alongside criminal justice sector stakeholders, including NGOs, to continue effective implementation of Moldova's Justice Sector Reform Strategy Action Plan, which emphasizes combating corruption within the justice sector.
- INCLE-OCO funds will be used to provide training and other assistance to improve community policing, a critical component of connecting the people to law enforcement.
- INCLE-OCO will also continue to support legal education to help ensure that the next generation of Moldovan legal professionals are prepared to practice law and ensure access to justice.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) - OCO

Moldova is a potential transit country for materials related to weapons of mass destruction. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will help the government meet international standards for strategic trade controls. EXBS will offer training and equipment, with the goals of strengthening border controls, building enforcement agencies' capacities to interdict illicit proliferation activities, and increasing the general effectiveness of export controls. Moldova's enforcement capabilities are particularly limited in Transnistria and will require continued support to reduce the prevalence of smuggling and other illicit transfers and trafficking.

Justice Sector Reform and Decreased Corruption via Sustained Transparency and Accountability in Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice, and the Judiciary

Key Interventions:

- Moldova is seeking to move closer in line to European standards in its strategic trade control practices. EXBS will continue to support these efforts by enhancing Moldova's electronic systems to better track goods moving through the country. EXBS also will continue to help build Moldovan relationships with EU countries, and build cross-border contacts with entities in Ukraine. Funding will support exchanges of experts, training opportunities, and equipment to licensing and customs agencies to support these efforts.
- The United States will work with the Ministry of Economy to provide licensing training on dual-use and military items and support licensing system enhancements to facilitate the targeting of proliferation-related shipments.
- U.S. assistance will support better enforcement by engaging with Moldovan authorities to develop requirements to implement an advanced information system for shipments and cargo, develop electronic declarations, and provide targeting and risk-management models for use by frontline officers.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- The State Department's Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) in Washington and Moldova with all U.S. government implementing agencies and select grantees that receive ESF and INCLE resources. These reviews examined results achieved in the past year and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) conducted a final performance evaluation of its Moldova Civil Society Strengthening Program in FY 2015. USAID will conduct a final performance evaluation of its Local Government Support Project in FY 2016.
- Programs administered by the State Department’s Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) were routinely monitored and evaluated by Washington- and Moldova-based staff tasked with managing and overseeing program implementation and performance. The INL Bureau reviewed performance indicators with the Government of Moldova as part of the annual process of negotiating and finalizing a Letter of Agreement which obligates assistance funds. The Bureau also reviewed data and performance information across the entire INL country program, and within individual programs, on a regular basis. These activities included formal and informal reporting, site visits, and reviews.
- During FY 2014, the EXBS Program Coordinator in Moldova conducted extensive end-use monitoring of previously donated EXBS-funded equipment in use at border crossings throughout the country. EXBS conducts periodic external assessments of national strategic trade control systems in partner countries using a standardized method; the last assessment of Moldova’s system was conducted in FY 2014.
- The U.S. Embassy’s Assistance Working Group convenes on a bi-weekly basis and serves as the overarching coordination and monitoring mechanism for interagency foreign assistance activities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices.
- To better respond to a monopolized and closing media space in Moldova, USAID adjusted its civil society activities to support ongoing media monitoring and produce media products to dispel disinformation perpetuated by the Russian-language media outlets that permeate the market.
- Expanding on the full implementation of the Integrated Case Management System in all Moldovan courts, USAID and INL will coordinate on new assistance in FY 2016 to support the Prosecutor's Office to develop its own automated case management system with interoperability between the courts' and Prosecutor's systems.
- Based on monitoring and evaluation data and policy priorities in each program area, the INL Bureau adjusted the funding and scope of its programs accordingly.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Creating More Effective and Accountable Democratic Governance, Including an Active Civil Society, Robust Political Participation, and Respect for Diversity and Human Rights: Continued democratic reforms and stronger democratic institutions will further Moldova’s EU integration. Strengthening the government’s capacity to respond to citizens’ needs, while increasing citizen engagement in governmental decision making, will consolidate Moldova’s democratic reforms and demonstrate the benefits of democracy and European integration.

Justice Sector Reform and Decreased Corruption via Sustained Transparency and Accountability in Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice, and the Judiciary: Reforming the justice sector will help Moldova fight corruption, institute an independent justice system free of political influence, and establish fair and uniform application of laws. Strengthening the rule of law will affect all Moldovans and buttress Moldova’s economic and democratic development.

Generating Economic Opportunities through Increased Investment and Trade in a Better-Managed Business Environment: Under the AA and DCFTA, Moldova is positioned to expand its trade relationship with the EU. Continued reform efforts to improve the business climate, reduce opportunities for

corruption, and support private sector competitiveness will allow Moldova to attract investments, and diversify and expand trade to new markets, while mitigating challenges posed by Russian economic pressure.

Strengthen Economic Security through Reforms and Capacity Building in the Energy, Financial, and Banking Sectors: To reach its full potential as a free-market European democracy, Moldova must address financial and banking sectors riddled with corruption and diversify its energy sector, connecting all of these institutions to regional networks and adopting international best practices. In the energy sector, Moldova has promised to comply with the EU's Third Energy Package and participate in the European Energy Community, which strive for energy security for the EU's international energy market by liberalizing national energy markets and harmonizing legislation. Investment potential in Moldova's key commercial sectors can also be unlocked through a stable, independently regulated banking and financial sector that provides better access to capital and diversified financial instruments.

Ensure an Active Civil Society and Support Free and Independent Media: U.S. funding will be used to engage, train, and support Moldova's burgeoning civil society in its effort to achieve critical reforms and move closer to EU integration. It will also support independent media, including by building capacity to monitor and provide balanced coverage of local government reforms, as well as to serve as a counterbalance to Russian disinformation and complex domestic political dynamics.

Improve Moldovan Understanding of the United States and Build Personal Links: U.S. foreign assistance efforts contend with the legacy of insularity and distrust of outside influences left over from a half-century of Soviet rule. Despite the new government's commitment to partnership with the United States and European integration, a considerable segment of the population is still suspicious of U.S. activities and motives in Moldova and the region. Many Moldovans, particularly among the younger generation, have a positive view of the United States, although relations with Russia and the EU are generally considered more important. The United States will focus efforts on expanding outreach to the regions as well as engaging influential opinion-makers in media, civil society, and government to communicate democratic values. In addition, security assistance activities are intended to increase the professionalization of forces, build capacity in key areas, build lasting military-to-military relationships, and promote democratic values. Training is often conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Support the Political, Economic, and Social Reintegration of Transnistria into Moldova: Where possible, U.S. assistance programs will incorporate participants from Transnistria in an effort to reduce economic and social barriers. Programs will work to strengthen civil society and entrepreneurship.

Support Moldova to Secure its Borders and Become an Increasingly Active and Capable Partner in International Security: Funding will help Moldova continue to build capability with equipment that is compatible with U.S. and European forces, and replace aging Soviet-era equipment. This assistance will build Moldova's capacity to provide for national security and meaningfully participate in regional and international stability and security efforts, including combatting the smuggling of nuclear, radiological, and other materials.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 59,131 |
| Creating More Effective and Accountable Democratic Governance, including an Active Civil Society, Robust Political Participation, and Respect for Diversity and Human Rights | 8,010 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 8,010 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 3,000 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 2,576 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 2,434 |
| Justice Sector Reform and Decreased Corruption via Sustained Transparency and Accountability in Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice, and the Judiciary | 8,594 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 4,484 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 4,484 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO | 3,510 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,650 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 300 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 1,560 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs - OCO | 600 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 600 |
| Generating Economic Opportunities through Increased Investment and Trade in a Better Managed Business Environment | 18,416 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 18,416 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 314 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 18,102 |
| Strengthen Economic Security through Reforms and Capacity Building in the Energy, Financial, and Banking Sectors | 5,648 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 5,648 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 158 |
| 4.3 Financial Sector | 1,490 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 2,000 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 2,000 |
| Ensure an Active Civil Society and Support Free and Independent Media | 2,640 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 2,640 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 2,640 |
| Improve Moldovan Understanding of the United States and Build Personal Links | 1,333 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 183 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 183 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,150 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,150 |

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| Support the Political, Economic, and Social Reintegration of Transnistria into Moldova | 1,240 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 1,240 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 182 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 1,058 |
| Support Moldova to Secure its Borders and Become an Increasingly Active and Capable Partner in International Security | 13,250 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 500 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 500 |
| Foreign Military Financing - OCO | 12,750 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 12,750 |

Montenegro

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Montenegro aims to advance the goal of fully integrating Montenegro into Euro-Atlantic institutions. Since its independence in 2006, Montenegro has made rapid progress toward North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and European Union (EU) membership and serves as a positive example in a region that still struggles with stalled reform, ethnic intolerance, and political and economic inertia. In December 2015, NATO Allies announced their decision to issue Montenegro an invitation to join NATO. While a newly operational independent Special Prosecutor’s Office has begun to make strides, Montenegro’s justice sector and democratic institutions are not yet sufficiently strong to meet EU standards, as the European Commission noted again in its November 2015 Progress Report. U.S. assistance can play a critical catalytic role in achieving progress toward these standards. In FY 2016 and FY 2017, the United States will continue to focus on its core remaining development assistance objectives in Montenegro: reforming the country’s justice and security sectors, strengthening the rule of law, and reducing Montenegro’s vulnerability to corruption, organized crime, and external pressure.

In July 2013, the Government of Montenegro adopted a revised Strategic Defense Review (SDR) to improve the organizational structure of the Ministry of Defense and armed forces. The SDR also better defined Montenegro’s national defense priorities, which include: defense of Montenegro through active cooperation with allies and partners; contributions to peacekeeping missions in the region and the world; and support to civilian institutions during emergency situations. Implementing its NATO accession plan is now the next step in Montenegro’s military transformation, which requires additional progress toward the level of a fully-integrated member of the Alliance. U.S. military assistance and training play a critical role in Montenegro and its Armed Forces realizing the vision outlined in the 2013 SDR, and in achieving the status of full NATO membership. U.S. assistance will build resilience and reduce vulnerability to Russian aggression, increase European integration, and provide continued support for enduring programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 3,933 | * | 3,795 | -138 |
| Economic Support Fund | 130 | * | - | -130 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,200 | * | 1,000 | -200 |
| International Military Education and Training | 613 | * | 600 | -13 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,500 | * | 1,695 | 195 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 490 | * | 500 | 10 |

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF will help Montenegro strengthen its military capabilities and ensure progress toward full membership in NATO. Funding will continue to augment the national military budget by supporting the acquisition of new capabilities and modernization of existing resources, and continuing progress towards interoperability with NATO forces in all areas. Special emphasis will be placed on command, control,

communications, and computers and intelligence. This progression will improve the effectiveness of Montenegrin Armed Forces locally, regionally, and in out-of-area operations. A robust funding level will send a strong, positive message to our new partner and other nations in the region, thus reinforcing the positive behavior Montenegro has exhibited since its independence. As one of the strongest supporters of the United States and its policies in the region, the Montenegrin government and armed forces have participated in political and military actions regionally and around the world. They stand shoulder-to-shoulder with the U.S. military in Afghanistan and various other operations around the world. As Montenegro is dramatically increasing its military budget to meet the required NATO standards, our contribution could serve to further improve its capabilities, allowing for additional acquisitions to improve its interoperability and deployability for future out-of-area operations, and increase public support for the United States and NATO.

Through Continued Reforms, the Security Sector Meets NATO Standards

Key Interventions:

- FMF assistance will help Montenegrin forces meet NATO interoperability and capabilities requirement for the NATO accession process.
- FMF will support the continued development, modernization, and sustainment, as well as provide advisory assistance to improve the armed forces' long term planning, logistics, and personnel system.
- FMF funds will be used to augment national funding in equipping the expeditionary/peacekeeping forces declared to NATO, the EU, and United Nations operations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded activities expose defense personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine. IMET activities are intended to build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, promote democratic values, and forge lasting relationships between emerging Montenegrin military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

IMET-funded activities are among the most successful U.S. security assistance programs in Montenegro. The personnel educated under this program are occupying numerous positions of prominence throughout the Ministry of Defense and armed forces and are charged with developing new strategy and policy; tactics; and operational plans that include long term development, sustainment, modernization, and operations of forces at home and abroad.

Public Support for NATO and Necessary Euro-Atlantic Reforms Is Strengthened

Key Intervention:

- IMET funding will support professional military education courses for senior noncommissioned officers and mid- and senior-level officers.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE assistance will continue to strengthen the rule of law and fight against organized crime and corruption in order to support Montenegro's accession to the EU (especially with chapters 23 and 24 of the EU *acquis communautaire*). This assistance will include support for law enforcement and justice actors, civil society, and members of other relevant state institutions involved in this area. A main focus will be implementing the new and amended criminal legislation, which is expected to increase efficiency of criminal procedures and produce concrete results in the fight against crime. The revised criminal legislation is also expected to support new institutions such as the Office of the Special State Prosecutor,

Agency for Prevention of Corruption, and Judicial Training Center. Through such activities, INCLE-funded programs will also contribute to strengthening public trust in the country's criminal justice institutions.

Strengthen State Institutions to Effectively and Visibly Fight Crime and Corruption in Accordance with Euro-Atlantic Standards, Thereby Increasing Public Confidence in the Justice Sector

Key Intervention:

- INCLE-funded programs will provide training and mentoring of law enforcement authorities (e.g., police, prosecutors, judges, and the defense bar) and members of other relevant state institutions (e.g., Tax and Customs Authority, Anti-Money Laundering Agency, etc.) with the purpose of enhancing Montenegro's capacity to combat all forms of crime, particularly organized crime and corruption. INCLE-funded activities will encourage police-prosecutor cooperation, use of proactive modern investigative techniques and methods, use of modern technology in criminal justice work, and a multi-institutional approach to fighting crime.

A More Effective and Transparent Legal Structure Supports Economic Growth

Key Interventions:

- INCLE assistance will strengthen Montenegro's capacity to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate criminal cases such as organized crime, corruption, and other serious criminal cases. Most of this work will be done through assisting the implementation of the new and amended Criminal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Law on Asset Confiscation, Law on Prevention of Corruption, and Law on Judicial Training. Assistance will be focused on assisting the newly formed Special Prosecutor's Office; assisting formation of the Special Police Team, which is expected to become operational in the beginning of 2016 and which will operate under guidance of the Special Prosecutor; helping develop a new preventive Anti-Corruption Agency, which became operational in January 2016; building the institutional capacity of Montenegro's Judicial Training Center, which has recently become an independent institution; and continuing to provide advisory support for drafting new laws that are relevant to the functioning of the criminal justice system and civil society's contribution to rule of law reforms.
- INCLE-funded programs will continue to promote regional cross-border cooperation in fighting organized crime and other forms of serious crime, as well as to support criminal justice officials in gaining knowledge and skills needed for successful international and regional legal cooperation, which is necessary in fighting modern forms of crime.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Montenegro is a source country for conventional arms, and its Adriatic coastline makes it a potential transit country for weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related materials and other illicit goods. Through the Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program, NADR assistance will help strengthen Montenegro's ability to control its borders, a key prerequisite for NATO and EU membership, and develop a strategic trade control system with the capacity to license exports, transits, transshipments, and broker strategic goods.

Montenegro Improves its Border Control and Security

Key Interventions:

- EXBS training, technical assistance, and sharing of best practices will promote regional cross-border cooperation and will help Montenegro establish a more effective strategic trade control system that meets international standards.

- U.S.-provided equipment and training will help strengthen the capacity of Montenegro's Border Police and Customs to interdict illicit trafficking in WMD-related materials and other contraband.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- In Washington, the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held an Annual Budget Review (ABR) with the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL). The review examined results achieved in the past year, and included a discussion of the INL Bureau's funding request in light of those results.
- U.S. government personnel continued to monitor the impact of U.S. assistance to Montenegro through site visits to grantees and travel by Washington-based staff.
- The EXBS team in Montenegro conducts annual end-use monitoring of donated equipment at ports of entry around the country and has planned an upcoming assessment of Montenegro's strategic trade control system.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABR to inform budget and programmatic choices.
- Assessments of the impact of U.S. assistance provided to Montenegro concluded that military assistance and training are playing a critical role in helping the Government of Montenegro realize the vision set forth in its revised SDR, as described above.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Strengthen State Institutions to Effectively and Visibly Fight Crime and Corruption in Accordance with Euro-Atlantic Standards, Thereby Increasing Public Confidence in the Justice Sector: Strengthening the rule of law will support Montenegro's bid to one day join the EU. Fighting corruption and organized crime will help to build public confidence in government institutions and attract U.S. and other investors, and support the long-term health of this young democracy.

Through Continued Reforms, the Security Sector Meets NATO Standards: U.S. security assistance will support professionalization of the Montenegrin Armed Forces and further defense reforms consistent with NATO standards, to ensure interoperability and enhance Montenegro's ability to contribute to NATO operations.

Public Support for NATO and Necessary Euro-Atlantic Reforms Is Strengthened: U.S. military assistance will continue to help build the professionalism and capabilities of the Montenegrin Armed Forces to further prepare them for future NATO membership.

A More Effective and Transparent Legal Structure Supports Economic Growth: Reduced crime and corruption will help increase business and investor confidence and improve the environment for legitimate businesses. Stronger commercial and administrative courts will improve the business environment and boost economic growth.

Montenegro Improves its Border Control and Security: The United States is helping Montenegro strengthen its border control and security through assistance to the Border Police and Customs Service to improve their capabilities, professionalism, and effectiveness.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 3,795 |
| Strengthen state institutions to effectively and visibly fight crime and corruption in accordance with Euro-Atlantic standards, thereby increasing public confidence in the justice sector. | 617 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 617 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 617 |
| Through continued reforms, the security sector meets NATO standards. | 1,000 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,000 |
| Public support for NATO and necessary Euro-Atlantic reforms is strengthened. | 600 |
| International Military Education and Training | 600 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 600 |
| A more effective and transparent legal structure supports economic growth. | 1,078 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,078 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 1,078 |
| Montenegro improves its border control and security. | 500 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 500 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 500 |

Poland

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Poland is a key U.S. partner and ally in Central Europe. U.S. assistance in FY 2017 continues to enhance the ability of the Polish military to conduct activities in pursuit of shared foreign and security policy objectives, including North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) expeditionary operations in Afghanistan, Kosovo, and elsewhere. As a result of this partnership, Poland is increasingly effective in serving as a regional training lead and participant in Alliance operations. Poland has proven to be a dependable and deployable NATO Ally, having demonstrated support for key U.S. policy objectives, including by providing security assistance to Ukraine. U.S. assistance maintains political support in Poland on a range of U.S. security objectives, while increasing Poland’s capacity to meet its NATO obligations and deploy and sustain professional forces in multilateral operations, often in support of U.S. deployments. U.S. assistance will advance defense reform, build capacity, and strengthen partnerships in the region to more effectively counter Russian aggression and other emerging threats.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 13,996 | * | 8,500 | -5,496 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,000 | * | 3,000 | - |
| Foreign Military Financing | 9,000 | * | 3,500 | -5,500 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,996 | * | 2,000 | 4 |

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF resources will support the U.S. contribution to international efforts to preserve the site of the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration and death camp, an enduring symbol of the ravages of genocide. U.S. support will help the Auschwitz-Birkenau Foundation promote Holocaust education and conflict resolution worldwide.

Polish Society Shows Greater Respect for and Acceptance of Minority Groups

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$3.0 million in requested funds, part of a multi-year, \$15.0 million U.S. commitment, will help preserve the site of Auschwitz-Birkenau to ensure that future generations understand that a place of such hatred and persecution must never again be allowed to exist and to demonstrate the reality of the Holocaust to any who may doubt it.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF helps maintain political support in Poland for a range of U.S. security objectives and increases Poland’s capacity to meet its NATO obligations and to deploy and sustain professional forces in multilateral operations, often in support of U.S. deployments. FMF supports Poland as it transitions from a recipient of security assistance to a regional security provider, a capability that is critical to European stability in the face of Russian aggression. FMF will continue to support the modernization of Poland’s military, strengthening its capability to deploy forces engaged in counterterrorism, coalition, and other international security operations.

Poland and the United States Deepen Bilateral Military and Security Cooperation through a Military Modernization Process that Builds a Capable, Interoperable, and Deployable Force that Effectively Participates in Out-of-Area Operations

Key Interventions:

- FMF will support Poland's NATO-certified Joint Terminal Attack Control Academy, which will help mitigate the impact of the closure of the U.S. Air Forces in Europe Air-Ground Operations School.
- FMF funds will help improve the capacity of the Multinational Aviation Training Center at Lask. This center allows Poland to play a leadership role in the region and help expand training opportunities available for other NATO partners.
- FMF will support upgrades to the Drawsko Pomorskie Training Range, which will facilitate valuable training for U.S. and Western European allies and also allow Poland to host and train less-capable NATO partners.
- FMF funds will be used for additional instrument landing systems, training and equipment upgrades for enhanced air traffic control, integration of all Polish military airfields into the U.S. Department of Defense or other recognized airfield publication databases, and meteorological/graphical analysis equipment.
- FMF will be used to procure counter-improvised explosive device (IED) equipment for the Polish Land Forces. These systems could then be used for future military operations and deployments in support of United Nations, NATO, and/or coalition forces.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded activities expose Polish defense personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine. IMET courses and training events are intended to build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, promote democratic values, and forge lasting relationships between Poland's emerging military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges while students attend courses.

Poland and the United States Deepen Bilateral Military and Security Cooperation through a Military Modernization Process that Builds a Capable, Interoperable, and Deployable Force that Effectively Participates in Out-of-Area Operations

Key Intervention:

- IMET funding will provide professional military education courses for senior noncommissioned officers and mid- and senior-level officers, as well as training in a variety of technical, coalition-focused combat operations for a broader pool of participants.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- The U.S. Embassy's Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) oversees several mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the impact of U.S. assistance on Poland's military performance, including weekly assessments of current FMF and IMET activities and biweekly status reviews of each program. ODC staff meets regularly with representatives of the Polish Defense Ministry's Armaments Inspectorate and Personnel Division.
- The U.S. Defense Security Cooperation Agency conducts a Security Assistance Management Review every two years. These assessment tools help gauge the Polish military's ability to track allocated FMF and utilize security assistance training and equipment effectively.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- Based on the information gathered through its monitoring and evaluation efforts, the United States plans to continue to support Poland’s efforts to be a regional leader and security exporter by increasing Poland’s training capacities and enhancing its capabilities, as well as by upgrading Polish airfields and navigational aids and procuring counter-IED equipment.
- Oversight of U.S. assistance has confirmed that FMF and IMET supported Poland’s emergence as a regional security provider capable of working with its neighbors toward territorial defense.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Poland and the United States Deepen Bilateral Military and Security Cooperation through a Military Modernization Process that Builds a Capable, Interoperable, and Deployable Force that Effectively Participates in Out-of-Area Operations: U.S. assistance supports the modernization of Poland’s military, while strengthening its capability to deploy forces and conduct joint expeditionary operations. U.S.-funded training supports cooperation between U.S. and Polish forces and introduces senior military leaders to U.S. methodologies and best practices, an issue of critical importance as Poland restructures its military command system.

Polish Society Shows Greater Respect for and Acceptance of Minority Groups: U.S. support for the preservation of the site of the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration and death camp will help educate future generations about the Holocaust and help to avoid repeating the atrocities of the past.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|-----------------|
| TOTAL | 8,500 |
| Poland and the United States deepen bilateral military and security cooperation through a military modernization process that builds a capable, interoperable, and deployable force that effectively participates in out-of-area operations. | 5,500 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 3,500 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 3,500 |
| International Military Education and Training | 2,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 2,000 |
| Polish society shows greater respect for and acceptance of minority groups. | 3,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,000 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 3,000 |

Portugal

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Portugal has been a willing partner in Afghanistan, the Balkans, and Africa, as well as in training Iraqi armed forces as a member of the coalition to counter the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant. Portugal continues to provide strong support on key issues within the European Union (EU) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). U.S. military assistance directly encourages Portugal to maintain and increase its contributions to international military operations. By helping to improve the efficiency of the Portuguese Armed Forces (PAF), U.S. security assistance plays critical role in improving the PAF’s NATO interoperability. As the United States reduces the number of its forces deployed to Lajes Airbase in the Azores, U.S. security assistance also helps counter perceptions that the United States is seeking to downgrade its security relationship with Portugal. U.S. assistance will advance defense reform, build capacity, and strengthen partnerships in the region to more effectively counter Russian aggression and other emerging threats.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 90 | * | 100 | 10 |
| International Military Education and Training | 90 | * | 100 | 10 |

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities build capacity in key areas, including combating transnational threats and cyber security, increasing the professionalism of local forces, promoting democratic values, and forging lasting relationships between Portugal’s emerging military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country.

Portugal Assumes Increasing Leadership in Combating Transnational Threats, Spurred by Enhanced U.S. Training and Exchanges and More Robust Collaboration at the Political and Operational Level

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will provide joint and combined operations training to the PAF, including cybersecurity training.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- IMET programs are periodically reviewed by the U.S. Embassy, taking into account Portugal’s contributions to international military operations and cybersecurity efforts.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- Over the past several years, Portugal has strategically utilized a significant portion of its IMET funding on cybersecurity assessments and training, which facilitated the drafting and approval of

Portugal’s national cybersecurity strategy and the establishment of Portugal’s National Cybersecurity Operations Center. In FY 2015, Portugal and France jointly coordinated the EU’s cyber-defense training and education plan. In FY 2016, the PAF’s first cadre of chief information security officers will be finishing their training through the U.S. National Defense University, and the PAF will be opening a Joint Staff Cyber-Defense Operations Center. In FY 2017, Portugal will begin providing cybersecurity training to NATO partners under the Smart Defense Initiative. Based on the substantial results achieved to date, future IMET funding will continue to be used to support Portugal’s key role in both NATO and EU cybersecurity efforts, thus ensuring effective coordination between NATO and the EU on this critical issue.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Portugal Assumes Increasing Leadership in Combating Transnational Threats, Spurred by Enhanced U.S. Training and Exchanges and More Robust Collaboration at the Political and Operational Level: U.S. security assistance will support the further development of the U.S.-Portuguese military relationship. U.S. assistance also will help build Portugal’s ability to strengthen regional and international security, particularly in the area of cyber-defense.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 100 |
| Portugal assumes increasing leadership in combating transnational threats, spurred by enhanced U.S. training and exchanges and more robust collaboration at the political and operational level | 100 |
| International Military Education and Training | 100 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 100 |

Romania

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Romania remains a steadfast strategic partner in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and international peace and security operations, as demonstrated by its significant contributions of troops, equipment, and other assistance to Afghanistan, Kosovo, and the European Union (EU) Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina. Romania continues to improve its capabilities to participate in NATO and other multinational operations and has repeatedly demonstrated its willingness to provide forces and assets in support of U.S. national security interests. The U.S.-Romania agreement authorizing U.S. access to military facilities in Romania provides a strategic location for combined training and rapid deployment to unstable regions to the east and south. Romania's efforts to promote greater cooperation among its Black Sea neighbors in the areas of defense, law enforcement, energy, economic development, environment, and democratic values complement the U.S. goal of enhancing stability in this sensitive and important region. Romania is hosting deployment of the U.S. ballistic missile defense (BMD) capabilities under the European Phased Adaptive Approach, which is the U.S. contribution to NATO's BMD. FY 2017 assistance will help Romania complete its military modernization, improve its interoperability with U.S. and NATO forces, and increase its expeditionary deployment capabilities in support of NATO's collective defense and coalition operations. U.S. assistance will advance defense reform, build capacity, and strengthen partnerships in the region to more effectively counter Russian aggression and other emerging threats.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 7,096 | * | 6,100 | -996 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 5,400 | * | 4,400 | -1,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,696 | * | 1,700 | 4 |

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF funding will support Romania's efforts to maintain current deployments in Afghanistan, the Western Balkans, and elsewhere; allow Romania to develop new capabilities; and make the Romanian military a sustainable, NATO-interoperable force. FMF funds will be focused on increasing Romania's capabilities and creating a military that is sustainable and able to operate and deploy with only limited U.S. assistance.

Romania Continues to Modernize its Armed Forces, Building Needed NATO Capabilities, Reducing Dependence on Warsaw-Pact-Era Equipment, and Improving NATO Interoperability

Key Intervention:

- FMF assistance will continue to develop Romania's core competencies, including by developing maritime capabilities and multinational force interoperability at sea, enhancing its Special Operations Forces, supporting its C-130 aircraft program, and improving its ability to train its own forces and potentially regional forces at Cincu.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded activities expose defense personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine. IMET activities are intended to build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, promote Euro-Atlantic values related to the role of the armed forces in society, and forge lasting relationships between Romania's military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Romania Continues to Modernize its Armed Forces, Building Needed NATO Capabilities, Reducing Dependence on Warsaw-Pact-Era Equipment, and Improving NATO Interoperability

Key Interventions:

- IMET funding will support professional military education courses for senior noncommissioned officers and mid- and senior-level officers, maximize the effectiveness of mobile training teams, and help improve the technical specialization of the Romanian military.
- Women only made up roughly five percent of the Romanian Armed Forces in 2015. In order to help ensure that women in the military are able to fulfill their potential and reach the highest ranks of the Romanian Armed Forces, the United States requires that at least 10 percent of participants receiving IMET-funded training are women.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- The U.S. Embassy conducts periodic reviews of military assistance programs to determine project performance and progress.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- The U.S. Embassy's monitoring and evaluation activities have shown that U.S. assistance enabled Romania to maintain and increase its deployment capabilities. For example, Romania has trained persistent ground surveillance system operators for deployment to Afghanistan in response to a request from the U.S. Army. To date, Romania has deployed three operator teams that have filled positions that would otherwise have needed to be filled by U.S. personnel.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Romania Continues to Modernize its Armed Forces, Building Needed NATO Capabilities, Reducing Dependence on Warsaw-Pact-Era Equipment, and Improving NATO Interoperability: U.S. assistance will support Romania's defense modernization and reform efforts, enabling the country to provide for its own self-defense and fulfill its NATO commitments. U.S.-funded equipment and training will help professionalize and enhance the capabilities of Romania's Special Operations and other deployable forces by increasing interoperability, thereby allowing for Romania to continue contributing to NATO and coalition operations.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 6,100 |
| Romania continues to modernize its armed forces, building needed NATO capabilities, reducing dependence on Warsaw Pact Era equipment?, and improving NATO interoperability | 6,100 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 4,400 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 4,400 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,700 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,700 |

Serbia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Serbia’s integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions continues to be a key U.S. foreign policy goal in the Western Balkans. Serbia has made considerable progress on its path towards European Union (EU) membership. It has taken steps to normalize relations with Kosovo, and the EU recently opened negotiations on the first chapters in Serbia’s accession process (chapters 32 and 35 of the *acquis communautaire*, which relate to financial controls and the normalization of relations with Kosovo). Nonetheless, Serbia faces external pressure and continuing challenges as it seeks to establish the rule of law, strengthen the watchdog role of civil society and independent media, combat organized crime and corruption, strengthen human rights protections, and create conditions that support widespread economic growth.

Targeted U.S. support will focus on helping Serbia further integrate into the EU as it moves forward with negotiations and opens additional chapters in the accession process. Assistance will focus on strengthening democratic institutions and the rule of law; reducing corruption; increasing the capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs) and independent media; fostering broad-based, inclusive economic progress; enhancing export and border controls; and building good relationships with neighboring Balkan countries. As a whole, this support will help build Serbia’s resilience in the face of external pressure from Russia. In addition to the funding requested in this section, Serbia will also benefit from funds requested through the Europe and Eurasia Regional operating unit, which include resources aimed at improving conditions needed for broad-based and sustainable economic growth throughout the region. U.S. assistance will build resilience and reduce vulnerability to Russian aggression, increase European integration, and provide continued support for enduring programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 14,277 | * | 23,418 | 9,141 |
| Economic Support Fund | 7,250 | * | 16,258 | 9,008 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,800 | * | 1,800 | - |
| International Military Education and Training | 867 | * | 1,050 | 183 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 2,250 | * | 2,250 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 2,110 | * | 2,060 | -50 |

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will advance Serbia’s Euro-Atlantic integration, support democratic and economic development, increase the capacity of civil society to push for reforms, and strengthen media independence.

Accountability of Key Democratic Institutions Strengthened

Key Interventions:

- ESF-funded rule of law programs will continue to assist Serbia’s judicial system in becoming more

independent, efficient, and professional. Targeted assistance to Serbia's judiciary, the High Court Council, and the Judicial Academy will increase the professional competence of judges and staff, enhance judicial accountability and independence, and modernize practices.

- Governance programs will strengthen the capacity of Serbia's independent agencies and CSOs to promote open, accountable, and efficient government; fight corruption; strengthen governmental transparency and integrity; and increase public demand for and participation in good governance.
- U.S. assistance to the Serbian Parliament will help the institution become more responsive to citizens, improve legislation and policymaking, and conduct executive oversight.
- ESF civil society programs will increase civic engagement in public life through more intensive, direct engagement between local CSOs and the Government of Serbia, and through coalition building. Assistance will focus on advocacy, oversight, and civil society sector development issues that directly relate to Serbia's EU accession.
- Media assistance programs will support reforms to improve transparency in media ownership, increase the public's ability to analyze media content, strengthen the viability of independent media outlets, and bolster their ability to produce and broadly distribute investigative and quality news content.

Progress Made for Broad-Based, Inclusive Economic Growth and a Thriving Market Economy

Key Interventions:

- ESF assistance will help Serbia develop and administer economic policies and reforms that the government, private sector, and civil society have identified as necessary to improve Serbia's business enabling environment and foster economic growth. This includes the adoption of performance-based budgeting, implementation of business inspections and construction permit reforms, reducing para-fiscal burdens on business, and increased access to finance. These reforms will contribute to greater transparency in the business environment and reduce opportunities for corruption.
- ESF programming will focus on removing the constraints that inhibit the competitiveness of Serbian firms, assisting them to access financial resources, human resources, and business support services that are necessary to grow, create jobs, meet EU-market standards, improve marketing and branding, and expand sales domestically and in the EU.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF will help prepare Serbian forces for deployments in future international operations, including peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance/disaster response, increase their interoperability with North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and Western forces, and promote defense reform. FMF will continue to help professionalize Serbia's military and improve civil-military relations. It will also help Serbia build niche capabilities, including engineering, explosive ordnance disposal, and deployable medical units, for possible future deployments.

Contributions to Global Security Increased

Key Intervention:

- FMF resources will provide Serbia with NATO and EU-compatible communications equipment to improve its ability to contribute to peacekeeping operations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded activities expose defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET courses and training are intended to build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, promote democratic values, and forge lasting relationships between Serbia's emerging military leaders

and their U.S. counterparts. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Contributions to Global Security Increased

Key Interventions:

- IMET will provide professional military education courses for senior noncommissioned officers and mid- and senior-level officers, as well as management training to improve the professionalization of the Serbian military.
- IMET will be used to fund training related to expeditionary and peacekeeping operations, thereby improving the technical specialization of the Serbian military.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE-funded programs will strengthen the U.S. partnership with Serbia to investigate and prosecute transnational criminal organizations and corruption, and will help Serbia to meet EU accession benchmarks, especially with regard to chapters 23 and 24 of the EU *acquis communautaire*. INCLE programs will also assist Serbian criminal justice actors in implementing the Criminal Procedure Code more efficiently and effectively; advising the Government of Serbia on drafting amendments or new criminal justice legislation; helping bolster public confidence and transparency in the criminal justice system; and supporting anti-corruption measures.

Contributions to Global Security Increased

Key Interventions:

- INCLE assistance will enhance the capacity of Serbia's law enforcement institutions, including border and customs agencies, to pursue organized crime groups and fight terrorism. U.S. assistance will help Serbia develop police and prosecutorial offices that are well organized, trained, and sustainable and that meet internationally recognized rule of law and human rights standards. INCLE-funded activities will emphasize police-prosecutor cooperation, implementation of the new Criminal Procedure Code, development of the police academy, merit-based promotions, and community policing concepts. A component of these efforts is the establishment of task forces in order to strengthen information sharing as well as internal controls and other accountability mechanisms within the Ministry of Internal Affairs.
- INCLE-funded programs will promote regional cooperation between and among the Balkan countries on criminal investigations and prosecutions.

Accountability of Key Democratic Institutions Strengthened

Key Intervention:

- INCLE-funded rule of law programs will help increase the capacity of Serbia's prosecutors, judges, defense attorneys, and law enforcement agencies to handle complex cases on transnational organized crime and financial crimes. U.S. assistance will strengthen the institutional capacity and various components of the Republic Public Prosecutor's Office, the Ministries of Justice and Internal Affairs, the Judicial Academy, the State Prosecutorial Council, and other justice sector entities. INCLE assistance will also assist Serbia in aligning its overall criminal justice legal framework with EU standards.

Serbia Makes Discernable Efforts to Tackle Corruption

Key Interventions:

- INCLE funding will increase the capacity of Serbia's prosecutors, judges, and law enforcement agencies to work together in efforts to expose, prevent, and prosecute corruption, a major issue in Serbia.
- Technical assistance will help the Serbian government develop the capacity of internal affairs units within relevant ministries.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Serbia is a potential source and transit country for weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related materials and conventional arms. With \$1.5 million in requested funding, the Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) Program will continue to help Serbia eliminate unexploded ordnance (UXO) remaining from past conflicts, and support stockpile reduction projects. With approximately \$0.6 million in requested funding, the Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will help Serbia counter WMD proliferation and illicit trafficking in conventional weapons. EXBS activities will promote the development of an effective licensing system based on Serbia's new export control laws and enhance its capability to interdict illicit trafficking in items of proliferation concern.

Contributions to Global Security Increased

Key Interventions:

- CWD funding will support physical security and stockpile management upgrades, clearance of UXO-contaminated land, and destruction and demilitarization of Serbia's excess munitions stockpiles leftover from the Yugoslav National Army during the breakup of Yugoslavia.
- EXBS assistance will help Serbia develop a strategic trade control system that meets international standards, including through training, technical assistance, and the sharing of best practices, and will promote regional cross-border cooperation in the area of border security.
- EXBS-funded programs will enhance the enforcement capabilities of Serbia's Customs and Border Police by providing interdiction training and inspection, detection, and surveillance equipment.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- The State Department's Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) in Washington with all U.S. government implementing agencies and select grantees that receive U.S. assistance resources. These reviews examined results achieved in the past year, and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.
- The EXBS team conducts annual end-use monitoring of donated equipment at ports of entry around Serbia.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices, including a greater focus on support for independent media and journalists.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Contributions to Global Security Increased: U.S. assistance will continue to promote the importance of a peaceful Serbia that works constructively with its neighbors to maintain stability in the Balkans and contributes effectively to global peacekeeping missions. U.S. assistance will focus on providing training,

consultations, and equipment to specialized law enforcement services investigating organized crime, anti-corruption, financial fraud, counterterrorism, and war crimes.

Accountability of Key Democratic Institutions Strengthened: U.S. assistance will help promote accountable and representative governance to strengthen and sustain Serbia's democratic transformation. In doing so, Serbia can improve the administration of the delivery of services to the public, thereby furthering Serbia's drive for EU accession. Assistance will foster a parliament more responsive to the needs of citizens and will enhance the rule of law by making the judiciary more independent and efficient.

Serbia Makes Discernable Efforts to Tackle Corruption: U.S. assistance will focus on working with and teaching prosecutors and police investigators how to proactively tackle corruption and fraud-related offenses, pushing for specific institutional changes that will create an environment that empowers law enforcement to pursue corruption-related matters; improving institutional cooperation through task forces and multi-disciplinary teams; and increasing the integrity of judiciary and law enforcement institutions through merit-based advancement, ethics training, and a better legal and regulatory framework. U.S. assistance will also focus on pushing for the creation of separate Office of the Inspector General Units or internal affairs departments that will monitor fraud, waste, and corruption in the government, and on strengthening the independence and ability of Serbia's Organized Crime Prosecutor's Office to tackle high-level corruption.

Progress Made for Broad-Based, Inclusive Economic Growth and a Thriving Market Economy: Economic growth assistance will enable Serbia to benefit from the opportunities of being part of the EU, to better withstand the increased competition that comes with EU accession, and to meet the needs of its population with regard to employment and economic opportunity.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 23,418 |
| Contributions to Global Security Increased | 5,360 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,800 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,800 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,050 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,050 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 450 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 450 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 2,060 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 560 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,500 |
| Accountability of Key Democratic Institutions Strengthened | 11,199 |
| Economic Support Fund | 10,524 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 4,000 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 2,144 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 4,380 |

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 675 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 675 |
| Serbia makes discernable efforts to tackle corruption | 1,125 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,125 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 450 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 675 |
| Progress made for Broad-based, Inclusive Economic Growth and a Thriving Market Economy | 5,734 |
| Economic Support Fund | 5,734 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 5,734 |

Slovakia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The goal of U.S. security assistance to Slovakia is to support Slovakia’s continuing contributions to North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) operations and regional stability. U.S. assistance provides critical support to Slovakia’s expanding contributions to NATO missions by improving the professionalism and interoperability of the Slovak Armed Forces. Continued U.S. assistance will help Slovakia consolidate its gains and maintain its positive and stabilizing influence among its neighbors in the region and globally. U.S. assistance will advance defense reform, build capacity, and strengthen partnerships in the region to more effectively counter Russian aggression and other emerging threats.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 942 | * | 900 | -42 |
| International Military Education and Training | 942 | * | 900 | -42 |

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded activities expose defense personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine. IMET activities are intended to build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, promote democratic values, and forge lasting relationships between Slovakia’s military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

IMET-funded programs are facilitating the transformation of the Slovak Armed Forces into a NATO-compatible, professionally educated, and trained military. The primary focus of this effort is training the Slovak Republic’s noncommissioned officer corps in leadership and technical skills, with the goals of increased professionalization and NATO interoperability.

Slovakia Strengthens its Commitment to a Free and Peaceful Europe by Modernizing its Military and Security Forces with U.S. Equipment and Increasing Support for Both its Defense Institutions and the NATO Alliance through U.S. Training and Partnership

Key Interventions:

- IMET-funded programs will improve the professionalization and technical specialization of the Slovak military through development of the officer and noncommissioned officer corps, with an emphasis on interoperability.
- IMET funds will be used to support professional military education courses for senior noncommissioned officers and mid- and senior-level officers, including leadership, technical, and language courses.
- Mobile training teams will impart U.S. operational techniques to Slovak units.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- The U.S. Embassy in Bratislava hosts periodic reviews of military assistance programs to determine the progress and performance of each project. To monitor the impact of IMET programs, the U.S. Embassy hosts regular meetings of program graduates. Through these meetings and through regular contact during the course of official duties, officers from the U.S. Embassy’s Office of the Defense Attaché and the Office for Defense Cooperation are able to track the influence and professional responsibilities of IMET alumni.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- Ongoing monitoring and evaluation of IMET activities has confirmed that there are no significant issues that require major adjustments to the FY 2017 IMET request or security assistance portfolio for Slovakia. Slovakia has made significant contributions to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), which was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2013. Slovakia is now conducting missions in support of the OPCW at their facilities in Slovakia. In addition, the Biological, Chemical, Nuclear Training and Testing Center in Slovakia is providing training for OPCW. IMET funding has contributed to these positive results by supporting the development of Slovakia’s capabilities in this important area.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Slovakia Strengthens its Commitment to a Free and Peaceful Europe by Modernizing its Military and Security Forces with U.S. Equipment and Increasing Support for Both its Defense Institutions and the NATO Alliance through U.S. Training and Partnership: U.S. security assistance supports the key priority of building Slovak support for NATO force goals that are important to the United States. U.S. assistance supports capacity development in the Slovak military, enabling Slovakia to take on larger, more complex operations within the NATO framework. U.S. security assistance supports Slovakia in achieving mutual goals that operate within a NATO and bilateral framework, deepening the U.S.-Slovak strategic partnership and promoting the further development of the Slovak Armed Forces.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|-----------------|
| TOTAL | 900 |
| Slovakia strengthens its commitment to a free and peaceful Europe by modernizing its military and security forces with U.S. equipment and increasing support for both its defense institutions and the NATO Alliance through U.S. training and partnership. | 900 |
| International Military Education and Training | 900 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 900 |

Slovenia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Slovenia’s military personnel work alongside U.S. and international forces on stabilization and reconstruction efforts around the globe. Slovenia’s peacekeeping troops and contributions to international security operations help bolster stability, specifically in the Western Balkans, but also strengthen the common defense against transnational terrorism more broadly. Continued U.S. security assistance will help Slovenia maintain its position as a positive and stabilizing influence in Southeastern Europe by supporting the Slovenian military’s defense reform goals: modernization, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) interoperability, and expeditionary capability. U.S. assistance will advance defense reform, build capacity, and strengthen partnerships in the region to more effectively counter Russian aggression and other emerging threats.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 602 | * | 650 | 48 |
| International Military Education and Training | 602 | * | 650 | 48 |

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. Intermediate- and senior-level professional military education courses expose many future leaders of the Slovenian Armed Forces (SAF) to the U.S. military mindset. Nearly all of the SAF’s key leaders, from generals to deployable combat units, have attended these courses and are important forces behind Slovenia’s defense transformation.

Promote an Active and Constructive Role for Slovenia in Global Security Challenges, Including Taking Concrete Steps to Combat Terrorism and Violent Extremism, Vigorously Reinforcing Common NATO-EU Positions on European Security in the Face of External Aggression, and Championing Human Rights and Tolerance in both Bilateral and Multilateral Fora

Key Interventions:

- IMET funding will support professional military education courses for senior noncommissioned officers and mid- and senior-level officers.
- IMET funding will provide senior and mid-level Ministry of Defense (MoD) officials with training opportunities through the Expanded IMET program.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- The U.S. Embassy in Ljubljana oversees IMET programs through a Political-Military Task Force.
- The U.S. Embassy’s Office of Defense Cooperation is responsible for day-to-day planning, coordination, and execution of these programs, and develops training and equipment assistance plans in coordination with the MoD and the SAF’s General Staff.
- The effectiveness of U.S. security assistance is measured by the SAF’s ability to deploy and sustain interoperable forces for NATO and U.S.-led operations, and support the country’s defense reform goals.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- Ongoing U.S. monitoring and evaluation of security assistance activities have confirmed that there are no issues that require significant changes to the FY 2017 IMET budget request or programmatic portfolio for Slovenia.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Promote an Active and Constructive Role for Slovenia in Global Security Challenges, Including Taking Concrete Steps to Combat Terrorism and Violent Extremism, Vigorously Reinforcing Common NATO-EU Positions on European Security in the Face of External Aggression, and Championing Human Rights and Tolerance in both Bilateral and Multilateral Fora: U.S. assistance will further enable Slovenia's defense reforms and provide the SAF with the strategic vision and tactical skill sets needed to continue contributing to NATO and other multilateral missions abroad, such as through Slovenia's contingents in Afghanistan and Kosovo.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 650 |
| Promote an active and constructive role for Slovenia in global security challenges, including taking concrete steps to combat terrorism and violent extremism, vigorously reinforcing common NATO-EU positions on European security in the face of external aggression, and championing human rights and tolerance in both bilateral and multilateral fora. | 650 |
| International Military Education and Training | 650 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 650 |

Turkey

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Situated at the crossroads of Europe, the Middle East, and the Caucasus, Turkey is a vital partner for the United States. Turkey is a key North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) ally participating in a range of NATO operations in Afghanistan, the Balkans, the Black Sea, the eastern Mediterranean, and off the Horn of Africa. Turkey is also a close partner in contributing to U.S. national security interests in the Levant and across the broader Middle East. Bilateral military-to-military relations between the United States and Turkey remain strong, and are a key pillar of the U.S.-Turkey bilateral relationship. For example, the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program in Turkey, currently the third-largest bilateral IMET allocation globally, plays a major role in ensuring strong cooperation and interoperability between U.S. and Turkish armed forces. The Government of Turkey (GOT) provides funding for travel and expenses to allow as many Turkish participants as possible to benefit from training at U.S. institutions. Due to the deteriorating situation in Syria and instability in Iraq, Turkey hosts more than 2.5 million refugees from Syria and over 200,000 from Iraq, and bears the commensurate security risks, making cooperation with the GOT on nonproliferation and border security issues of paramount importance. Turkey also remains a transit point of interest to traffickers of nuclear materials and weapons-of-mass-destruction (WMD)-related items, underscoring the need for training in the detection of illicit weapons, improved licensing procedures, and enhanced border controls. U.S. assistance will advance defense reform, build capacity, and strengthen partnerships in the region to more effectively counter Russian aggression and other emerging threats.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 4,630 | * | 3,800 | -830 |
| International Military Education and Training | 3,096 | * | 3,200 | 104 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,534 | * | 600 | -934 |

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded activities expose Turkish defense personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine. IMET courses and training events are intended build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, promote democratic values, and forge lasting relationships between Turkey's emerging military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Turkey's Military Increases its Capabilities and Interoperability as a NATO and Bilateral Partner, Supports Multilateral/NATO Missions in Afghanistan and Elsewhere and Backs Increasing NATO Responsiveness through Training, Exercises, and Force Restructuring, All While Backing Tough Sanctions on Russia to Impose Costs and Deter Future Aggression

Key Interventions:

- IMET funds will provide technical training to improve the technical specialization of the Turkish military.

- FY 2017 funds will support the professional education of key GOT officials involved in the development of the country's defense establishment through the Expanded IMET program, which is open to civilian personnel working on military matters.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will help enhance Turkey's strategic trade control system, deliver first-hand exposure to U.S. best practices and train-the-trainer programs for border enforcement officials, and provide equipment and training designed to improve detection, targeting, and inspection capabilities.

Turkey Fights Terrorism, Transnational Crime, and WMD Proliferation through Timely and Productive Exchanges of Intelligence and Information with the United States and Other Partners, an Improved Legal Framework that Meets International Standards, Including Enhanced Financial Controls to Counter Terrorism, and the Disruption of the Flow of Foreign Fighters to Syria and Iraq

Key Interventions:

- EXBS assistance will support high-level engagement with the Turkish interagency community to stress the need to strengthen strategic trade control laws, including working with law enforcement and prosecutors on applying penalties for related offenses.
- EXBS funding will continue to provide enforcement officials the training and equipment necessary to secure Turkey's borders. EXBS will also seek to support the WMD Commodity Identification Training Program that was recently established at the new Customs Training Center, in addition to making recommendations for further enhancing its WMD-related curriculum.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- The U.S. Embassy in Ankara regularly monitors U.S. assistance programs through periodic working group meetings.
- The EXBS Program conducts periodic external assessments of national strategic trade control systems in partner countries using a standardized methodology, in addition to informal assessments by in-country EXBS staff.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- EXBS staff previously identified a lack of content for teaching customs officials how to identify WMD-related items that may cross Turkey's borders, as well as a lack of familiarity with the proper use of certain U.S.-donated inspection equipment. The EXBS team targeted activities and technical assistance to the Customs Training Center to train more customs officers and address these gaps.
- In response to weaknesses identified by EXBS staff in Turkey's ability to prosecute proliferators, resources were allocated to engage the Turkish judiciary to strengthen their knowledge of international practices in this area.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Turkey’s Military Increases its Capabilities and Interoperability as a NATO and Bilateral Partner, Supports Multilateral/NATO Missions in Afghanistan and Elsewhere and Backs Increasing NATO Responsiveness through Training, Exercises, and Force Restructuring, All While Backing Tough Sanctions on Russia to Impose Costs and Deter Future Aggression: U.S. assistance will provide professional military education courses, including management training, for mid- and senior-level officers and noncommissioned officers, to support the professionalization of the Turkish military.

Turkey Fights Terrorism, Transnational Crime, and WMD Proliferation through Timely and Productive Exchanges of Intelligence and Information with the United States and Other Partners, an Improved Legal Framework that Meets International Standards, Including Enhanced Financial Controls to Counter Terrorism, and the Disruption of the Flow of Foreign Fighters to Syria and Iraq: U.S. assistance will continue to support Turkey’s international cooperation on nonproliferation initiatives by strengthening the U.S.-Turkey bilateral relationship through mutual exchange visits and training, and by inviting GOT officials to participate in international conferences and events. The United States will continue to support Turkey’s emergence as a regional leader and join international efforts to counter WMD proliferation, particularly export-control capacity-building efforts in neighboring countries.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 3,800 |
| Turkey’s military increases its capabilities and interoperability as a NATO and bilateral partner, supports multilateral/NATO missions in Afghanistan and elsewhere and backs increasing NATO responsiveness through training, exercises, and force restructuring, all while backing tough sanctions on Russia to impose costs and deter future aggression. | 3,200 |
| International Military Education and Training | 3,200 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 3,200 |
| Turkey fights terrorism, transnational crime, and WMD proliferation through timely and productive exchanges of intelligence and information with the United States and other partners, an improved legal framework that meets international standards, including enhanced financial controls to counter terrorism, and the disruption of the flow of foreign fighters to Syria and Iraq. | 600 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 600 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 600 |

Ukraine

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Ukrainian people face a rare moment in their history. Following the 2013-2014 EuroMaidan revolution and Russia’s occupation of Crimea, and in the midst of Russia’s aggression in eastern Ukraine, Ukraine has a unique opportunity to either solidify its trajectory toward becoming a prosperous, democratic state governed by Western values or backslide into a corrupt, failed state. With sustained, focused U.S. and international support, Ukraine can make the hard pivot towards genuine democracy and bring even closer the long-held U.S. goal of realizing a Europe whole, free, and at peace.

Ukraine has already demonstrated remarkable resilience: it has overcome the immediate crisis in the east, including the halt of further Russian incursion into the Donbas region; it has weathered intense political battles; and it has held its governing coalition together. The Government of Ukraine (GOU) has laid the foundations of a new system to fight corruption; it is working to reform comprehensively the police and law enforcement systems; and it is advancing constitutional reforms and decentralization, including by steadily incorporating a vibrant civil society into policymaking and reform processes. U.S. assistance has played an indispensable role in supporting reform in these and other critical areas. The FY 2017 request will help the U.S. government continue to support Ukraine at this historic juncture to reverse the damage wrought by 20 years of stagnation and authoritarian backsliding by leveraging U.S. resources to implement and cement continuing reform. U.S. assistance will help Ukraine elevate the fight against corruption; enhance energy security by lessening Kyiv’s reliance on Russian energy sources; strengthen civil society and independent media; create an enabling business environment that attracts foreign and domestic investment, including through privatization; promote economic growth; stabilize and transform the financial sector; reform state-owned companies, including in the energy sector; reform the justice system; advance the health system towards a more Western model of care; improve the education system; and undertake extensive defense reforms to modernize Ukraine’s military and security services and increase their interoperability with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Requested funding will also support nuclear security and nonproliferation controls as well as the Global Health Initiative (GHI) and the Global Climate Change (GCC) initiative. The United States will continue to respond to rapidly evolving developments in Ukraine and coordinate closely with other donors to maximize the ability to achieve reform and promote U.S. policy objectives.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 361,872 | * | 294,857 | -67,015 |
| Overseas Contingency Operations | 87,876 | * | 260,342 | 172,466 |
| Economic Support Fund | 32,176 | * | 192,392 | 160,216 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 47,000 | * | 42,000 | -5,000 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 8,700 | * | 15,000 | 6,300 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | - | * | 10,950 | 10,950 |
| Enduring/Core Programs | 273,996 | * | 34,515 | -239,481 |
| Economic Support Fund | 242,173 | * | - | -242,173 |

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Global Health Programs - State | 21,024 | * | 25,515 | 4,491 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 6,500 | * | 6,100 | -400 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,889 | * | 2,900 | 1,011 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 2,410 | * | - | -2,410 |

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

U.S. assistance is playing a vital role in Ukraine’s fight against Russian pressure and the legacy of corruption that stands in the way of Ukraine’s path to European integration. Requested ESF-OCO will be critical to helping Ukraine solidify and expand its progress to date in top-priority reform areas, including the fight against corruption; judicial reform; a stabilized and transformed financial sector; transparent privatization of state-owned enterprises; fair political competition; support to independent media and civil society; and an energy sector that is more transparent, more efficient, and less dependent on Russia. Moreover, the FY 2017 ESF-OCO request will help Ukraine move toward the resilient, diversified economy essential for long-term stability. Programs will enhance trade capacity, promote entrepreneurship and access to capital for small- and medium-sized enterprises, eliminate regulations and obstacles to foreign investment, and help unlock the enormous potential of Ukraine’s agricultural sector. Funding will also help combat entrenched corruption in the health and education sectors – the areas in which Ukrainians most commonly encounter corruption and which are a main source of citizen dissatisfaction with the quality and equitability of public services and overall pace of reform. ESF-OCO will continue to support the work of U.S. technical advisors helping to drive reform in a wide range of Ukrainian agencies and ministries, and it will support the critical role of the Special Monitoring Mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in monitoring and verifying agreements in sensitive conflict areas. Funding will also allow the United States to maintain its role as a leader in the multilateral effort to secure the damaged Chernobyl nuclear reactor.

Enhance Anti-Corruption and Rule of Law Processes and Outcomes

Key Interventions:

- U.S. programs will work with Ukraine’s new national-level anti-corruption bodies and reform champions to enhance their effectiveness, institutionalize reforms, and improve public and commercial trust in anti-corruption efforts, while strengthening public oversight of these institutions.
- U.S. assistance will help build the GOU’s capacity to communicate coherently about its reform efforts and successes, and leverage civil society’s ability to spur citizen demand for an end to “business as usual.”
- The United States will work to increase Ukrainian citizens’ roles in holding the government accountable for fighting corruption, including through public education and activities that foster behaviors that build a culture of transparency and commitment to public service.
- U.S. assistance will also help Ukraine replace its Soviet-era judicial, criminal justice, and social service legislation with laws that meet Western, particularly European, standards and that comply with Ukraine’s international obligations; assistance will help implement structural changes to civil, administrative, commercial, and criminal justice institutions that enhance the integrity and competence of judicial personnel.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen the anti-corruption aspects of Ukraine’s law-enforcement bodies, including the National Police and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, to operate fairly, transparently, and professionally.
- U.S.-funded assistance to implement e-governance and public procurement will improve the

transparency, accessibility, and quality of key public services and address sources of citizen discontent.

- U.S. programs will help the GOU improve basic education through advisory services, legislative assistance, curriculum modernization, teacher training, and financial management reform. U.S. assistance will also be coordinated with the devolution of basic education responsibilities under Ukraine's decentralization reform. The United States will also help increase Ukrainian citizens' access to higher education opportunities.
- Funding will expand the protection, promotion, and monitoring of human rights as part of Ukraine's role in a rule of law-based system that upholds international standards.
- Technical assistance will support targeted anti-corruption reform in the health sector, including by helping the GOU establish a semi-autonomous National Procurement Agency for Drugs and Medical Supplies, independent from the Ministry of Health, to competitively and transparently purchase pharmaceutical products.

Enhance Energy Security

Key Interventions:

- A total of \$5.0 million in GCC initiative funding will support work at the national, regional, and municipal levels to enhance energy security and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. GCC initiative funding will include participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, helping Ukraine to develop and implement national action plans for low emissions development, measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions, and pursue opportunities for private sector investment and clean growth.
- U.S. assistance programs will help the GOU develop the requisite in-country capacity and knowledge to better manage and diversify its energy sector and promote more transparent, efficient, and better-regulated energy markets, while reducing its dependence on Russian energy.
- Funding will also help the Ukrainian government develop energy delivery and pricing systems that reward efficiency, and will include public outreach strategies to explain and promote these changes.
- The United States will also continue to assist Ukraine in increasing production of its conventional and unconventional petroleum resources and diversifying its nuclear, gas, and coal fuel sources.
- U.S. programs will seek to increase private investment in clean energy (including renewable energy and end-use energy efficiency) by expanding financing networks for clean energy projects at the national and local levels, as part of a comprehensive effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and dependence on foreign energy resources.
- The United States will help implement transparent energy sector management, including the privatization of key state-owned enterprises, and introduce new technologies to improve energy provision and efficiency, including use of renewable energy.

Improve Governance Processes and Outcomes

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will continue to support the engagement of civil society organizations (CSOs), independent media, and citizens in the reform process, and provide technical assistance to ensure that the reforms developed by the GOU and Ukrainian Parliament reflect international best practices and support Ukraine's goal of European integration, particularly European Union (EU) alignment.
- Funding will improve the GOU's strategic communications capabilities in order to better explain Ukraine's story, counter disinformation, and ensure public awareness of reforms.
- U.S. programs will provide technical assistance to improve the efficiency, transparency, and quality of public sector policies and operations, including through institutional support to the Parliament and targeted public administration reforms.

- U.S. assistance will support opportunities for healthy political competition by further developing Ukraine’s political parties into sound representatives of citizen interests, strengthening the legal framework for free and fair elections, and implementing political finance reform.
- Programs will support the development of a legal and policy framework for Ukraine’s decentralization reform and engage local government officials and institutions to take on new authorities and responsibilities to deliver services, grow the economy, and govern better at the local level.
- U.S. support to CSOs will build the capacity and sustainability of actors that have been the key drivers of reform, broaden civic education and public-awareness initiatives, and help ensure that the government is held accountable by its citizens.
- Funds will promote the acceleration of reforms to improve the health system from an inefficient and corrupt Soviet model to one that follows better governed and more efficient Western standards, including by establishing effective public administration of health services, incentivizing performance within the financing system, and developing a unified and effective information management system.
- U.S. programs will partner with civil society, volunteer organizations, and local governments to ensure that internally displaced persons (IDPs), and those returning to their homes, have access to public services, employment opportunities, and objective, civically relevant information, thereby reducing the ability of outside actors to exploit social grievances.

Promote and Support Broad-Based, Resilient Economic Development and Successful Completion of Ukraine’s International Monetary Fund (IMF) Program, to Increase Stability and Growth, Greater Investment, and Bilateral Trade

Key Interventions:

- The United States will provide technical assistance to improve and simplify policies regarding small- and medium-size enterprises, and will support the development of the non-bank financial sector and alternative financing instruments to revive the provision of financial services to small- and medium-size enterprises.
- U.S. assistance will help the GOU remedy financial sector vulnerabilities, consolidate regulatory functions, and formulate sound economic and financial policies, including for taxes and pensions, in line with Ukraine’s Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (DCFTA) with the EU.
- Funding will facilitate Ukraine’s economic integration with European markets and help Ukraine diversify its trade, implement its World Trade Organization (WTO) obligations, and benefit from its WTO rights, including by increasing its ability to use WTO trade dispute mechanisms.
- In the agricultural sector, U.S. assistance will mitigate the negative impact of Russian trade aggression on small fruit and vegetable producers by improving their ability to access new (particularly EU) markets, support revitalization of rural communities by creating employment and income opportunities in agriculture, and improve the sector-enabling environment.
- The U.S. government will also provide training to Ukrainian agricultural professionals.
- U.S. programs will partner with civil society, volunteer organizations, and local government to ensure that IDPs, and those returning to their homes, have access to public services and employment opportunities, thereby reducing the ability of outside actors to exploit social grievances.

Enhance Ukraine’s Capabilities to Secure its Territorial Integrity and Promote Regional Stability, Including through GOU Control of its Internationally Recognized Borders

Key Interventions:

- The United States will provide approximately \$22.0 million in support of its commitment to assist with restoring the site of the Chernobyl nuclear accident to an environmentally safe and stable condition.

- U.S. assistance will support robust OSCE monitoring missions to facilitate impartial observation and help secure Ukraine’s border.
- The United States will continue to support the GOU and civil society with activities that prevent trafficking and assist victims of human trafficking.

Support and Strengthen Ukraine’s Commitment to Shared Values, Lasting, Western-Oriented Reform, and Integration into European Structures

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will help promote democratic and economic reform by strengthening people-to-people ties and cultivating opinion leaders through U.S.-funded speaker programs and professional exchanges, as well as through small grants to support reform-oriented projects implemented by alumni of U.S. government-funded exchange programs. U.S.-funded programs will also strengthen ties among U.S. and Ukrainian educational institutions and CSOs, and further Ukraine’s European integration.
- Funding will support the development of civil society and media watchdog organizations to strengthen public oversight of government institutions and hold officials accountable for their actions.
- Programs will also help promote the free flow of information and ideas by working with independent media to elevate professional journalism standards, promote media freedom and critical thinking, and increase access to objective information.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) - OCO

U.S. assistance will support the GOU as it steers Ukraine toward integration and partnership with Western political, security, and defense institutions, such as the EU and NATO, while managing the conflict with Russia and Russian-backed proxies in Crimea and the east. The urgency attached to the conflict can complicate or distract the government from implementing the structural changes necessary for long-term, irreversible integration with European defense structures. While not advocating for Ukrainian NATO membership at this time, the United States will nevertheless assist Ukraine in defending its territorial integrity by building up the ability of the Ukrainian Armed Forces (UAF) to deter future aggression and enhance the country’s overall border and internal security. The FMF-OCO request will help build Ukraine’s capacity to address regional security challenges, protect and retain control over its borders, support security sector reform, and improve force interoperability, particularly with NATO. FMF-OCO will be used to fund military professionalization, training, institutional reform, and equipment upgrades.

Enhance Ukraine’s Capabilities to Secure its Territorial Integrity and Promote Regional Stability, Including through GOU Control of its Internationally Recognized Borders

Key Interventions:

- Funds will continue to support interoperability and capability upgrades in the Ukrainian Army, Navy and Air Force.
- Funds will increase the capacity of the UAF and other security services to plan, budget, and train to meet external and internal defense challenges.
- U.S. assistance will support institutional reform and improved resource management in defense and security structures, including defense planning and financial management, operational planning, professional military education, and forming the legislative basis for defense reforms.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities

from other infectious diseases. In Ukraine, GHP-funded assistance will focus on combating HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (TB). Ukraine has one of the highest mortality rates from infectious diseases in Europe, with a high TB burden, a continued increase in multi-drug-resistant TB cases, and poor treatment outcomes, according to World Health Organization (WHO) data. Meanwhile, Ukraine continues to experience an evolving HIV/AIDS epidemic, with an estimated 217,600 people aged 15 and over living with HIV in 2015. U.S. assistance will support reforms to establish a Western model of care that achieves critical public health outcomes, such as control of the HIV/AIDS and TB epidemics and a high rate of immunization. In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, other GOU counterparts, and other international donors, the United States will continue to help Ukraine achieve key results at the national level.

GHP funds will strengthen Ukraine's ability to increase enrollment and retention in health services (particularly for HIV and TB) through improvements to the capacity and quality of health care and increased outreach and linkage of affected populations to prevention, treatment, and care. The United States will also partner with national and sub-national government health authorities and civil society groups to improve the availability, quality, and effectiveness of health services and to ensure that Ukrainians are better-informed health care consumers, particularly in the areas of HIV/AIDS and TB. Key approaches will include targeting high-risk groups for prevention, care, and treatment; improving the policy and regulatory environment for services; and strengthening the capacity of the public sector and civil society to implement national HIV/AIDS, TB, and other public health programs, and to actively support health reform. U.S. assistance will help Ukraine to sustain HIV and TB epidemic control after the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria ceases its support for TB in December 2016 and for HIV in December 2017.

Support Service Provision Reform, Including to Produce an Improved Health Care System Able to Achieve Critical Public Health Outcomes such as High Immunization Coverage and Control of the HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis Epidemics, Plus Support to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) from the Donbas and Crimea

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: As part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Ukraine will receive \$28.0 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs in areas with high-HIV prevalence rates and among populations at greatest risk of contracting and spreading the disease. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- Tuberculosis: A total of \$3.6 million in requested funding will strengthen TB and multi-drug-resistant TB control by institutionalizing ambulatory care, increasing good infection-control practices, improving treatment results, and building adherence to treatment regimens to achieve the WHO goal of a treatment success rate of 85 percent.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events are essential to the further development of robust, capable, and NATO-interoperable UAF in accordance with general Western defense and military concepts, based on democratic principles and norms. IMET-funded courses and training events expose foreign defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values, and are intended to build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, build lasting military-to-military relationships, and promote democratic values. Increased funding is requested for programming related to countering Russian pressure. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Enhance Ukraine's Capabilities to Secure its Territorial Integrity and Promote Regional Stability, Including through GOU Control of its Internationally Recognized Borders

Key Intervention:

- IMET funding will provide professional military education courses that strengthen civilian-military relationships, enhance senior leadership's strategic management skills, and promote respect for democratic values and human rights, in accordance with the principles laid out in the Annual National Program of cooperation between Ukraine and NATO and in the U.S.-Ukraine Partnership Vision.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) - OCO

INCLE-OCO funding is supporting some of the highest-profile and most critical reforms currently under way in Ukraine, such as the reform of the National Police, the creation of a new Patrol Police, and the fight against public and justice sector corruption. The INCLE request will continue to support Ukraine's efforts to enhance anti-corruption and rule of law processes and outcomes as part of the U.S. government's three-year criminal justice sector reform strategy for Ukraine. Building upon opportunities that came in the wake of the EuroMaidan revolution, particularly the appointment of reform-minded government counterparts, INCLE-funded assistance programs will focus primarily on transformational reform within Ukraine's Ministry of Internal Affairs. Additionally, INCLE-funded justice sector projects will play a fundamental role in realizing Ukraine's commitment to enact and implement new legislation to enhance transparency and government accountability and to reform existing justice sector agencies.

Enhance Anti-Corruption and Rule of Law Processes and Outcomes

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of Ukraine's law-enforcement bodies, prosecutors, defense advocates, and judiciary to adjudicate laws according to democratic principles and procedures.
- U.S. programs will support the National Police to restructure, reform, vet, and professionalize all police forces in Ukraine; including the restructuring of its numerous tactical forces into a single, U.S.-trained division modeled after the U.S. Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) model.
- U.S.-funded assistance will continue to support capacity building for the newly established Patrol Police force.
- U.S. programs will continue cooperation with State Border Guard Service to help tackle new, complex law enforcement challenges, and to fight internal corruption.
- INCLE funds will build the capacity of the Prosecutor General's Office and National Anti-Corruption Bureau to investigate and prosecute high-level public corruption; and to successfully combat organized crime and money laundering.
- Building on the success of the INCLE-funded, counter-trafficking pilot project, U.S. assistance will support nongovernmental organizations, the National Police Anti-Trafficking in Persons Unit, and other partners on prevention and prosecution, with a focus on vulnerable groups, including children.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) - OCO

Ukraine has lost control over a significant amount of its territory since the Russian occupation and attempted annexation of Crimea in March 2014 and Russian aggression in eastern Ukraine, which have temporarily changed the land and maritime boundaries that Ukrainian border agencies must control. The country's large military industry has lost its main buyer, Russia, and its goods are at risk of diversion, while the public outcry for reform presents an opportunity to seek meaningful change. In addition, Ukraine is a potential source and transit site for weapons of mass destruction, advanced conventional weapons, delivery systems, and related dual-use items. U.S. assistance will help address these issues and

respond to security threats to local populations posed by landmines and unexploded ordnance, as well as from excess, loosely secured, and otherwise at-risk small arms and light weapons, man-portable air defense systems, and ammunition.

Enhance Ukraine's Capabilities to Secure its Territorial Integrity and Promote Regional Stability, Including through GOU Control of its Internationally Recognized Borders

Key Interventions:

- The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will support high priority nonproliferation and border security projects with the State Border Guard Service and State Customs Service, including additional detection and interdiction equipment and training, developing targeting mechanisms for proliferation-related shipments, and facilitating reform of Ukraine's border security agencies.
- U.S. assistance will enhance the GOU's ability to regulate the export of dual-use and military commodities through improved interagency communications, international cooperation, and outreach to industry. The EXBS Program will help strengthen industry compliance with export control regulations.
- U.S. programs will also provide training and equipment to help improve Ukraine's maritime domain awareness, enhance maritime law enforcement capabilities, and help Ukraine respond to illicit smuggling across its maritime borders.
- The Conventional Weapons Destruction Program will help reduce Ukraine's immense stockpiles of Cold War era excess small arms and light weapons and its excess deteriorating ammunition, and provide modest funding for clearance of explosive remnants of war remaining from the recent conflicts.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- The State Department's Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) in Washington with all U.S. government agencies and select grantees who receive ESF and INCLE resources. These reviews examined results achieved in the past year and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.
- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) uses performance data to make programmatic and budget decisions on a regular basis. Performance data is used at regular intervals to assess the status of all activities and determine which activities require adjustments, while evaluation data is used in designing new activities. USAID conducted an assessment of the Democracy, Rights and Governance (DRG) sector, an anti-corruption assessment, and an evaluation of media programming during FY 2015. A local governance assessment conducted in FY 2014 significantly contributed to the development of two new USAID programs to assist with Ukraine's decentralization reform. In FY 2015, USAID designed and began procurement of a new indefinite quantity contract for monitoring, evaluation, and assessment activities that will significantly increase its ability to conduct performance monitoring, project evaluation, and strategic assessment activities at a pace and scale to meet the evolving country context.
- In March 2015, the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) signed a new overarching letter of agreement with Ukraine which includes performance indicators. The INL Bureau also reviewed data and performance across its entire country program, and within individual programs, on a regular basis throughout FY 2014 and FY 2015. These activities included formal and informal reporting, site visits, and reviews. In winter 2015, the INL Bureau conducted a baseline assessment of Ukraine's justice and law enforcement sectors.

- During FY 2015, the EXBS Program Advisor in Ukraine conducted extensive end-use monitoring of previously donated EXBS-funded equipment in use at border crossings throughout the country. EXBS conducts periodic external assessments of national strategic trade control systems in partner countries using a standardized methodology.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices.
- The findings from USAID’s DRG and anti-corruption assessments are helping to inform project planning, particularly in the areas of rule of law and anti-corruption. The media program evaluation directly contributed to decision-making on approaches and mechanisms for follow-on programming in this sector.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Enhance Anti-Corruption and Rule of Law Processes and Outcomes: Pervasive corruption continues to undermine Ukraine’s ambitions for democratic governance, economic growth, rule of law, trust between society and the state, security readiness, and the country’s territorial integrity. Corruption reduces popular confidence in state institutions and discourages political participation; the broad informal economy reduces legitimate profit, encourages tax evasion, undermines property rights, and hinders investment. Without significant reductions in actual and perceived corruption and bedrock reforms to key institutions, optimism about the prospect for real change will continue to wane and Ukraine’s path to genuine development and European integration will be blocked. U.S. assistance programs will target key opportunities for anti-corruption activities – such as e-governance, public procurement, national level anti-corruption institutions, and the National Police – to build public confidence in the pace and results of reforms. U.S. assistance programs will also help Ukraine replace its Soviet-era judicial and criminal justice legislation with laws that meet Western, particularly European, standards, and comply with Ukraine’s international obligations; implement structural changes to civil, administrative, commercial, and criminal justice institutions; increase public access to and confidence in the justice system; and strengthen the capacity of Ukraine’s law enforcement bodies, prosecutors, defense advocates, and judiciary to adjudicate and implement laws according to democratic principles and procedures.

Enhance Energy Security: Energy independence would make Ukraine less vulnerable to external influences by ensuring that Kyiv does not rely on any one source to meet its key energy needs. Ukraine must both increase energy efficiency and diversify its supplies, while combating rampant corruption in the sector. U.S. assistance programs will help the GOU develop the requisite in-country capacity and knowledge to better manage and diversify its energy sector; promote more transparent, efficient, and better-regulated energy markets to fight corruption; foster competitiveness and private sector investment, particularly in clean energy projects; and incentivize greater energy efficiency and security. These activities will be bolstered by public messaging to ensure understanding of and traction for reforms.

Improve Governance Processes and Outcomes: While the post-Maidan government had a clear mandate to make sweeping reforms, significant obstacles in addressing Ukraine’s governance challenges remain. Commitment to realizing difficult reforms is inconsistent throughout the sprawling government bureaucracy, which is accustomed to Soviet-style delivery of a broad range of low-quality public goods in a highly centralized, inefficient, under-resourced (and thus corrupted) fashion. The United States will work with both government and civil society actors to promote good governance, specifically the intersection of transparent, accountable state bodies with active, engaged civil society, resulting in more efficient operations, more equitable access to public services, and high inclusivity at both the national and local levels. This will include supporting the engagement of CSOs, independent media, and citizens in

the reform process; ensuring that the reforms developed by the GOU and Parliament reflect international best practices, particularly EU alignment; and helping national- and local-level representatives to effectively represent citizen interests and translate them into sound public policy.

Promote and Support Broad-Based, Resilient Economic Development and Successful Completion of Ukraine's IMF Program, to Increase Stability and Growth, Greater Investment, and Bilateral Trade: Following the EuroMaidan revolution, Ukraine's new government inherited a corrupt, inefficient economy plagued by longstanding problems, including rampant corruption, ineffective property and investment protections, a fragile and unstable financial sector, weak enforcement of contract remedies, poor debt collection rates, and obsolete business association laws, all of which make it difficult to attract foreign investment. Economic stagnation has been compounded by sustained conflict in the eastern industrialized areas of Donbas and Russia's illegal annexation of Crimea. Ukraine's \$17.5 billion IMF program runs through 2019, but in order to remain in compliance, Ukraine must continue to make progress on structural reforms. U.S. assistance will focus on stabilizing the financial system and revitalizing economic activity to support broad-based, resilient economic growth that allows Ukraine to continue on its path to European integration. Programs will help broaden access to ownership within the private sector, strengthen private sector advocacy, and help open the economy to a broader array of actors. The United States will also continue to encourage the GOU to develop effective policies aimed at improving the country's investment environment, and collaborating with the EU and international financial institutions – the World Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the IMF – to promote smart macroeconomic reforms at the highest levels of government. Additionally, the United States will support the development of policies and procedures to modernize Ukraine's infrastructure including in the agricultural sector.

Enhance Ukraine's Capabilities to Secure its Territorial Integrity and Promote Regional Stability, Including through GOU Control of its Internationally Recognized Borders: Well-established U.S. policy maintains that nations be allowed to choose their own destinies, including their alliances and affiliations. U.S. assistance will support the GOU as it steers Ukraine towards integration and partnership with Western political, security, and defense institutions while managing the conflict with Russia and Russian-backed proxies in Crimea and the east. The United States will assist Ukraine in defending its territorial integrity by building up the ability of the UAF to deter future aggression and enhance the country's overall border and internal security. In addition, U.S. assistance will enhance the ability of Ukraine to control its borders to address transnational crimes, including trafficking in persons; improve its internal security; and address rampant corruption in the security forces. In order to address counterterrorism, counter-sabotage, and other complex law enforcement and destabilization challenges, the United States will build on its strategic partnership with the Chief of National Police to restructure, reform, vet, and professionalize all police forces in Ukraine. U.S. assistance will also support the critical role of the Special Monitoring Mission of the OSCE in monitoring and verifying agreements in sensitive conflict areas, as well as multilateral efforts to secure the damaged Chernobyl nuclear reactor.

Support Service Provision Reform, Including to Produce an Improved Health Care System Able to Achieve Critical Public Health Outcomes such as High Immunization Coverage and Control of the HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis Epidemics, Plus Support to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) from the Donbas and Crimea: Since independence Ukraine has faced a stark demographic decline combined with a health crisis, including an elevated mortality rate among men from non-communicable diseases, particularly cardiovascular and respiratory illnesses. Infectious diseases are also key public health issues. Additionally, Russia's illegal annexation of Crimea and Russian aggression in the Donbas have internally displaced nearly 1.5 million Ukrainians, disrupted livelihoods and social networks, and stretched the government's ability to deliver critical services to these vulnerable groups to the near-breaking point. U.S.-funded health programs will increase the use of targeted health practices, promote higher-quality health services from a more sustainable health system, and spread reliable information about health

issues, with the goal of helping Ukraine mitigate transnational health threats, including the spread of infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS and TB.

Support and Strengthen Ukraine’s Commitment to Shared Values, Lasting, Western-Oriented Reform, and Integration into European Structures: A strong bilateral relationship based on shared democratic values is integral to the success of U.S. policy in Ukraine. To counter Kremlin-inspired disinformation and support Ukraine’s European ambitions, the United States must work hard to highlight its support for the Ukrainian people and government. People-to-people ties are essential for strengthening this relationship. Direct and digital engagement with Ukrainian youth and opinion leaders will help foster a better understanding of the United States. The United States will also work with independent and established media to elevate professional journalism standards, promote media freedom and critical thinking, and increase access to objective information.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 294,857 |
| Enhance anti-corruption and rule of law processes and outcomes. | 33,100 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 18,100 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 6,000 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 9,000 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 700 |
| 3.2 Education | 2,400 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO | 15,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 11,000 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 200 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 3,800 |
| Enhance energy security | 32,000 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 32,000 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 32,000 |
| Improve governance processes and outcomes. | 31,500 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 31,500 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 15,000 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 4,000 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 12,500 |
| Promote and support broad-based, resilient economic development and successful completion of Ukraine’s IMF program, to increase stability and growth, greater investment, and bilateral trade | 58,992 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 58,992 |
| 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 3,200 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 18,900 |
| 4.3 Financial Sector | 4,800 |

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 32,092 |
| Enhance Ukraine's capabilities to secure its territorial integrity and promote regional stability, including through GoU control of its internationally-recognized borders | 104,850 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 49,000 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 22,000 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 1,000 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 26,000 |
| Foreign Military Financing - OCO | 42,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 42,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 2,900 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 2,900 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs - OCO | 10,950 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 4,950 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 6,000 |
| Support service provision reform, including to produce an improved health care system able to achieve critical public health outcomes such as high immunization coverage and control of the HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis epidemics, plus support to internally displaced persons (IDPs) from the Donbas and Crimea. | 31,615 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 25,515 |
| 3.1 Health | 25,515 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 6,100 |
| 3.1 Health | 6,100 |
| Support and strengthen Ukraine's commitment to shared values, lasting, Western-oriented reform and integration into European structures | 2,800 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 2,800 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 2,800 |

Europe and Eurasia Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Certain challenges faced by the countries of Europe and Eurasia lend themselves to regional interventions. In many cases, increased region-wide cooperation and cross-border sharing of best practices will be key to overcoming region-wide challenges. First and foremost, among these challenges are the pressure and influence exerted by Russia, geared towards reorienting countries in the region away from a westward-looking vision of shared values and prosperity to a seemingly less demanding, eastward-looking vision that hearkens back to the Soviet era. However, Russia's ability to influence the region's governments and economies is directly tied to the ability of countries to grapple with other region-wide challenges, such as pervasive and persistent corruption, hampered civil society development, limited access to objective sources of information, a lack of diversified energy sources, difficulties achieving job growth, barriers to intra- and inter-regional trade, and the challenge of reducing emissions without impeding economic growth. FY 2017 U.S. assistance for regional programs in Europe and Eurasia will continue to address these and other region-wide challenges to counter Russian aggression and advance European integration, as well as address long-standing and emerging problems that are transnational in nature, such as Nagorno-Karabakh and countering violent extremism.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 59,600 | * | 83,576 | 23,976 |
| Overseas Contingency Operations | 15,000 | * | 82,576 | 67,576 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | * | 66,776 | 66,776 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 15,000 | * | 15,000 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | - | * | 800 | 800 |
| Enduring/Core Programs | 44,600 | * | 1,000 | -43,600 |
| Economic Support Fund | 36,750 | * | - | -36,750 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 5,000 | * | - | -5,000 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 1,200 | * | 1,000 | -200 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 800 | * | - | -800 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 850 | * | - | -850 |

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

ESF-OCO funds will address the region-wide challenges described above and build the resilience of countries in the region that are experiencing Russian pressure, with over two-thirds of requested ESF-OCO funding devoted to the Governing Justly and Democratically program objective, roughly one quarter to Economic Growth programs, and the remainder to Peace and Security programs. In FY 2017 increased funding is requested for regional democracy programs, which will utilize cross-border approaches to strengthen the rule of law; support civil society; promote inclusive, free, and fair electoral processes; and bolster independent media's efforts to investigate and report on corruption — all of which are critical and persistent challenges across the region. ESF-OCO resources will also support new and

innovative regional anti-corruption programming across the Western Balkans and Eurasia. Regional economic growth programs will pursue the common regional objective of promoting economic integration throughout the region and with the European Union (EU) by addressing region-wide challenges such as boosting competitiveness via value chains and trade development activities, improving business enabling environments, increasing trade, and strengthening financial sectors. Regional energy programs will continue to improve energy security by supporting the development of regional energy markets in line with EU directives. U.S.-funded programs will also work with the Energy Community, a treaty-based organization between the EU and several countries in the region, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in support of the Global Climate Change (GCC) initiative. Together, these programs will increase the region's resilience against Russian pressure in the energy sector. Funds will also help personnel in the field and in Washington to deliver technical assistance, manage programs, and provide region-wide oversight, monitoring, and evaluation.

Peace and Security Programs

Key Interventions:

- A total of \$3.0 million is proposed to support regional activities to counter violent extremism in the Balkans. Activities will be focused on helping to prevent the cross-border movement of foreign fighters traveling to Syria and Iraq by addressing the lack of institutional capacity to implement foreign fighter legislation, enhancing regional cooperation, and strengthening the resiliency of communities that are vulnerable to recruitment and radicalization.
- A total of \$1.5 million is proposed to help clear anti-personnel and anti-tank mines and unexploded ordnance in Nagorno-Karabakh in order to remove the threat to human life, reduce mine accidents involving children, enable the return of lands to agricultural use, make roads safe for travel, and provide safety for other donors' water and infrastructure projects.

Democracy Programs

Key Interventions:

- U.S.-funded programs will utilize a regional approach to help strengthen civil society and independent media through peer-to-peer exchanges, cross-border sharing of related best practices and social networking, distance learning and capacity building, and small grants. In particular, the United States will provide targeted assistance, including legal advice, to help civil society organizations respond and adapt to restrictive operating environments in the region. Although bilateral funding is no longer requested for assistance for Russia, regional funding will be made available for opportunities to support the development of civil society in Russia and peer-to-peer exchanges between U.S. and Russian counterparts.
- ESF funds will continue to be used to link investigative journalists from across the region, helping them improve their skills and share best practices and regional production and distribution platforms, thereby enhancing their ability to produce well documented, fact-based reporting. Increasing the supply of professionally produced, high-quality investigative journalism will, in turn, build greater citizen demand for government action to reduce crime and corruption.
- To reinforce single-country programming that is designed to improve election administration and oversight and broaden citizen participation in political processes and policy making, regional programming will support increased cross-border information sharing and networking among individuals and organizations working in these areas. This region-wide programming will provide election officials, lawyers, various political actors, and civil society representatives with opportunities to meet, share best practices, and develop new tools for ensuring free and fair elections, thereby improving citizen oversight and participation in policy making and governance, and helping civil society build tools to fight corruption.

- Funds will support grant awards by the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) to non-governmental organizations and independent media outlets working to advance democracy in the Europe and Eurasia region. NED's grants will support initiatives in areas such as government transparency and accountability, civic education, civil society strengthening, democratic political processes, access to objective information, human rights and rule of law, interethnic reconciliation, and historical understanding.
- Funds will be allocated for the continued production of region-wide indices related to democratic, economic, and social sector reforms. By allowing for comparisons across countries using a standardized set of indicator data, these indices assist donors, governments, and other stakeholders in assessing regional and country-specific assistance priorities, measuring results of programs, monitoring country progress against objective benchmarks, designing and implementing assistance programs, and undertaking sector-specific evaluations.
- Funds will also support rule of law programs aimed at strengthening counter-corruption efforts across the region, including by improving strategies for paralyzing transnational organized crime networks, which are enablers of corruption. These regional rule of law programs will facilitate the cross-border sharing of best practices to ensure greater accountability among judges, police, and prosecutors; improvements in the prosecution and adjudication of organized crime; stronger asset forfeiture regimes; and an increase in the number of defense bar and civil society activists engaged in moving required reforms forward.

Economic Growth Programs

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support regional economic growth programs focused on the myriad common challenges faced by the region's countries: reducing unemployment and underemployment; improving economic governance; increasing labor productivity, the competitiveness of their private sectors, the stability of their financial sectors, and intra- and inter-regional trade and investment; improving the business enabling environment; and removing systemic obstacles to economic growth. Regional activities will promote entrepreneurship, focusing on youth and women in locations where unemployment is highest, and will help countries address gaps in entrepreneurs' skills in key areas such as finance, management, customer research, business plan development, and marketing.
- Regional economic growth programs will also advance the region's financial integration into the global economy by harmonizing financial sector policies and practices across the region with international standards, particularly as required by the EU. U.S. assistance will help export-oriented businesses gain greater access to key certifications and standards, particularly in the areas of information and communications technologies and agriculture.
- Approximately \$1.5 million is proposed to help improve regional energy security by promoting the integration of European and Eurasian countries' energy infrastructure with that of the EU and international energy markets, and by encouraging energy supply diversity and the reduction of import dependence in order to limit the amount of leverage that can be applied on the region by external actors. The goals of these regional activities will be to extend the EU's internal energy markets to Southeast Europe and beyond, to harmonize the region's electricity and natural-gas regulatory frameworks by improving their transparency and effectiveness, and to increase infrastructure investment.
- A total of \$5.0 million in GCC initiative funding will promote the development of clean energy in collaboration with the Energy Community. GCC initiative funding will include participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, helping Albania, Macedonia, Moldova, and Serbia to develop and implement national action plans for low emissions development, measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions, and pursue opportunities for private sector investment and clean growth. Regional activities will include establishing procedures and cross-border trading agreements for renewable energy sources.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) - OCO

The European Security Assistance Fund will address emerging requirements and build key capabilities to enhance the ability of European allies and partners to strengthen their own security, contribute to regional security, and participate in future coalition operations. European allies and partners serve as a cornerstone of international security to address the challenges in the new European security environment and support U.S. interests by deploying in coalition operations around the globe.

Peace and Security Programs

Key Intervention:

- Through the European Security Assistance Fund, FMF funds will support discrete projects that develop and sustain select capabilities that partner countries need in order to deter and defeat threats to their sovereignty and territorial integrity and to develop and sustain their expeditionary capabilities for use in current and future international security operations.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. Europe and Eurasia Regional GHP funding will be focused on combating tuberculosis (TB). TB is a major challenge in Europe and Eurasia, particularly the high proportion of multi-drug-resistant (MDR)-TB, which ranges from nine to almost 35 percent in U.S.-assisted countries, as compared to only four percent globally. MDR-TB is much more costly and difficult to treat than drug-susceptible TB, with an average cure rate of just 50 percent in high-priority countries in the region.

Health Programs

Key Intervention:

- Tuberculosis: The United States will continue its partnership with the World Health Organization (WHO), allocating \$1.0 million to combat MDR-TB and extensively drug-resistant TB by improving detection, monitoring, surveillance, and treatment. U.S. assistance through the WHO will provide technical support for national TB programs in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) - OCO

The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will use regional funding to promote adoption of best practices in border control by countries in the region, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of strategic trade control systems in preventing proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and increasing regional capacity to interdict illicit trafficking in items of proliferation concern.

The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) Program will support an ongoing South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons project to reduce illicit small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) and ammunition trafficking in Southeast Europe. The overall objective of the project is to promote international peace and security through efforts to reduce the threat posed by the widespread accumulation and illicit trade in SA/LW in the region.

Peace and Security Programs

Key Interventions:

- EXBS programming will support regional strategic trade control seminars and professional exchange

visits, drawing on the experience of countries that have graduated from EXBS assistance. EXBS regional funds will also help governments conduct outreach to industries that produce strategic commodities, and conduct training, conferences, and other activities that promote cross-border collaboration between partner countries.

- A small amount of CWD resources will bring together Ministry of Defense officials and policy makers for a workshop to build regional confidence through exchanges of information and best practices on stockpile management of conventional munitions.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- The State Department's Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) in Washington with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), and all U.S. government implementing agencies and selected grantees that receive ESF funds. These reviews examined results achieved in the past year and included a discussion of each agency's current-year funding request in light of those results.
- Each fiscal year USAID allocates a portion of the ESF funding that it manages within the Europe and Eurasia Regional operating unit for evaluations and assessments.
- An external assessment of USAID's Regional Energy Security Initiative (RESI) found that the activity has moved countries in the region towards achieving an effective, open regional electricity market and improved energy security; however, the assessment also concluded that more work remains to be done.
- In FY 2015, USAID conducted an external evaluation of its Regional Investigative Journalism Network (RIJN) activity, focusing on sustainability.
- In FY 2016, USAID is conducting an evaluation of the legacy foundations of nine USAID-financed Enterprise Funds across Europe and Eurasia. The evaluation will examine the foundations' operational integrity and adherence to their agreements with their parent Enterprise Funds.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- EUR/ACE's ABRs informed the budget allocations for each activity funded through the Europe and Eurasia Regional operating unit.
- The findings of USAID's RESI assessment informed USAID's request for additional funds in FY 2016.
- Based on the RIJN evaluation's findings, USAID and its implementing partners are working to realign resources and staffing across the investigative journalist network to mitigate editorial bottlenecks identified by the evaluation team. The results are also being used to discern which elements of the RIJN activity can be replicated elsewhere.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Peace and Security Programs: Increased regional stability is fundamental to a Europe whole, free, and at peace. In addition to Russian pressure, the threat of violent extremism continues to jeopardize stability in the region. U.S. assistance will help reduce vulnerabilities to this region-wide threat. The United States will also continue to help clear anti-personnel and anti-tank mines as well as unexploded ordnance in Nagorno-Karabakh, thereby also enhancing stability in the region. By providing training and equipment, the United States will assist countries in Europe and Eurasia to build key capabilities and strengthen their own security, contribute to regional security, and participate in future coalition operations. By promoting cross-border information sharing, the U.S. government will enhance the

effectiveness of strategic trade control systems in preventing weapons of mass destruction proliferation, increase regional capacity to interdict illicit trafficking in items of proliferation concern, and promote region-wide adoption of best practices in border control. The U.S. government will also support cross-border sharing of information and best practices in conventional munitions stockpile management.

Democracy Programs: Backsliding on democracy and governance is rampant throughout the region, and corruption is endemic, leaving countries vulnerable to external pressure. U.S.-funded programs will take advantage of region-wide commonalities to address these issues through cross-border information sharing on methods to strengthen civil society, increase media independence, encourage more participatory political and governance processes, promote free and fair elections, increase government transparency and accountability, strengthen the rule of law, protect human rights, and support institutional reform. All of these programs also will include efforts to address corruption, which permeates many areas of society region-wide.

Economic Growth Programs: U.S.-funded regional programs will seek to improve compliance with EU directives, enhance private sector competitiveness, increase compliance with international standards and certifications, improve the regulatory and trade environment, and expand businesses' access to finance. Programs also will work to improve regional energy security by developing regional electricity and natural gas markets and improving the energy investment climate. Economic growth programs are central to integration efforts and building the resilience of countries against Russian pressure.

Health Programs: TB remains a major challenge in Europe and Eurasia, particularly the high proportion of MDR-TB. The U.S. government will help combat MDR-TB and extensively drug-resistant TB by improving detection, monitoring, surveillance, and treatment.

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The OSCE is a 57-member international organization through which the United States advances its security, economic development, and human rights goals and objectives in Europe and Eurasia. The only regional security organization with a membership that stretches across North America, Europe, and Asia, the OSCE provides a political forum and operational capacity and expertise to respond quickly to crises and to advance policy objectives. Nearly all of the OSCE's activities advance or support U.S. foreign policy objectives, as seen in the deployment of the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission (SMM) and a range of other on-the-ground responses in Ukraine.

U.S. engagement with the OSCE supports U.S. foreign policy objectives in the areas of crisis response; conflict prevention; confidence- and security-building measures; conventional arms control; counterterrorism; good governance; anti-corruption; protection and advancement of human rights, gender equality, and other fundamental freedoms (including media freedom); democratic elections and institution building; support of civil society; the rule of law; tolerance and non-discrimination; anti-trafficking; police reform; border security; cybersecurity; and combatting transnational threats, including terrorism. The OSCE's comprehensive security concept champions respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms within states as essential elements for lasting security and well-being among states. U.S. funding will support OSCE activities through its institutions and field missions, and assistance will bolster its efforts to resolve protracted conflicts in Georgia, Moldova, and Nagorno-Karabakh, by supporting internationally agreed negotiating formats and by promoting inter-community confidence-building measures and monitoring. U.S. funds enhance the OSCE's capacity to respond with an array of institutional tools to evolving crises. Engagement in, and support of, the OSCE underpins U.S. efforts to support civil society, overcome persistent challenges to human rights and the rule of law, and address conflicts that undermine peace and security in Southeastern Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 22,131 | * | 19,000 | -3,131 |
| Economic Support Fund | 22,131 | * | 19,000 | -3,131 |

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 22,131 | * | 19,000 | -3,131 |
| Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) | - | * | 19,000 | 19,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | * | 19,000 | 19,000 |
| Other | 22,131 | * | - | -22,131 |
| Economic Support Fund | 22,131 | * | - | -22,131 |

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

The total FY 2017 Request for ESF for U.S. support to the OSCE is \$25.5 million, consisting of \$19.0 million for Europe and Eurasia through the OSCE operating unit – reflected here – and \$6.5 million through the Central Asia Regional operating unit. In addition, \$26.0 million in ESF Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding is being requested through the Ukraine operating unit for costs related to the SMM in Ukraine and Border Observer Mission at two checkpoints on the Russian-Ukrainian border.

Of the total \$25.5 million in ESF funding being requested through the OSCE and Central Asia Regional operating units, approximately \$16.0 million will support the OSCE's field operations through the OSCE's Unified Budget, and about \$7.5 million will fund the salaries of U.S. experts seconded to work in key policy and decision-making positions in the OSCE. U.S. experts provide support on a full range of OSCE programs in such areas as democracy-building, elections, good governance, media affairs, human rights, rule of law, counterterrorism, police reform, border security, cyber security, and economic and environmental affairs. The requested funding will also support OSCE extra-budgetary projects to advance U.S. policy objectives through OSCE activities that are unable to find consensus through the Unified Budget – primarily focusing on the OSCE's Human Dimension, which addresses the promotion of human rights and functioning democratic institutions.

Greater Capacity within OSCE Participating States to Counter Global Challenges

Key Interventions:

- U.S.-seconded experts will assist with border management and anti-terrorism efforts and will support other OSCE activities that address illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, human trafficking, terrorism, drug trafficking, organized crime, intolerance, and conflict involving minorities.
- U.S. assistance will support the implementation of the first set of cybersecurity confidence-building measures (CBMs) to promote regional security and help negotiate a second set of cyber CBMs.

Improved Ability for OSCE to Contribute to Regional Stability and Facilitate Reduced Tension Over Protracted Conflicts

Key Interventions:

- U.S. funding to support the OSCE's Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), the High Commissioner for National Minorities, the Representative on Freedom of the Media, and the OSCE's network of field operations will help strengthen democratic governance, develop active civil societies, and promote inter-ethnic understanding.
- U.S. assistance will support the OSCE's efforts to address protracted conflicts in an international forum, utilizing approved negotiating formats.

Enhanced Compliance with OSCE Democracy and Human Rights Commitments

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support activities that encourage civil society and democratic electoral processes; bolster independent media and Internet freedom; and promote respect for the human rights of and tolerance and non-discrimination toward members of ethnic, religious, racial, and other minorities.
- U.S. assistance will maintain seconded experts in key positions working on human dimension activities – prioritizing the activities of the ODIHR. The United States will strive to provide at least 10 ten percent of the election monitors required for OSCE election observation missions.
- U.S. support will also facilitate the participation of front-line human rights defenders and representatives of embattled civil society groups in OSCE meetings and events.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- As a leading multilateral organization, the OSCE has a strong program planning, management, and evaluation system that includes an annual budgeting cycle and performance review, which are submitted to and approved by all 57 OSCE participating States.
- The OSCE's Office of Internal Oversight also regularly conducts evaluations of OSCE programs and projects.
- In addition, the U.S. Mission to the OSCE (USOSCE) will continue its advocacy to strengthen regular and interim evaluation and reporting on specific projects funded by the United States.
- The OSCE currently provides quarterly reporting to the U.S. government on all U.S.-funded projects, which includes updates on the status and impact of its activities. The United States will encourage other OSCE participating States to support this effort by providing funding for the evaluation.
- The Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held an Annual Budget Review (ABR) with USOSCE that examined results achieved in the previous year and included a discussion of USOSCE's funding request in light of those results.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- The OSCE's annual Performance-Based Program Review (PBPR) is a key component of the organization's approach to monitoring and evaluation, which assesses each activity using pre-defined benchmarks and indicators.
- The PBPR, provided at the end of each annual budget cycle, reports on the impact of the resources provided to the OSCE, measures progress toward objectives, and shares lessons learned.
- USOSCE uses the PBPR to advocate for programmatic adjustments to target successes and to make budgetary recommendations, such as increasing funding for high-impact programs and reducing or eliminating activities that are not having intended results or could be better implemented by others, including local actors.
- The OSCE's annual PBPR and evaluations will continue to inform U.S. negotiating positions with regard to activities funded through the OSCE's Unified Budget.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Greater Capacity within OSCE Participating States to Counter Global Challenges: The OSCE provides a platform for the United States to cooperate with European partners and other participating States as "force multipliers" for our shared security objectives in Europe and Central Asia. As such, the OSCE supports U.S. efforts to resolve conflicts within and beyond Europe; promote safe and secure societies; foster civil society; promote human rights and fundamental freedoms; tackle intolerance; counter cyber threats; combat other transnational threats such as terrorism, illicit drugs, and organized crime; and encourage development in states in democratic transition.

Improved Ability for OSCE to Contribute to Regional Stability and Facilitate Reduced Tension over Protracted Conflicts: Preventing and resolving conflict is a core function of the OSCE, and the United States will continue to support OSCE instruments that address the deficiencies that lead to unrest. FY 2017 funds will ensure that the OSCE continues to play a mediating role in the protracted conflicts in the region. These funds also support the OSCE's field operations, its Conflict Prevention Center, and other OSCE structures to promote confidence building measures and people-to-people contacts on the ground.

Enhanced Compliance with OSCE Democracy and Human Rights Commitments: The goal of the United States is the full implementation across the OSCE space of all OSCE political commitments on human rights, fundamental freedoms, tolerance, and the rule of law. To achieve this goal, the United States will support OSCE mechanisms – including through field operations and institutions as well as public diplomacy tools – that assist participating States in strengthening their democratic institutions, promoting fundamental freedoms, combatting intolerance, and addressing deficiencies in the implementation of OSCE Human Dimension commitments.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 19,000 |
| Greater capacity within OSCE participating States to counter global challenges | 6,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 6,000 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 6,000 |
| Improved ability for OSCE to contribute to regional stability and facilitate reduced tension over protracted conflicts | 6,500 |
| Economic Support Fund | 6,500 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 6,500 |
| Enhanced compliance with OSCE democracy and human rights commitments | 6,500 |
| Economic Support Fund | 6,500 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 6,500 |

Near East Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region continues to transform and presents some of the most pressing challenges to U.S. foreign policy. The United States’ extensive security, economic, and humanitarian interests demand continued involvement and active engagement. In the MENA region, the U.S. aims to combat terrorism and violent extremism; defeat the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL); prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; promote the free flow of commerce and ensure global energy security; promote equitable economic growth, job creation, and open markets; provide humanitarian assistance; and support successful and sustainable democratic transitions and good governance. The U.S. will work to preserve Israel’s security and seek a comprehensive and lasting peace between Israel and its neighbors, implement the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action with Iran, promote a political transition in Syria, assist Iraq in countering ISIL by supporting effective governance and economic reforms, promote peaceful resolutions of the conflicts in Libya and Yemen, and reinforce key regional partners.

Achieving these objectives requires recognizing that diplomacy is equally as important as military strength, and utilizing all elements of leadership promotes tangible change and thus contributes to overall U.S. national security. Committing assistance resources commensurate with the challenges associated with democracy, governance, economic growth, security reforms and humanitarian needs in the MENA region is paramount as is the ability to respond immediately to developing crises. While changes taking place in the region have opened new avenues for U.S. engagement on reforms and provide opportunities to address persistent challenges that feed instability, emerging threats around the globe continue to underscore the importance of having adequate resources and the agility to respond swiftly. Bilateral assistance – including longstanding commitments – will continue to be aligned with new requirements that are arising from fundamental political shifts on the ground. Ongoing regional programs support reforms and promote civic engagement and will continue to help sustain the bottom-up demand for change witnessed throughout the region.

The FY 2017 request proposes funds to continue the U.S. response to the Syrian crisis and related humanitarian emergencies, maintain critical commitments to Israel, Egypt and Jordan, and advance the U.S. commitments to support economic, democratic, governance and security reforms in the region. Programs will seek to empower citizens in the region on key transition challenges: jobs, security, democratic governance, human rights and will capitalize on new opportunities.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 6,726,788 | * | 7,334,550 | 607,762 |
| Overseas Contingency Operations | 848,234 | * | 2,188,014 | 1,339,780 |
| Economic Support Fund | 506,117 | * | 1,378,900 | 872,783 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 329,117 | * | 650,000 | 320,883 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 2,000 | * | 28,000 | 26,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 11,000 | * | 81,114 | 70,114 |
| Peacekeeping Operations | - | * | 50,000 | 50,000 |

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Enduring/Core Programs | 5,878,554 | * | 5,146,536 | -732,018 |
| Economic Support Fund | 860,561 | * | 623,776 | -236,785 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 4,743,500 | * | 4,410,000 | -333,500 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 9,000 | * | 9,000 | - |
| International Military Education and Training | 16,323 | * | 17,960 | 1,637 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 95,000 | * | 42,000 | -53,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 63,550 | * | 9,300 | -54,250 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 62,620 | * | - | -62,620 |
| Peacekeeping Operations | 28,000 | * | 34,500 | 6,500 |

Detailed Overview

Equitable Economic Growth, Job Creation, and Open Markets: Sound economic and education policies fuel private sector development, increased trade and investment, and expanded opportunities for U.S. businesses, which foster regional security by promoting economic growth, stability and employment.

An inescapable lesson of the revolutions of 2011 and subsequent events is that inclusive economic growth and prosperity are fundamental to securing long-term social and political stability in the region. Political transitions in the region have occurred against a backdrop of unsustainable fiscal policies, insufficient employment opportunities, inadequate education, and gender disparities, among other problems. These conditions threaten national stability and regional security. Some governments in the region are avoiding difficult but needed reforms for fear of inspiring political backlash, while others with greater cash flows are able to seek ways to diversify their economies to avoid future turmoil.

It is in the United States' national interest to support a strong foundation for inclusive economic growth and prosperity throughout the region. U.S. assistance supports the implementation of sustainable fiscal and economic policies that attract the private investment needed to spur further economic growth. The U.S. government will encourage the development of a private sector that can provide increased job opportunities and take advantage of the sizable young, diverse workforce and the full economic potential of women. Sound, widely accessible education and health systems are important contributors to a diverse, productive workforce, and areas in which we will continue to invest our assistance. U.S. foreign assistance will provide support for developing an improved regulatory and rules-based market framework to support local entrepreneurs, attract foreign investors, including U.S. businesses, to the region, and promote expanded trade opportunities. The U.S. government will also work with governments to address long-standing mismanagement of the economy and statist economic policies, which have contributed to the region's economic problems. The United States will support governments' efforts to implement sound macroeconomic policy— including energy subsidy reform, good public financial management, and transparent financial institutions and regulation; invest in public goods such as safe water and infrastructure; and establish an enabling environment that permits innovators and entrepreneurs to flourish. The United States will also help partnering countries protect critical economic infrastructure from attacks, manage scarce resources such as water, and protect labor rights.

Meeting these objectives will require close cooperation with a variety of partners throughout the U.S. government and the international community. The United States will help partnering countries with

country-led reforms and to garner buy-in and support from citizens. U.S. foreign assistance will support local advocates for reform as they attempt to undertake meaningful change. To ensure a sustainable impact, the Department and USAID will also leverage international relationships and partnerships to achieve joint objectives, which we believe will yield productive outcomes over the medium-term.

Comprehensive and Lasting Middle East Peace: Comprehensive Middle East peace - between Israel and the Palestinians, and Israel and its neighbors - is a long-standing national security goal that promotes political and economic stability and security in the region. The U.S. government defines comprehensive peace as peace between Israel and the Palestinians, as well as between Israel and its neighbors. Current Middle East peace efforts focus on core final status issues (borders, security, Jerusalem, refugees) as well as the realization of the 2002 Arab Peace Initiative, which promises normalization of relations between Israel and Arab League states in the context of a comprehensive peace.

Peace between Israel and the Palestinians is a long-standing U.S. objective, and we remain committed to the conclusion of a final status agreement. There are many challenges in the current context, but the United States remains committed to a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace in the Middle East, central to which is a two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Should the efforts of the United States and the international community succeed in a two-state resolution to the conflict, U.S. foreign assistance will remain critical to Palestinian institution-building and to implementation of aspects of the agreement, including security and rule of law. Consequently, the political and economic integration of Israel and a future Palestinian state into the broader Middle East will also be an important element for sustaining the peace. U.S. assistance will also continue to support Israel's qualitative military edge and ongoing security. The U.S. government will continue to adjust its activities in support of this goal as details regarding a framework or agreement emerge.

Enhanced Regional and Civilian Security: U.S. strategic partnerships in the region enhance regional security, contribute to nonproliferation efforts, reduce terrorist activity, and expand the effectiveness and accountability of domestic security sector institutions.

U.S. interests in the Middle East and North Africa are best served when the United States' closest partners in the region enjoy security and stability – a security and stability that requires engaging, investing in, and respecting their citizens in these efforts. The U.S. commitment to Israel's security remains ironclad and we maintain close cooperation with Israel. The United States also maintains deep and effective military and security relationships with key Gulf and other regional partners. Terrorism and weapons of mass destruction proliferation have the potential to pose a direct threat to the United States and our partners. The United States remains concerned about Iran's malign influence in the region, and coordinated closely with regional partners on sanctions enforcement. The ongoing conflict in Syria continues to disrupt regional stability, requiring a significant humanitarian response from the United States and the international community. Terrorist groups, including ISIL, al-Qa'ida affiliates (in the Arabian Peninsula, the Levant, Maghreb, and East Africa) and Hezbollah, have demonstrated an ongoing desire and capacity to mount attacks against U.S. partners and interests.

At the same time, while the U.S. government engages primarily with state actors, the citizens of those states are also critical stakeholders in reaching the goal of enhanced regional and civilian security. Therefore the United States will both enhance partnerships with governments and also help governments respond to the needs of all their citizens, regardless of ethnicity, status, religion, or gender. The U.S. government will encourage states to engage with nongovernmental actors and institutions in the security and justice arenas. Women should play an active role in security sector reform, as well as in promoting peace and preventing conflict.

For states undergoing democratic transitions, the challenge of establishing the capacity to provide a stable domestic security environment has profound implications for both regional security and for the development of effective and democratic governance and institutions. Weak and abusive domestic security sector institutions threaten civilian security and endanger not only the progress of domestic governance reforms, but also contribute to the spread of instability to neighboring states. The establishment of responsive and accountable governance and security sector institutions in the region is the strongest foundation for long term domestic and regional stability. U.S. government interest in promoting democratic and accountable governance and security sector institutions as the strongest foundations for regional stability will sometimes compete with near-term efforts to work with existing governments to promote regional stability. At times the United States may partner with non-democratic states for the purposes of combatting terrorism, pursuing nonproliferation objectives, and maintaining broader security within the region, but must do so in a way that reinforces that long-term stability in the region, which depends on the development of accountable institutions. The U.S. government must also be prepared to deliver humanitarian assistance in areas affected by conflict

Expansion of Democracy, Good Governance, and Engaged Civil Society: Improved governance, an empowered and effective civil society, and respect for the rule of law and human rights in the Middle East and North Africa create a foundation for long-term peace, stability, and prosperity and advance vital U.S. interests.

The President has identified support for transitions and political and economic reform in the MENA region as a top U.S. strategic and geopolitical priority. Sustained reforms that respond to the demands and aspirations of the region's citizens are essential to long-term prosperity, security, and stability. To advance this critical goal and our own national interests, the United States will engage with MENA governments and citizens to encourage democratic transitions that are underway; more accountable and responsive governance across the region; greater respect for fundamental rights, such as freedom of expression and association; rule of law; the advancement of women's participation and leadership; and an active and empowered civil society. The Middle East faces daunting challenges: stagnant growth and lack of economic opportunity; internal and cross-border conflicts and associated refugee flows; entrenched economic and political interests opposed to reform; systemic gender inequality; human rights concerns; resource scarcity; and a demographic bulge of dynamic but frustrated youth. Governments and societies that are more inclusive, equitable, and representative are better positioned to address these myriad challenges, and offer potential opportunities for a more wide-ranging partnership with the United States over time. Legitimate channels for citizen expression and inclusive political systems also promote stability over the long term. The region's near-term trajectory remains uncertain, with the possibility of both progress and regression on reform. However, the United States is committed at this pivotal juncture to invest diplomatic and development tools to help governments and citizens build the institutions, values, and practices over the long term that will promote the stability of the region and vital U.S. strategic interests.

Algeria

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. bilateral foreign assistance to Algeria is designed to strengthen Algeria's capability to combat terrorism and crime and build institutions in a rule of law framework that can further contribute to the security and stability of the nation and the region. Regional and centrally managed assistance aims to strengthen Algeria's business climate by assisting Algerian government efforts to modernize trade, fiscal, and monetary policies, and strengthen civil society.

The Algerian government has made significant advancements in its struggle against terrorism but still faces considerable security issues along its borders with Libya, Tunisia, Niger, and northern Mali, requiring increased deployment of border security assets. U.S.-funded programs have helped the government build capacity to thwart ongoing threats to Algerian and Western interests. Ongoing security risks continue to plague the mountainous areas to the east of Algiers (Kabylie region and eastern wilayas) and in the expansive Saharan desert regions of the south and southeast. For example, terrorist groups exploit non-secure areas along the border to engage in illegal activities including illicit trafficking. These ongoing threats highlight the need for further progress towards improved border security, weapons counter-proliferation cooperation, and information sharing among the North African states. Modest bilateral foreign assistance bolsters Algeria's capacity to counter al-Qa'ida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL)-affiliate Jund al-Khalifa, and other terrorist groups and hostile actors in the region. In addition to bilateral assistance, Algeria also benefits from regional programs under the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP), the Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI), and Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) expert seminars, workshops, and training. Taken together, these efforts help achieve the United States' overarching assistance goals for Algeria.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 2,745 | * | 2,300 | -445 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,245 | * | 1,300 | 55 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,500 | * | 1,000 | -500 |

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

With the deepening of bilateral cooperation, the need and demand for IMET training remains strong. This request will continue to provide officer development courses focused on professionalizing future Algerian military leaders and building capacity for regional counterterrorism operations. IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. The courses also promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. The IMET program has been successful in increasing the exposure of Algeria's future military leadership to U.S. values and systems and has led to increased Algerian participation in bilateral military activities with the United States and multilateral exercises with regional neighbors.

Algeria Modernizes its Security Sector and Reduces Internal and External Security Threats through Increased Military Cooperation, Training, and Exchanges with U.S. Military, Law Enforcement, and Justice Sector Counterparts

Key Intervention:

- \$1.3 million in IMET funds will be used to provide Professional Military Education for senior-, mid-, and junior-level officers and to provide English language training courses.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program will support targeted training and equipment specifically designed to improve the capability of Algerian law enforcement organizations to combat terrorists and terrorist organizations that may operate in or transit through their country. Funds will allow for assistance related to community engagement, integration of women and gender issues, and regional cooperation with neighboring countries such as Libya, Morocco and Tunisia. The ATA program will coordinate with and support Algerian law enforcement as they build counterterrorism capacity in neighboring countries in the Maghreb and/or Sahel regions through training and equipment grants.

The Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS) program will complement other security sector assistance activities, such as ATA programming, and support U.S. interests by building Algeria's capacity to control its borders and ports and professionalize the country's border police, customs, merchant marine, and port authorities. These enhancements to border operations will also encourage the Algerian government to institute a strategic trade control regime in line with international norms.

Algeria Modernizes its Security Sector and Reduces Internal and External Security Threats through Increased Military Cooperation, Training, and Exchanges with U.S. Military, Law Enforcement, and Justice Sector Counterparts

Key Intervention:

- ATA funding totaling \$0.5 million will enhance law enforcement agencies' counterterrorism capabilities and regional influence through training and workshops on trans-border crime, case management, and investigative techniques. The program will build Algeria's response capacity to manage critical incidents and manage and investigate terrorist attacks.

Algerian Security Forces Disrupt and Dismantle Terrorist Networks Fostering Greater Domestic and Regional Stability

Key Intervention:

- EXBS funding totaling \$0.5 million will be used to support a number of border security courses, which may include international maritime and land border security courses.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The United States has three mechanisms for evaluating and monitoring IMET programming and military-to-military cooperation. A joint military dialogue (JMD) convenes every two years and acts as the primary channel for planning bilateral military cooperation, reviewing past programs and establishing future priorities. Priorities agreed at the December 2014 JMD, including information sharing, training on lessons learned, and addressing emerging needs, are informing current programming. The United States and Algeria also hold an annual planning conference to set yearly targets for exchange programs and joint military exercises and review prior year activities.

The Embassy Regional Security Officer evaluates progress on NADR-ATA funded projects at the end of each training program, reviewing detailed after-action reports generated by the instructors to determine whether projects are meeting U.S. and Algerian government goals.

U.S. government and Algerian counterparts continue to discuss the utility of past courses and areas of focus for the future. After positive meetings with the government of Algeria law enforcement leadership, the U.S. completed a capabilities assessment review in 2015 of our ATA program, which will continue to guide U.S. assistance.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Past IMET programs and priorities were reviewed and approved at the Africa Command Security Cooperation, Education, and Training Working Group in April 2015. The U.S. government will continue to place Algerian military personnel in IMET courses that correspond to priorities identified through the JMD process. EXBS uses program reviews to adapt programs to Algeria’s evolving strategic trade control and border security capabilities. Planned activities in FY 2017 will respond to identified Algerian needs and support U.S. security interests.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Algeria Modernizes its Security Sector and Reduces Internal and External Security Threats through Increased Military Cooperation, Training, and Exchanges with U.S. Military, Law Enforcement, and Justice Sector Counterparts: Algeria’s law enforcement and judicial sector services face an evolving and increasingly complex threat environment. U.S. assistance provides training to help more effectively detect and disrupt terrorist and criminal networks and investigate and prosecute terrorist and criminal cases, as well as exchange information and benefit from the experience of U.S. counterparts.

Algerian Security Forces Disrupt and Dismantle Terrorist Networks Fostering Greater Domestic and Regional Stability: U.S. interests are best served when Algeria as a key security partner can identify, investigate, and prosecute terrorists in ways consistent with international financial standards, rule of law, and human rights. Through an improved legal framework to enhance financial controls, Algeria will be better able to counter terrorism and exhibit leadership in international fora.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|-----------------|
| TOTAL | 2,300 |
| Algerian security forces disrupt and dismantle terrorist networks fostering greater domestic and regional stability. | 500 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 500 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 500 |
| Algeria modernizes its security sector and reduces internal and external security threats through increased military cooperation, training, and exchanges with U.S. military, law enforcement, and justice sector counterparts. | 1,800 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,300 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,300 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 500 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 500 |

Bahrain

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary goals of U.S. assistance are to strengthen Bahrain’s interoperability for regional security and counterterrorism cooperation; boost Bahrain’s maritime defenses against smuggling and terrorism; and improve Bahrain’s ability to deny terrorist sponsorship, support, and sanctuary, while respecting human rights. The Government of Bahrain plays a key role in the Gulf’s security architecture and is an important member of the U.S.-led anti-Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) coalition. U.S. assistance will help Bahrain maintain its critical support for and participation in the coalition’s airstrikes in Syria, continue its steps to halt the flow of foreign fighters, and help focus the region’s attention on countering terrorist financing. Bahrain is a major non-NATO ally working with the United States to facilitate a broad military alliance, operating across the Near East, and maintaining open shipping lanes. Without Bahrain’s partnership, the United States would require additional deployed military assets to defend against external threats in the Gulf region. Bahrain provides the United States access to its air bases, allowing for the pre-positioning of strategic materials, and expanding exercises and training opportunities for the Bahrain Defense Force (BDF). In addition, Bahrain hosts the Fifth Fleet and the U.S. Navy Central Command Headquarters and provides protection for the U.S. military. U.S. assistance will further strengthen the military partnership and coordination while building lasting military-to-military relationships.

Domestically, violent extremists continue to target Bahraini government interests, especially Ministry of Interior (MOI) personnel. U.S. assistance will enable Bahrain to more effectively counter and prevent violent activities, and includes a focus on adhering to international human rights standards when confronting threats. Ongoing political and social unrest underscores the need for the Bahraini government to address its citizens’ demands for reform in order to assure Bahrain’s long-term domestic stability and prosperity. The United States continues to encourage Bahrain’s leadership to implement reforms that adhere to human rights standards.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 8,527 | * | 6,600 | -1,927 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 7,500 | * | 5,000 | -2,500 |
| International Military Education and Training | 577 | * | 800 | 223 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 450 | * | 800 | 350 |

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

The FY 2017 FMF request will provide additional support to build Bahrain’s maritime security capacity through targeted assistance to the Bahrain Coast Guard (BCG), including an upgrade to the Bahrain Coastal Surveillance System. The upgrade will allow the BCG to detect irregularities in Bahrain’s littoral waters and quickly interdict threats with small boats. Funds may also be expended for operational training, professionalization, spares, and sustainment to support the BCG. This equipment and training, acquired with FMF, will improve Bahrain’s ability to counter weapons smuggling, defend its littoral waters, and contribute to regional security.

Bahrain Effectively Anticipates and Responds to Domestic Security and Terrorist Threats in a Consistent, Transparent, and Balanced Manner that Views Human Rights and the Rule of Law as Vital Components of Ensuring Security

Key Interventions:

- FMF funds will contribute to upgrades to BCG Surveillance Systems.
- FMF funds may also be used for operational training and professionalization of the BCG.
- Funding will help to sustain U.S.-origin equipment used by the BDF.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

FY 2017 IMET-funded courses will expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Bahrain Enhances its Interoperability with the GCC, U.S., and International Military and Security Networks, Architectures, and Decision Making

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will allow BDF personnel to attend professional military education as well as air, land, and maritime operations, logistics, resource management, and other technical courses.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The FY 2017 NADR-Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program request supports the Bahraini MOI's ability to confront the current and evolving threat of violent extremists and associated terror networks. Violent extremists continue to target Bahraini government interests and personnel, including MOI officers, with increasingly sophisticated improvised explosive devices. These devices have the potential to threaten American military and diplomatic interests and personnel in Bahrain.

Bahrain Effectively Anticipates and Responds to Domestic Security and Terrorist Threats in a Consistent, Transparent, and Balanced Manner that Views Human Rights and the Rule of Law as Vital Components of Ensuring Security

Key Interventions:

- ATA programming will focus on investigating and responding to terrorists' use of explosives.
- ATA programming will also focus on training officials on the use of effective investigative and interview techniques to support Bahrain's transition to a more evidence-based justice system.
- ATA programs include a strong human rights focus that underscores the importance of adhering to international human rights standards when investigating and responding to threats.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The BDF generally has cooperated with End-Use Monitoring programs of the Department of Defense and the Department of State. There are two types of monitoring: enhanced and routine. Serial number verification is required for items identified for enhanced monitoring; this includes Stinger missiles and night vision devices. Routine monitoring requires only visual confirmation and includes items such as vehicles, aircraft, and small arms sales. Embassy Manama's Office of Military Cooperation (OMC) conducts multiple follow up visits annually to ensure compliance with End Use Monitoring requirements. No major discrepancies have been detected since the initiation of FMF grant assistance to Bahrain. The United States will implement the same

End-Use Monitoring with the BCG. The U. S. engages regularly with MOI personnel from various divisions to discuss operational and organizational needs in evaluating MOI performance in its law enforcement and security missions. ATA course administrators regularly hold follow up visits, conferring with relevant GOB officials and reviewing MOI implementation of materials, tactics, equipment, and assets, to determine the usefulness of the program.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The BDF participates in approximately 40 IMET courses annually, with about five International Military Students per year for senior level professional military education spread amongst the four U.S. services. The U.S. military engages the Bahraini military regularly on planning, training, and program evaluation. All BDF units evaluate and funnel their requirements to BDF headquarters, which confers with OMC to align those needs with available U.S. training. OMC meetings with the BDF Training Directorate to determine which courses are required for the upcoming fiscal year. Monthly and quarterly meetings with the BDF Training Directorate are augmented by daily communication with a variety of units. Feedback is then integrated into the next planning cycle. The BDF intends to continue acquiring targeted training in technical fields in order to maintain its increasingly sophisticated fleet of modern U.S.-origin equipment.

Embassy Manama's regular engagement with the MOI encourages improvements in interagency communication, adjustments to different attack methodologies, maritime interdiction capabilities, and greater use of advanced forensics and post-blast investigations. The MOI has shown significant growth through past ATA-sponsored equipment and training, especially responding to explosive incidents. The Embassy is therefore planning to provide the advanced course to expand those skills for a targeted group of individuals who have already reliably applied information obtained through the basic course. The MOI continues to utilize equipment supplied through previous ATA funds.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Bahrain Enhances its Interoperability with the GCC, U.S., and International Military and Security Networks, Architectures, and Decision Making: Enhanced interoperability between Bahraini military assets, the United States, the GCC, and international military networks and systems will expand Bahrain's participation and role in regional and international exercises, operations, and planning. The provision of training and support to Bahrain is the most direct method to ensure that the BDF will be able to participate in a U.S.-led coalition using established tactics, techniques, and procedures at the tactical, operational, and strategic level. U.S. training also ensures more than equipment and planning interoperability by promoting a moral method of warfare that emphasizes respect for human rights, surgical targeting, and the application of only the force required to achieve the desired political end-state.

Bahrain Effectively Anticipates and Responds to Domestic Security and Terrorist Threats in a Consistent, Transparent, and Balanced Manner that Views Human Rights and the Rule of Law as Vital Components of Ensuring Security: The United States supports the Government of Bahrain's efforts to prevent, investigate, and respond to increasingly sophisticated terrorist threats against Bahraini and U.S. interests. The United States also encourages respect for human rights and the rule law as an integral approach to combating extremism.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 6,600 |
| Bahrain enhances its interoperability with GCC, U.S., and international military and security networks, architectures, and decision making. | 800 |
| International Military Education and Training | 800 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 800 |
| Bahrain effectively anticipates and responds to domestic security and terrorist threats in a consistent, transparent, and balanced manner that views human rights and the rule of law as vital components of ensuring security. | 5,800 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 5,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 5,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 800 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 800 |

Egypt

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States and Egypt affirmed the importance of a strong bilateral relationship during the U.S.-Egypt Strategic Dialogue held in August 2015. U.S. assistance to Egypt reinforces this cooperation in a manner consistent with U.S. regional strategic interests, which include helping Egypt defeat Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant terrorists and other extremist groups, strengthening governance and respect for human rights, and fostering economic growth. The United States will focus Foreign Military Financing (FMF) programs on improving Egypt's ability to combat terrorism and protect its borders. Economic Support Fund (ESF) assistance will focus on programs that promote health, education, good governance, and economic growth. Specifically, economic growth projects will address food security in agriculture, macro-economic reform, improvements to the business climate, trade that creates jobs, inclusive growth, and transparency. Additionally, programming in the health sector will address the increase in overall fertility rates, among other strategic opportunities in health. Furthermore, rebuilding public confidence in the criminal justice system will reinforce Egypt's long-term stability and efforts to reduce drivers of violent extremism.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 1,455,800 | * | 1,456,800 | 1,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 150,000 | * | 150,000 | - |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,300,000 | * | 1,300,000 | - |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,700 | * | 1,800 | 100 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,000 | * | 2,000 | 1,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 3,100 | * | 3,000 | -100 |

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will focus on supporting sound macroeconomic management, improving the climate for private sector businesses, developing small and medium enterprises to create jobs, and promoting bilateral trade. ESF funding will also aim to strengthen democratic governance by improving the rule of law and enhancing the efficiency of service delivery and government transparency. Education programs will seek to increase the employability of young Egyptians, with a special focus on girls and women, by strengthening basic skills at the elementary level, providing scholarships, and strengthening and enhancing higher education institutions. U.S. assistance in the health sector will focus on strengthening capacities in the area of family planning, as well as overall health care quality.

Improved Governance through Direct Engagement with Critical Stakeholders Contributes to Political and Social Stability

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$8.0 million will help strengthen good governance by providing expert advice on policy, regulatory, and management reform initiatives for national and sub-national government bodies, such as Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Finance and local councils, to support required fiscal and budgetary reforms and improve transparency, accountability, and service delivery.

- Assistance will improve governance in public institutions by helping Egypt’s election administrators and representative bodies, including parliament and local councils, implement policy and regulatory reforms, effectively include citizens in the democratic process, and respond to citizens’ needs. Assistance will also incorporate cross-cutting priorities into relevant programming, including women and youth empowerment, inclusion of marginalized populations, tolerance education, and intercultural dialogue.

Respect for Rule of Law, Human Rights, and Religious and Social Diversity Results in a Secure and Empowered Citizenry

Key Intervention:

- Funding will continue to support the rule of law and promote human rights through technical assistance and training to government entities and the Egyptian people to counter trafficking in persons, combat violence against women, and promote a society that is more inclusive of marginalized populations.

Strong Economic Growth Based on Sound Policy Expands Opportunity and Reduces Poverty for all Egyptians

Key Interventions:

- A new \$9.0 million trade development project will aim to increase export values in select sectors by improving productivity and export capacities. This activity will help build the capacities of trade associations by helping them understand and meet international market standards that are key for export-related services for small and medium-sized enterprises.
- Assistance will help spur private sector development by supporting entrepreneurs (e.g., in emerging service and productive sectors), start-up companies, micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), and joint ventures between U.S. and Egyptian businesses. USAID also will provide training to further improve the quality of technical education and vocational training; improve labor market efficiency through improved labor laws and regulations; link pay to productivity; and provide the necessary incentives to expand employment of women.
- As part of the President’s Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide \$4.0 million to work with the Government of Egypt (GOE) to implement agricultural development programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals, including combating extremism, achieving political and economic stability, reducing sources of conflict, reducing poverty and accelerating and sustaining broad-based economic growth.
- Through training of workers in the tourism sector, the U.S. will help improve the livelihoods of Egyptians in select tourism destinations. Interventions also will focus on integrating local communities into the tourism industry and preserving Egypt’s unique antiquities.
- Funding for rural sanitation will increase the availability of sanitation services and improve household hygiene.

Improvements in the Policy Environment and Implementation of Economic Policies Promote Increased Investment

Key Interventions:

- USAID will provide training to GOE officials to help them develop and implement policies that improve the business environment. Assistance will also support macroeconomic reforms that will promote stability, reduce inflation, and stimulate broad-based growth.
- USAID will provide training for GOE officials working to promote trade to increase export values in selected sectors through trade policy reforms that have a direct impact on exporters.

A Healthy, Better-Educated Workforce is Able to Respond to the Needs of a Growing Economy

Key Interventions:

- Technical assistance will improve facility-based services and service provider competency for family planning service delivery; encourage improved family planning and reproductive health knowledge and behaviors; ensure the sustainability of the supply of contraceptive commodities; strengthen public health platforms that support family planning and other health services; and leverage private sector resources in support of family planning.
- To support informed decision making and program planning, USAID will continue to conduct population-based surveys and assessments, such as the Demographic Health Survey.
- An estimated \$13.0 million in assistance will continue to help early grade learners improve basic skills in reading, writing, comprehension and mathematics, and will help approximately two million upper primary and middle school students improve their Arabic language reading, writing, and comprehension. USAID will also fund inter-generational reading programs for mothers and children.
- USAID will support pre-service teacher training in science, technology, engineering and mathematics to ensure that teachers are well-prepared to teach in these critical fields.
- Up to \$10.0 million in assistance will fund scholarships to help disadvantaged Egyptian students, especially female students, obtain Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Egypt and the United States.
- Funding will help strengthen and enhance technical institutes through activities that improve the quality of training, while promoting greater participation of girls and women in non-traditional trades and skill areas.
- Up to \$4.0 million is expected to support joint research between U.S. and Egyptian scientists to benefit Egypt's development.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

U.S.-Egypt security cooperation serves as a lynchpin of regional security, and U.S. FMF assistance remains an essential element of the U.S. partnership with the largest military in the region. U.S. assistance helped facilitate and cement peace between Israel and Egypt, curbing tensions in a historically volatile region. The program provides tools and training designed to strengthen the Egyptian military's ability to respond to terrorism and other transnational threats; protect and defend its land and maritime borders; and combat instability in the Sinai Peninsula. The FMF program also helps Egypt modernize its armed forces to face emerging hybrid threats to national and regional security and stability.

The Egypt FMF program is focused primarily on promoting regional stability; bolstering Egypt's efforts to counter ISIL and other extremist groups; strengthening Egypt's control of its borders to counter the smuggling of weapons, people, and transit of foreign terrorist fighters; enabling Egyptian contributions to regional peacekeeping operations; and maintaining the integrity and security of the Suez Canal and aircraft overflight corridors.

Strong Bilateral Security Partnerships and Regional Security Frameworks Aimed at Preventing, Mitigating, and Responding to Conflicts Increase the Level and Quality of Cooperation on Regional Security Issues and Enhance Stability in Egypt and the Region

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of approximately \$650.0 million will support the procurement of defense articles, services, and training focused on shared U.S. and Egyptian security priorities: counterterrorism, land and maritime security, and promoting stability in the Sinai Peninsula. Assistance will also provide for the sustainment of some previously purchased U.S.-origin defense articles not deemed obsolete.

Cooperation between Egypt and the United States, Including on Border and Maritime Security and in the Sinai, Consistent with the Rule of Law and Human Rights, Disrupts Terrorist Networks and Reduces Terrorist Attacks in Egypt and across the Middle East in Order to Defeat Violent Extremist Threats

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of approximately \$650.0 million will support acquisitions and training focused on Egypt's counterterrorism and border security needs, including efforts to help the Egyptian Armed Forces address hybrid threats and disrupt transnational criminal and terrorist organizations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET assistance will continue to strengthen the Egyptian Armed Forces through exposure to U.S. military training, doctrine and values. IMET training programs build defense capabilities through professional military education and technical and specialized courses. IMET courses expose international military students to U.S. culture and military standards, increase capacity, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Strong Bilateral Security Partnerships and Regional Security Frameworks Aimed at Preventing, Mitigating, and Responding to Conflicts Increase the Level and Quality of Cooperation on Regional Security Issues and Enhance Stability in Egypt and the Region

Cooperation between Egypt and the United States, Including on Border and Maritime Security and in the Sinai, Consistent with the Rule of Law and Human Rights, Disrupts Terrorist Networks and Reduces Terrorist Attacks in Egypt and across the Middle East in Order to Defeat Violent Extremist Threats

Key Intervention:

- FY 2017 IMET assistance of \$1.8 million will support the professional and technical military education of Egyptian military officers.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE assistance strengthens the Egyptian criminal justice sector by improving technical skills related to criminal investigations, supporting efforts to be more responsive to the public, and building capabilities to increase the reliance on evidence-based prosecutions. FY 2017 funding will continue the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement's (INL's) physical evidence program, which is building Egyptian capacity to preserve, analyze, and apply physical evidence to criminal investigations.

Respect for Rule of Law, Human Rights, and Religious and Social Diversity Results in a Secure and Empowered Citizenry

Key Interventions:

- INL will provide training to enhance the professional development of public prosecutors to conduct advanced criminal investigations, including \$1.0 million to promote the application of physical evidence.
- Technical assistance valued at \$1.0 million will continue to improve the technical capabilities of Egyptian forensic experts with a focus on institutionalizing quality assurance mechanisms.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Anti-terrorism Assistance (ATA) will strengthen Egyptian law enforcement's tactical and operational counterterrorism capabilities through targeted training for civilian counterterrorism units, including training to counter improvised explosive devices (IEDs). The U.S. government will also seek opportunities to use this assistance to enhance the Ministry of Interior's border security and investigative capabilities.

Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) assistance will focus on building Egyptian capabilities in countering the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and conventional weapons. EXBS funds will also be used to help develop a comprehensive strategic trade control system. EXBS programs are aimed at strengthening Egypt's efforts to counter terrorism and strengthen its control of its borders and legal ports of entry, while facilitating legal trade.

Cooperation between Egypt and the United States, Including on Border Security and in the Sinai, Consistent with the Rule of Law and Human Rights, Disrupts Terrorist Networks and Reduces Terrorist Attacks in Egypt and across the Middle East in Order to Defeat Violent Extremist Threats

Key Intervention:

- \$1.5 million in FY 2017 ATA assistance will provide training and equipment to improve the Ministry of Interior's ability to counter terrorism through investigations and to bolster its capacity to secure Egypt's borders. Training will include countering IEDs.

Strong Bilateral Security Partnerships and Regional Security Frameworks Aimed at Preventing, Mitigating, and Responding to Conflicts Increase the Level and Quality of Cooperation on Regional Security Issues and Enhance Stability in Egypt and the Region

Key Intervention:

- \$1.5 million in FY 2017 EXBS assistance will fund training in export control and border security focused on strengthening Egypt's control of its borders with Gaza and Libya, including training and tools necessary to control legal ports of entry as well as green and blue borders in order to facilitate trade and travel while defeating illegal smuggling. Assistance will also provide maritime security training on conducting visit, board, search and seizure activities and seaport interdiction, as well as air border security training.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: During FY 2015, to ensure consistency across the Mission, USAID awarded a five-year, mission-wide monitoring and evaluation contract that will perform evaluations and sector assessments and third-party field monitoring services. This contract will ensure that the Mission is constantly and consistently assessing performance and re-directing resources by relying on evidence-based evaluation findings and the continuous monitoring of activities. In addition, USAID conducted several internal evaluations:

- Two end-of-project evaluations were conducted for health activities. The Improving the Performance of Nurses in Upper Egypt evaluation helped assess the sustainability of the activity's interventions at an individual and an institutional level and will be used to inform a follow-on health personnel capacity development program. The Maternal and Child Health Integrated Program evaluation assessed the sustainability of the interventions at the community level and identified lessons learned. Findings and recommendations of this evaluation will guide future investment in the areas of maternal and child health, family planning, and nutrition.
- In basic education, USAID conducted a final performance evaluation for the Education Support Program which provided specific recommendations and lessons learned. As a result, future activities will continue to reinforce decentralization of education to the governorate and district levels to improve decision-making. Also, new activities will include a component to study and advise local school districts on funding and supporting important educational groups such as the boards of trustees and professional associations of teachers, as well providing technical assistance in teacher training in reading, remedial reading, and support to science clubs.
- The evaluation of the Cairo Initiative Scholarship Program provided findings and recommendations

that will inform a follow on program. The findings recommend that the activity be more selective in providing scholarships for MBA programs, focusing on giving at least half of the scholarships to women, and focusing on those scholars who have the highest grades and English language skills. The evaluation also recommended that each post-doctoral and master's thesis should be submitted to the GOE Ministry prior to completion of the scholarship and submission to the U.S. professor. This will improve the accountability of the returning scholar and sponsoring Ministry to utilize the skills the scholar gained in the United States and integrate those skills into their current jobs. It will also help in developing clearly measurable anticipated results from each degree program (i.e. master's degree versus post-doctoral degree) and hold students and their host country institutions accountable for achieving them.

- In May 2015, USAID completed the Egypt DHS. The results were disseminated widely within the Egyptian government and among other stakeholders. The survey results cut across almost all health elements. The most significant finding was that the overall fertility rate increased more than 15 percent in six years, from three children per woman in FY 2008 to 3.5 children per woman in FY 2014. As a result of the DHS, USAID plans to direct resources to focus on family planning activities. DHS results were also used by the GOE and other donors. The GOE used DHS results to set health indicator baselines for the Egypt Sustainable Development Strategy 2030, and the Ministry of Health asked the Center for Disease Control to use DHS data to revise and update their planning, baselines, and project activities related to the prevention and control of viral hepatitis.
- Final results of the 2014 Survey of Young People in Egypt (SYPE) were disseminated in May 2015 with strong GOE participation (four cabinet ministers). According to the survey, female genital mutilation continued to raise concerns as an issue affecting the lives of women and girls in Egypt. Despite the percentage of young women affected by female genital mutilation decreasing from 85 percent in 2009 to 78 percent in 2014 among SYPE respondents, seven out of ten young people said they intend to circumcise their future daughter, and six out of ten young people believe the practice is necessary. The survey also showed an increase in the perceived ideal number of children among youth from 2.7 in 2009 to 3.2 in 2014.
- INL has continued to take steps to improve the monitoring and evaluation of its Egypt programs. INL's Program Assistance and Evaluation staff provides advice and technical support to INL program offices by ensuring they incorporate strategic, outcome-based performance metrics using sound, specific, measurable, attainable, relevant and time-bound performance measures for all letters of agreement, inter-agency agreements, and other related documents. Progress according to pre-determined performance indicators is reported to INL on a quarterly basis, which is reviewed by INL's Director in Egypt and program officer in Washington, DC. Additionally, the in-country Director is responsible for regularly monitoring activities and maintaining relationships with Egyptian counterparts to independently assess implementation and jointly assess the effectiveness and strategic direction of future programming. Final performance evaluations are a part of all of INL's projects in Egypt.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: To ensure consistency across the portfolio and to ensure timely adherence to evaluation plans and monitoring activities, USAID undertakes semi-annual portfolio reviews. These reviews detail the successes, failures, and challenges of each assistance activity the Mission is implementing. Information for these reviews is gathered through regular site visits, quarterly results provided by implementing partners, and project manager assessments of the progress of their activities in achieving the Mission Objectives.

USAID has conducted several evaluations and assessments, which directly informed the designs of follow on programs. For example:

- Findings and recommendations from the April 2015 Education Support Program Evaluation were used to inform the design of a basic education five-year government-to-government activity that will

help the GOE analyze and refine its reading and mathematics teaching and learning materials activity nationwide for grades 1-3; institutionalize professional development and certification systems for teachers and supervisors; enhance the system delivery of the early grade learning program; and increase students' access to reading materials.

- The Cairo Initiative Scholarship Program Evaluation, which was completed in April 2015, will inform the design of a follow-on program by redirecting the focus of the program from administrative processing of scholars to enhancing the development impact of the scholarships and the recipients, individually and for their host country institutions.
- The findings of a Labor Market Assessment completed in September 2015 will inform the design of the Higher Education Partnership program. The findings will help USAID identify 11 Egyptian universities and four technical colleges recommended for partnerships, as well as at least 10 U.S. universities or technical colleges that have acknowledged expertise in the right areas, and have had recent partnership experience in Egypt.
- An Inclusive Growth Diagnostic study provided evidence-based findings to inform new economic growth programs and resource allocations, particularly in small and medium enterprise growth and trade. The study revealed that a costly and risky enabling environment exists, including lack of financial inclusion were major constraints to growth of MSMSEs. As a result, USAID/Egypt amended the Trade and Investment Promotion in Egypt project to add funds for two activities that support MSMEs to increase exports, and support GOE agencies to improve the trade policy environment and enhance implementation of policies that promote trade. Additionally, the amended design focused the Public Financial Management activity to improve GOE cash management efficiency, digitization of public financial transactions, and financial inclusion of all Egyptians.

INL's Office of Africa and Middle East Programs conducts regular program reviews, and is in regular contact with other Department stakeholders. This coordinated approach supports programmatic and budgetary decision making.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Improved Governance through Direct Engagement with Critical Stakeholders Contributes to Political and Social Stability: This objective focuses on improving governance in public institutions by helping Egypt's election administration body, and increasing the capacity of members of parliament, ministries, and local governments to respond to citizen needs and deliver key services. Specifically, activities will support fiscal and budgetary reforms and improve transparency, accountability, and service delivery, as well as empower women and youth, while ensuring inclusion of marginalized population, tolerance education, and intercultural dialogue.

Respect for Rule of Law, Human Rights, and Religious and Social Diversity Results in a Secure and Empowered Citizenry: U.S. assistance will support Egyptian-led efforts to develop a more professional judiciary, including professional development of public prosecutors, as well as efforts by Egyptian governmental and non-governmental actors to expand the democratic space. Programs will provide capacity-building and professional development support to the Ministry of Justice and judiciary in evidence-based investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of criminal activity, with special emphasis on combatting trafficking in person and public corruption, consistent with the rule of law, due process, and respect for human rights. In addition, support will continue in critical programmatic areas – combatting sexual and gender based violence, promoting gender equality through empowering women and girls, combatting trafficking in persons, promoting religious tolerance and inclusion of marginalized populations, such as persons with disabilities. Assistance will advance the analysis and application of physical evidence to criminal investigations and prosecutions in Egypt.

Strong Economic Growth Based on Sound Policy Expands Opportunity and Reduces Poverty for all Egyptians: A large portion of Egypt's economy is dependent on agriculture, tourism, and the productivity of MSMEs. These sectors employ a significant number of people, many of whom are living at or below the poverty line. Most rural poor populations depend on agriculture for their livelihoods, and agriculture in Upper Egypt is dominated by small scale farms, with production mostly limited to relatively low-value, traditional crops. Tourism is crucial in terms of its contribution to Egyptian gross domestic product, employment, and foreign exchange earnings, accounting for 13 percent of the economy and a corresponding amount of employment. MSMEs face many challenges that affect their growth and profitability, including a complex and burdensome regulatory environment, inadequate access to financial market resources, and an ill-equipped workforce. These barriers impede the ability of MSMEs, which constitute over 95 percent of private enterprises, to contribute significantly to employment and inclusive economic growth. U.S. assistance aims to address these challenges through activities that increase the productivity and incomes of small farmers; enhance the capacity of the tourism industry to improve livelihoods and preserve Egypt's cultural heritage; and strengthen the competitiveness of MSMEs by improving the business and regulatory environment, enhancing the relevance and skills of the work force, and increasing trade within and across borders.

Improvements in the Policy Environment and Implementation of Economic Policies Promote Increased Investment: MSMEs and other private firms continuously face an investment climate burdened by unnecessary and conflicting regulation, and poor supply of public sector inputs, such as electricity and other infrastructure. Efforts to address barriers to investment will include activities that aim to reduce bureaucratic red tape, promote stability, reduce inflation, and stimulate growth.

A Healthy, Better-Educated Workforce is Able to Respond to the Needs of a Growing Economy: While improving economic conditions in a country can be accomplished through a range of interventions, a healthier and better-educated workforce offers the most promise to fundamentally change an economy and ensure broad-based growth. If the workforce does not possess the necessary skills to participate in a globalized market, then overall productivity of a country declines. Improving the education system is a key component to ensuring that the workforce meets labor market demands. Activities will support early grade learning, scholarships at quality higher education institutions, partnerships between Egyptian and U.S. universities to improve the relevancy and skills of Egyptian graduates, as well as strengthening and enhancing technical education. Assistance will also enhance the quality of health care, thereby improving the health and productivity of the workforce.

Strong Bilateral Security Partnerships and Regional Security Frameworks Aimed at Preventing, Mitigating, and Responding to Conflicts Increase the Level and Quality of Cooperation on Regional Security Issues and Enhance Stability in Egypt and the Region: U.S. assistance will focus on developing the Egyptian Armed Forces' capacity to defend Egypt's land and maritime borders, counter terrorism, and secure the Sinai Peninsula. U.S. assistance will continue to help the Egyptian government to modernize its defense forces. Additionally, Egyptian military personnel will continue to benefit from professional military education, fellowships, and training provided by the United States in areas such as peacekeeping operations and international law.

Cooperation between Egypt and the United States, Including on Border and Maritime Security and in the Sinai, Consistent with the Rule of Law and Human Rights, Disrupts Terrorist Networks and Reduces Terrorist Attacks in Egypt and across the Middle East in Order to Defeat Violent Extremist Threats: The U.S. will seek opportunities for greater cooperation with Egyptian security forces and organizations that focus on interrupting regional and Egyptian terrorist networks as well as those that seek to increase regional stability by assisting Egypt in enforcing its land and maritime borders. Better collaboration between U.S. and Egyptian intelligence and security organizations will shorten planning cycles and increase operational accuracy. Operations that seek to counter smuggling, piracy and human trafficking

will all be positively impacted by increased bilateral assistance in border and maritime security. Cooperation in both of these lines of effort will lead to greater regional security and stability.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 1,456,800 |
| Strong bilateral security partnerships and regional security frameworks aimed at preventing, mitigating, and responding to conflicts increase the level and quality of cooperation on regional security issues and enhance stability in Egypt and the region | 654,400 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 650,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 650,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 900 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 900 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 2,000 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 2,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,500 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 1,500 |
| Cooperation between Egypt and the United States, including on border and maritime security and in the Sinai, consistent with the rule of law and human rights, disrupts terrorist networks and reduces terrorist attacks in Egypt and across the Middle East in order to defeat violent extremist threats | 652,400 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 650,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 650,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 900 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 900 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,500 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 1,500 |
| Improvements in the policy environment and implementation of economic policies promote increased investment | 7,500 |
| Economic Support Fund | 7,500 |
| 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 5,000 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 2,500 |
| Strong economic growth based on sound policy expands opportunity and reduces poverty for all Egyptians | 69,500 |
| Economic Support Fund | 69,500 |
| 3.1 Health | 8,000 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 8,000 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 8,111 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 4,000 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 30,613 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 10,776 |

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| A healthy, better-educated workforce is able to respond to the needs of a growing economy | 58,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 58,000 |
| 3.1 Health | 10,000 |
| 3.2 Education | 48,000 |
| Improved governance through direct engagement with critical stakeholders contributes to political and social stability | 9,800 |
| Economic Support Fund | 9,800 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 8,550 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 750 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 500 |
| Respect for rule of law, human rights, and religious and social diversity results in a secure and empowered citizenry | 5,200 |
| Economic Support Fund | 5,200 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 4,700 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 500 |

Iraq

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Iraq remains a vital partner to the United States in the fight to degrade and ultimately defeat the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). Recent military, political, and economic developments have placed a higher importance on U.S. assistance to the government and people of Iraq. The United States remains committed to mutual goals of a secure and stable Iraq, with more inclusive, capable and accountable governance, manifested by more effective provision of public services to all citizens, protection and support to conflict-affected communities, and implementation of targeted economic reforms. U.S. assistance will continue to support the Government of Iraq (GOI) in attaining these goals and responding to urgent needs likely to arise in this fluid environment.

To enhance the ability of the GOI to contribute independently and substantively to degrading and defeating ISIL, targeted assistance will build the capacity and professionalism of Iraqi Security Forces (ISF); support the GOI's efforts to respond to the needs of large numbers of displaced persons, and the communities hosting them; hold and stabilize areas recovered from ISIL; and implement the economic as well as political reforms needed to respond more effectively and equitably to the needs of the Iraqi people. Ensuring the GOI's active and visible role in responding to stabilization and reconstruction, supporting reforms that enhance the well-being of citizens, and demonstrating the GOI's commitment to and concrete action toward inclusive, representative, rights-respecting governance will help advance the GOI's efforts to enhance national and regional stability by bridging the country's sectarian divide. This is crucial for sustained success against extremists, including ISIL.

The GOI must address these challenges in the context of a crippling economic crisis caused in part by a collapse of world oil prices that has resulted in a significant fiscal gap. U.S. assistance will help the GOI access international credit as well as provide technical assistance. Not only will this assistance reinforce the critical structural reforms underway through World Bank and International Monetary Fund programs, but it will help the GOI resource immediate and evolving stabilization needs, as well as the implementation of key economic and other critical reforms needed to promote broad-based economic resilience and growth. Success in this endeavor will have associated positive implications for U.S. business opportunities.

Critical, self-directed actions undertaken by the GOI in promoting responsive governance will bolster the efficacy of the U.S. government's efforts, speed up the adoption of changes, and increase the chances for long-term sustainability of the reforms. U.S. assistance will focus on advancing good governance through strengthening accountable and effective decentralized public administration at the provincial and national levels. Activities will also include efforts to ensure respect for human rights and rule of law, with special attention paid to vulnerable populations such as women, the internally displaced, and religious and ethnic minorities.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 229,762 | * | 510,360 | 280,598 |
| Overseas Contingency Operations | 210,000 | * | 509,360 | 299,360 |
| Economic Support Fund | 54,000 | * | 332,500 | 278,500 |

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Foreign Military Financing | 150,000 | * | 150,000 | - |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,000 | * | - | -1,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 5,000 | * | 26,860 | 21,860 |
| Enduring/Core Programs | 19,762 | * | 1,000 | -18,762 |
| International Military Education and Training | 902 | * | 1,000 | 98 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 18,860 | * | - | -18,860 |

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

U.S. assistance to Iraq will focus on supporting the GOI in its efforts to ensure national integrity and reconciliation through: a more decentralized and accountable approach to service delivery; more effective and transparent resource management and revenue generation; restoration of state authority in areas liberated from ISIL, primarily through the reestablishment of essential public services; and conflict mitigation to promote community and social cohesion. Activities will focus on supporting the range of stabilization efforts needed to ensure success in areas liberated from ISIL control, pursuing decentralization and economic reforms, increasing trade and investment that will advance Iraq's recovery from the fiscal crisis and diversify revenue inputs, and supporting the rule of law and effective governance. This assistance, combined with self-directed austerity measures and political reforms initiated by the GOI, will support Iraq's stabilization and economic recovery, as well as undermine ISIL's influence. Assistance will also be used to support local and international civil society efforts to hold the GOI accountable, advocate for respect for human rights, including protection and empowerment of religious and ethnic minorities, and to support vulnerable and marginalized populations. Assistance for GOI political institutions, such as Parliament, will promote reconciliation and equitable representation, and help GOI economic institutions promote inclusive economic growth as Iraq integrates into the regional and global economy.

Through U.S. Support, Iraqi Territorial Integrity is Restored

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$14.0 million in assistance will support the immediate stabilization needs of areas liberated from ISIL control and restore Iraqi state services. U.S. actions will center on the efforts of local and national authorities to restore basic services, support the restoration of disrupted livelihoods, and promote community reconciliation. Assistance will also build the capability of local government entities to sustain stabilization activities through the implementation of fiscal, planning, budget and other decentralization reforms.

A More Inclusive, Responsible, and Responsive Government Guided by Increasingly "Issue-Based" Politics, wherein Power, Resources, and Authority Are Decentralized to Provinces and Regions

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$30.0 million in U.S. assistance will support activities that build provincial and national capacity to implement effective and transparent service delivery at the local level. These activities will be bolstered by the GOI's publicly-stated recognition that national reconciliation rests on effective, responsive, accountable, and decentralized governance.
- Approximately \$11.0 million in assistance will help advance fiscal and administrative reform at the national level that will be supported by demonstrated commitment and political support from Iraq's

central executive. This includes targeted advisory assistance to aid the central executive and national ministries in progressing on economic reforms. Technical assistance will focus on national level reforms that improve Iraq's fiscal position and revenue management, diversify Iraq's revenue streams, and aid Iraq's fiscal recovery.

- Approximately \$17.0 million in U.S. assistance will provide continued support to local and international civil society organizations to promote inclusive governance, human rights, and rule of law as a way to counter ISIL's influence, prevent the rise of similar destabilizing forces, and build resiliency. Assistance will work at the community level to complement national-level efforts that promote tolerance and counter sectarianism. These efforts will include activities that foster dialogue across religious and ethnic lines, advocate for the rights and protection of women and girls, and advance the social, political, and economic empowerment of marginalized communities, such as religious and ethnic minorities, and victims of war.

Increased Investment and Private Sector Development, Including Diversification from the Extractive Resources Sector

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$260.0 million of ESF-OCO assistance will support a sovereign loan guarantee, conditioned on economic reform implementation in support of International Financial Institution reform efforts, including with the IMF. This will enable the GOI to borrow up to \$1.0 billion in the international credit market on more favorable terms than otherwise available, which will help the GOI leverage its own resources and other donors to fill its fiscal gap, and allow the country to stay on the path to sustainable, stabilizing economic and political reforms.
- Approximately \$0.5 million will support activities that help advance sustainable economic reforms, such as trade and investment programs. Activities may target issues such as: lowering technical barriers to trade; improving international government procurement; and fostering a level playing field for U.S. firms to compete.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) - OCO

A key national security priority for the United States is improving Iraq's ability to defend itself against external threats and maintain internal security. FMF-OCO programs will help build needed counterterrorism capabilities, as well as strengthen the overall effectiveness of the ISF. These programs will support strengthening long-term logistics management and professionalization efforts, which are the foundation of an effective military. Assistance may also be used to address immediate counter-ISIL needs not met through other programs. This funding will be coordinated, planned, and executed in close coordination with DoD programs to train and equip Iraqi forces. Authority is also requested to provide a second FMF Loan (up to \$2.7 billion) to the GOI.

Through U.S. Support, Iraqi Territorial Integrity is Restored

Key Interventions:

- FMF-OCO programs will work to increase the capacity and professionalism of the ISF by establishing comprehensive training and education programs for all levels of the Iraqi military. Specifically, FMF-OCO may continue to support Iraq's advanced center of professional education, including its National Defense University and English language training.
- Activities will seek to build enduring logistics capabilities and institutions to sustain U.S. and Iraqi investments; professionalize counterpart security forces; and strengthen the United States' long-term strategic partnership with Iraq.
- FMF-OCO funds will likely also be used to assist Iraq as it pushes forward with institutional reform;

FMF-OCO programs will be made available to assist Iraq's Office of the National Security Advisor's Security Sector Reform Committee.

- While most programs using the approximately \$150.0 million in FMF-OCO funding will be geared toward improving the long-term institutional capacity of the ISF, if control of Iraqi territory remains under threat by ISIL, on a contingency basis, the Department will make FMF-OCO available for counterterrorism support to include training and equipping.
- A portion or all of FMF-OCO funds may support costs associated with a second FMF loan (up to \$2.7 billion) to help the GOI finish the fight against ISIL. While discussions on the parameters of the first FMF loan in FY 2016 are ongoing, it is important to maintain the flexibility to support a follow-on FMF loan in FY 2017.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose Iraqi defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and they are intended to promote democratic values, particularly respect for human rights; strengthen ISF capabilities in key areas; increase the professionalization of the forces; and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Through U.S. Support, Iraqi Territorial Integrity is Restored

Key Intervention:

- Programs will strengthen ISF capabilities in key areas; increase the professionalization of the forces; and build lasting military relationships through participation in long-term professional military education in the United States. Targeted programs will include senior-level professional military courses that promote respect for democratic values and human rights, strengthen civil-military relationships, and enhance senior leadership strategic management skills.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) - OCO

Ongoing instability in the region and within Iraq demonstrates the significant need for continued U.S. assistance efforts. The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program will address security threats and risks posed by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), small arms and light weapons, including man-portable air defense systems, and ammunition. The Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program will counter terrorism by strengthening civilian abilities to counter improvised explosive devices (IEDs), as well as increasing law enforcement capacities in critical incident response and the conduct of counterterrorism investigations. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program will help Iraq prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and conventional weapons, including by improve strategic trade controls.

Through U.S. Support, Iraqi Territorial Integrity is Restored

Key Interventions:

- \$18.0 million in CWD funding will support efforts to restore access to land contaminated by residual landmines and ERW as well as new contamination created by ISIL; deliver landmine and ERW risk education, especially in newly liberated areas; develop host nation capacity through support to local non-governmental organizations and the government; and enhance physical security and stockpile management efforts to store and secure weapons safely in order to reduce the risk of accidental explosion or illicit proliferation.
- \$8.0 million in ATA funding will support efforts to build more effective civilian counterterrorism law enforcement capacities for countering IEDs, responding to critical incidents, and, investigating terrorist threats and incidents. This funding has increased in recognition that IEDs are a significant component of ISIL weaponry.

- Approximately \$0.9 in EXBS funds will assist Iraq's government in meeting its nonproliferation and counter-proliferation international commitments to regulate strategic trade and identify, interdict, and seize strategic goods and other contraband, via training and potential equipment procurement. It will also assist host nation counterparts with the development and implementation of strategic trade control legislation and licensing infrastructure.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The Department of State and USAID maintain dedicated activities to monitor and evaluate U.S. assistance in Iraq. The United States government and its partners monitor progress through portfolio reviews, regular project reporting, Iraqi field monitors, and site visits to the extent that security conditions allow.

USAID integrates program administration, monitoring, and oversight functions into the administrative structure associated with each of its programs. USAID contracts in-country monitoring and evaluation experts for its activities, utilizing partnerships and protocols established under its ongoing programming. In addition to reducing expenditures on staffing, local experts are able to offer crucial oversight on projects that Embassy and Consulate staff cannot visit due to security constraints. These Iraqi field monitors also assist in assessing projects in order to ensure that each activity achieves its goals and objectives. The evaluations and assessments will help U.S. program managers identify implementation constraints, adjust programming to achieve better results, and collect and benefit from lessons learned.

During FY 2015, USAID conducted two third-party performance evaluations: the Foras (workforce development) project and the Broadening Participation in Civil Society (BPCS) project. USAID also conducted a so-called closed project review to assess the sustainability of past programs, and data quality assessments to ensure the validity and reliability indicator data. The Foras evaluation revealed opportunities and the need for job placement agencies in Iraq, and confirmed the importance of sustaining a jobs portal that the project supported. The BPCS evaluation reviewed the project's work to promote and build the capacity of Iraqi civil society organizations. While the BPCS project was largely successful in achieving planned results, the evaluation revealed that overall the civil society sector in Iraq is still very nascent and not well understood. The work of the Iraqi field monitors proved invaluable in uncovering alleged malfeasance by a local BPCS sub-implementer staff member, which led to a USAID Office of Inspector General investigation. Further, Iraqi field monitors are tasked with providing on-the-ground situation reports on topics such as decentralization and stabilization, which allow USAID to better direct its programs on a day-to-day basis.

Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL) activities are regularly and consistently monitored and evaluated by both field monitors in Iraq and Grants Officer Representatives based in Washington, D.C. Iraq-based field monitors are local specialists who monitor project activities, visit project sites and partners, and submit regular reports to Embassy Baghdad and DRL in Washington. Additionally, DRL programs require a final external evaluation as a best practice, and most also include mid-term evaluations. DRL also conducts external, overarching thematic evaluations to determine the impact and effectiveness of a particular program approach. For example, DRL funding has provided direct support to the Council of Representatives in Iraq since 2004. A recent external evaluation determined that the program showed great success in its work within the central government, but had more limited impact in its work with the Iraqi Kurdistan Parliament (IKP). Based on that determination, continued programming directed to support the IKP was adjusted to take into account the structural challenges of working within the Kurdistan Regional Government.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The FY 2017 request

for Iraq was largely informed by a desk review of program reports and meetings with implementers. The reports and meetings are conducted by M&E contractors in Iraq who perform regular site visits as part of their work. These activities have enabled the U.S. government to direct programming to the areas of most urgent need, including increasing activities in conflict-affected communities through ongoing and future programs. In addition, in FY 2015, the Department of State's Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs (NEA) conducted an economic assessment of U.S.-funded activities in the Middle East and North Africa region, which included a review of three Iraq programs. The assessment concluded that indicators in results monitoring plans could be strengthened. NEA revised those indicators and has incorporated feedback from the assessment in designing results monitoring plans for new activities. DRL M&E teams have been essential in helping shift its programming to address more immediate needs on the ground. Because the scope of DRL-funded programs is more discrete and shorter in duration, DRL is able to pivot and respond quickly to the changing political and social context and still remain effective and responsive. Mid-term and final evaluations on individual programs, within specific thematic and technical areas, support DRL's decision-making process in directing future funds and program direction.

The results from USAID program evaluations, and the information gathering of the USAID-supported Iraqi field monitors, helped U.S. assistance programs in Iraq identify implementation constraints and adjust programming so that maximum results could be achieved, and provided critical insights on the status of political reforms, and stabilization.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Through U.S. Support, Iraqi Territorial Integrity is Restored: U.S. assistance will further the mission to degrade and ultimately defeat ISIL. At the invitation of the GOI, the United States is working closely with ISF to eliminate the ISIL threat. The initial failures of the ISF, including the Iraqi Kurdish Peshmerga forces, in the face of ISIL attacks have also highlighted the need to provide dual-track support to Iraqi forces with emphasis on both short- and long-term goals. In the short term, the advise-and-assist missions conducted by the U.S.-led coalition and "Building Partner Capacity" training will support Iraqi forces in the fight against ISIL. Over the longer term, logistics capacity building, professionalization training, and the potential formation of an Iraqi National Guard will further develop the ISF and empower local forces to provide security to their own communities.

A More Inclusive, Responsible, and Responsive Government Guided by Increasingly "Issue-Based" Politics, wherein Power, Resources, and Authority Are Decentralized to Provinces and Regions: The strengthening of Iraq's nascent democratic institutions is an essential condition for rebuilding trust between Iraq's ethnic and sectarian groups. Ensuring GOI inclusiveness and responsiveness in governance will be pivotal to political enfranchisement, equitable representation, and reconciliation. To this end, the United States will support Iraqi efforts to devolve fiscal authority and oversight of public services to provincial and subnational units of governments, as well as to promote inclusive, representative structures at the national and sub-national levels. Supporting these ongoing efforts to localize Iraqi politics and governance will form the foundation of a more issues-based politics (rather than a politics based on ethnicity, tribal membership, or religion) focused on responding to the concrete needs of local communities.

Increased Investment and Private Sector Development in Iraq, Including Diversification from the Extractive Resources Sector: The ongoing security crisis has hurt Iraq's economic growth, and a decline in global oil prices has further strained Iraq's oil-based economy. While increasing oil exports would be the quickest way to boost revenues and help resolve Iraq's immediate fiscal crunch, long-term success and broad-based growth will depend on Iraq transitioning from a state-led to a market-based economy. Activities funded by the United States will support Iraqi efforts to create the macro-economic conditions necessary to support economic diversification and more dynamic, inclusive economic growth.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 510,360 |
| Through U.S. Support, Iraqi Territorial Integrity is Restored. | 191,860 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 14,000 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 14,000 |
| Foreign Military Financing - OCO | 150,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 150,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs - OCO | 26,860 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 8,000 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 860 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 18,000 |
| A more inclusive, responsible, and responsive government guided by increasingly “issues-based” politics, wherein power, resources, and authority are decentralized to provinces and regions. | 58,000 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 58,000 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 6,000 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 44,000 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 3,000 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 5,000 |
| Increased Investment and Private Sector Development, Including Diversification from the Extractive Resources Sector | 260,500 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 260,500 |
| 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 260,000 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 500 |

Israel

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States' commitment to Israel's security is a longstanding cornerstone of U.S. policy in the Middle East. The United States is committed to ensuring that Israel is able to defend itself against a wide range of conventional and unconventional threats. U.S. assistance helps ensure that Israel maintains its Qualitative Military Edge (QME) over potential regional threats, preventing a shift in the security balance of the region and safeguarding U.S. interests. U.S. assistance to Israel is aimed at ensuring that Israel is sufficiently secure to take the historic steps necessary to reach a peace agreement with the Palestinians and for comprehensive regional peace.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 3,100,000 | * | 3,100,000 | - |
| Foreign Military Financing | 3,100,000 | * | 3,100,000 | - |

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Israel is a key democratic partner in a volatile region and supporting Israel's defense is a U.S. national policy objective. FMF funding is a core component of Israel's defense capacity that strengthens its interoperability and ability to support coalition operations participation in joint exercises. FMF supports Israel's continued defense modernization as well as its acquisition of U.S.-origin defense equipment. With FMF funds, similar interventions will be undertaken, as FY 2017 marks the ninth year under a ten-year, \$30.0 billion FMF Memorandum of Understanding between the United States and Israel.

These funds are complemented by U.S. support for the development of Israel's missile defense capabilities, which are funded in part by the U.S. Department of Defense.

Enhancing Capabilities and Strengthening Partnerships to Combat Terrorism and Extremism, and Prevent WMD Proliferation

Key Interventions:

- FY 2017 FMF funds will support the procurement of defense articles, services, and training for the Israeli Defense Forces (IDF).
- FMF enables and supports the acquisition of U.S.-origin defense equipment ranging from ammunition to advanced weapons systems.
- Assistance supports sustainment of U.S.-origin equipment previously purchased for the IDF.
- Assistance will provide the IDF training and support for previously purchased U.S.-origin equipment.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: As in years past, the United States regularly engages Israel on long-term planning for FMF-supported programs. Israel provides updates on major expenditure programs for which it intends to use FMF in future fiscal years. The Department of Defense's Defense Security Cooperation Agency and the Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs

coordinate the provision and oversight of FMF funds and monitor Israel’s FMF expenditures on a quarterly basis. This ensures that U.S. laws and policies are implemented effectively and accurately, and to address Israel’s security needs.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Enhancing Capabilities and Strengthening Partnerships to Combat Terrorism and Extremism, and Prevent WMD Proliferation in Support of Israel's Security and Regional Stability: U.S. assistance to Israel will bolster Israel’s capabilities to handle threats from terrorist groups on its borders, including Hizballah and Hamas, and maintain its QME in the region. The United States will continue to strengthen security cooperation and interoperability, as well as coordinate and conduct exercises with the IDF. This continued bilateral and, in some cases, multilateral coordination between the United States and Israel on terrorist organizations, threats, and WMD proliferation, will result in disruption of terrorist networks, reducing terrorist attacks and criminal activity, and enhancing U.S., Israeli, and global security.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 3,100,000 |
| Enhancing Capabilities and Strengthening Partnerships to Combat Terrorism and Extremism, and Prevent WMD Proliferation in support of Israel's security and regional stability. | 3,100,000 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 3,100,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 3,100,000 |

Jordan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Government of Jordan (GOJ) continues to be a critical partner to the United States on major regional priorities, including combating the threat of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and other extremist groups, pursuing Middle East peace, and achieving a political solution to the Syrian conflict while addressing the ongoing humanitarian and energy crises. U.S. assistance supports the long standing U.S. Jordanian, bilateral relationship by bolstering Jordan’s economic and political reform agenda, and by helping Jordan temporarily absorb over 635,000 Syrian refugees and 52,000 Iraqi refugees. The FY 2017 request will promote U.S. and Jordanian efforts to further five overarching goals: 1) expand Jordan's contributions to bilateral and coalition efforts to address the threat of ISIL and other regional threats; 2) accelerate inclusive economic development; 3) strengthen Jordan’s ability to deliver essential health, education, and water services; 4) strengthen democratic accountability and enhance effective governance; and 5) enhance gender equality and female empowerment. Separately, the FY 2017 Request includes funding within the humanitarian assistance accounts to enable the United States to continue to respond to humanitarian needs related to the ongoing Syria crisis in neighboring countries, including Jordan (see narratives for the humanitarian assistance accounts for additional details).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 1,010,987 | * | 1,000,000 | -10,987 |
| Overseas Contingency Operations | 357,000 | * | 996,000 | 639,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 270,000 | * | 632,400 | 362,400 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 85,000 | * | 350,000 | 265,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 2,000 | * | 13,600 | 11,600 |
| Enduring/Core Programs | 653,987 | * | 4,000 | -649,987 |
| Economic Support Fund | 345,000 | * | - | -345,000 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 300,000 | * | - | -300,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 3,787 | * | 4,000 | 213 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 5,200 | * | - | -5,200 |

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

ESF-OCO will fund activities that strengthen the immediate and long-term capacity of Jordan to respond to the economic and social challenges posed by its significant number of Syrian refugees. As the current crisis extends into its sixth year, assistance will focus on long-term development at the same time that it addresses short-term needs. Assistance and policies will bolster communities supporting Syrian refugees, with a focus on self-reliance, access to enhanced public services, labor market demand, and economic inclusion. So that refugees and host community members can move forward together, assistance will scale up existing services, match people with jobs, build a business environment that promotes growth, invest in people’s health and education, and boost regional trade and attract investments. As Jordan stretches its capabilities and resources to host refugees and address other development challenges in the region, the FY 2017 request will support Jordan’s economic stability through a cash transfer program.

Inclusive Economic Development Accelerated

Key Interventions:

- \$371.4 million will support the GOJ's overall economic stability and reform through the provision of cash transfer assistance. Assistance could provide additional support to sectors under strain due to the impact of hosting Syrian refugees. The United States will provide this assistance contingent on specific GOJ actions intended to address Jordan's constraints to future growth.
- \$31.4 million will increase private sector competitiveness by working with the GOJ and private sector to support legal and regulatory reform, as well as to streamline and make existing legal and regulatory requirements more transparent. Programs will enhance efficiency, productivity, and investment in industries where there is potential for high growth and employment. U.S. assistance will increase access to finance for micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises, and will build a culture of innovation among both Jordanian- and Syrian-owned enterprises. Specific effort will be made to assist firms to relocate to special economic zones within Jordan to reestablish or expand operations.
- \$8.6 million will be used to support workforce development and employment opportunities for vulnerable groups, especially the poor, women, and Syrian and Jordanian youth, by implementing activities that transmit demand-driven skills to these groups. Scaled-up programs available to both Jordanians and Syrians will train and place workers to meet new demands in industrial production. These forms of job training and placement will help ensure that people have access to cutting-edge skillsets that reflect the needs of Jordanian businesses. This assistance is designed in partnership with the private sector, universities, and local training institutions. Programs will support job placement, enhance workforce training, and support demand-driven curricula reform.
- \$8.3 million will support programs with the Ministry of Finance, the Central Bank, and a wide range of other GOJ entities that will help increase revenue generation, improve public financial management, establish tighter controls, and more fully utilize public-private partnerships.
- \$10.0 million in U.S. assistance will support the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources and other public and private institutions in improving management of energy resources by supporting the implementation of Jordan's National Energy Strategy and Energy Efficiency Roadmap, and maximizing the use of renewable energy sources, especially solar. These funds will assist the GOJ in achieving cost recovery in energy utilities, and will help the government diversify energy resources in a way that supports increased competitiveness and fiscal balance. At the micro and small business level, training programs will continue to give women and youth in host communities specific skill sets in utilizing renewable energy in their communities. Through training and business support, up to 1,000 participants will be able to repair and assemble solar lanterns and household photovoltaic systems.

Democratic Accountability and Effective Governance Strengthened

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance totaling \$10.0 million will support improvements in the effectiveness, responsiveness and transparency of municipal governance by increasing meaningful client engagement, improving service delivery and enhancing local economic development. Leveraging the dual role of the municipality as direct service provider and intermediary in accessing resources and services, emphasis will be placed on strengthening linkages among municipalities, as well as between municipalities and other institutions, such as the line ministry directorates at the governorate level. Programs will also provide strategic planning and constituency outreach so that local governments can strengthen the citizen-government contract and improve service delivery.
- \$12.0 million will expand and deepen support for civic engagement across sectors in Jordan. Working at both national and local levels, the programs will strengthen civil society's organizational capacity and support civic advocacy efforts and citizen engagement in policy-making processes. The

programs will provide a flexible, scalable and responsive grants mechanism that delivers financial and/or in-kind assistance to Jordanian civil society organizations. In addition, support will strengthen civil society management of service delivery, especially for organizations serving women, at-risk youth, and other marginalized and vulnerable groups.

- \$7.0 million will support Jordanian efforts to enhance government accountability to citizens; strengthen the rule of law to better protect human and legal rights; and increase the effectiveness of civil society and private sector organizations to advocate for their interests and participate in governing processes. The programs will work towards increasing the effectiveness of and respect for the rule of law; promoting stronger checks and balances among government branches and supporting judicial independence and accountability. Assistance will support the adoption and implementation of anti-corruption measures to reduce corruption within the judicial and governance institutions.
- U.S. assistance of \$6.0 million will strengthen GOJ efforts to improve political representation, increase political dialogue, and strengthen capacity for young leaders, women, and democratic political parties to meaningfully participate in political processes. The programs will support the GOJ to develop electoral processes that comply with international standards and best practices for electoral management. Activities will also emphasize the accountability and responsiveness of elected officials at both at the national and local levels.

For the Stability of Jordan and Health and Well-Being of its People, Including Syrian Refugees, Jordan's Ability to Deliver Essential Services in the Health, Education, and Water Sectors is Improved

Key Interventions:

- \$20.0 million will contribute to expanding 25 schools, renovating 20 schools, and building eight new schools in areas with large numbers of Syrian refugees.
- \$12.0 million will be utilized to improve learning outcomes for children in Jordan in grades K-3 by training teachers in host communities, refugee camps, and in the second shift schools providing education for Syrian students. Funds will also be used to develop materials for students who are behind or need additional support, particularly for Syrian students who have lost months to years of their education due to conflict.
- \$10.0 million will go to a multi-donor trust fund that will support the Ministry of Education in providing education to 143,000 Syrian refugees. This fund will be used to implement a fast-track school enrollment plan to address the 90,000 Syrian students who are currently out of school. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) will lead the donor working group to explore with the Ministry of Education the creation of additional double-shift schools as a temporary measure to ensure that all Syrian students have access to education.
- \$7.0 million will be used to provide alternative education to 2,000 young Jordanians and Syrians who have dropped out of school and need a bridge to re-enter the formal school system. These students will achieve a 10th grade equivalency certificate from the Ministry of Education allowing them to join formal and vocational schools.
- \$11.8 million in assistance will work with host communities to build the capacity of farmers to conserve water by using hydroponic techniques, which also increase agricultural yield and revenue.
- \$8.8 million in assistance will help reduce illegal water connections, improper water metering and billing, and water leakage – collectively known as non-revenue water. Preventing non-revenue water losses will help generate revenue and capital for future water infrastructure and asset management. As a result, host communities such as Zarqa will have increased water supply.
- \$7.5 million in assistance will contribute to building two new wastewater treatment plants that will serve 100,000 people in two governorates.
- \$4.0 million will help improve national and municipal solid waste management through the expansion and improvement of infrastructure, reduction of pollutants, and creation of job opportunities. The

target areas include impacted host communities that have increased solid waste management issues and lack job opportunities for Syrians and Jordanians.

- \$25.0 million will finance the renovation and expansion of hospitals and health centers in areas where the burden of refugees has strained the existing capacity of Jordan's health infrastructure.
- \$15.0 million will reduce the heavy burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) on refugees and host communities; currently 76 percent of total deaths in Jordan are caused by NCDs, and NCDs are an increasing threat to the Syrian refugee population living in Jordan as more than half of Syrian refugee households have a member with an NCD. Assistance will ensure quality secondary and tertiary services, continuity of care, and appropriate medications through increased awareness, access to diagnostic testing, treatment, and comprehensive prevention efforts.
- \$15.0 million will improve the management and financial sustainability of Jordan's health system to alleviate strains placed on Jordan's health system by the influx of refugees. The rapid influx of refugees may result in a reversal of the country's previous progress and achievement towards Millennium Development Goal indicators. Targeted service delivery and health systems strengthening investments will be tailored to protect gains, increase capacity, and improve resiliency.

Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Enhanced

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance in the amount \$3.0 million will promote GOJ and citizen-based initiatives to raise awareness and address low female participation in the economy, especially in leadership and management positions; under-representation in the political sphere; and unfavorable legislation such as labor codes, personal status law, social security, and penal codes. Programs will support organizations and communities that provide "safe spaces" for women and girls to learn new skills that will allow them greater participation in political, economic, and social spheres.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) - OCO

FMF-OCO assistance will support the United States' ongoing partnership with the Jordanian Armed Forces (JAF). FMF-OCO assistance supports the GOJ's objectives of building Jordan's border security capacity, ability to control national territory, interoperability with the United States, and enable Jordan's participation in coalition operations. U.S. assistance supports the ongoing essential needs of the JAF to sustain their capacity, as well as supports modernization of their capabilities to address terrorist and extremist threats, such as ISIL, among other threats. The FY 2017 FMF-OCO request will continue to build the JAF's precision strike capabilities, mobility, human capital development, domain awareness, command and control, and logistics and maintenance capabilities. Combined, these capabilities support JAF's ability to support security in Jordan and the region. Activities funded by FMF-OCO will focus specifically on improving Jordan's ability to counter terrorists and extremists, like ISIL, and to contend with the security impact of the crisis in Syria.

Jordan Expands Contributions to Bilateral and Coalition Efforts to Address the Threat of the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Other Regional Threats, while Maintaining its Contributions to Other Shared Security Initiatives, Broader Counterterrorism Efforts, and Peacekeeping and Security Operations around the World

Key Interventions:

- FMF-OCO will improve the JAF's overall institutional capacity through training for the core operations as well as special operations units to counter threats, such as terrorists and extremists.
- FY 2017 funding will support procurement of equipment for Jordan. Equipment may include command and control capabilities, domain awareness, such as procurement of radars or unarmed UAVs, as well as support for target acquisition systems. Funds may also support procurement of

munitions, advanced weapons systems, vehicles, and aircraft.

- Assistance will support equipment modernization, sustainment, and maintenance for Jordan. Assistance may support Jordan's F-16 fleet modernization, ensuring long-term interoperability with U.S. and coalition aircraft. Assistance may also continue support for the Jordan Border Security Program which enables detection, identification, and classification of potential threats and facilitates information sharing.
- U.S. assistance will support training, equipment, and sustainment for the JAF. Assistance will target Jordan's ability to participate in coalition operations, including the provision of munitions, weapons, vehicles, night fighting capabilities, and other equipment, while ensuring interoperability.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. IMET will support basic, mid, and senior officer level Professional Military Education (PME); non-commissioned officer PME; and technical, operational, and management courses. This assistance will bolster the JAF's ability to contribute to bilateral and regional goals by building a cadre of well-trained and interoperable Jordanian military personnel capable of deploying alongside U.S. forces and operating in a coalition environment

Jordan Expands Contributions to Bilateral and Coalition Efforts to Address the Threat of the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Other Regional Threats, while Maintaining its Contributions to Other Shared Security Initiatives, Broader Counterterrorism Efforts, and Peacekeeping and Security Operations around the World

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance totaling \$4.0 million will support PME at multiple levels as well as provide technical, operational, and management training for the JAF.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) - OCO

The Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program will continue to enhance the capacities of Jordan's counterterrorism law enforcement agencies to better safeguard borders and ports; integrate management and functional skills to investigate terrorist threats with an emphasis on cyber investigations; ensure sustainability and the institutionalization of ATA courses through "train-the-trainer" courses and mentorship; and build regional partnerships and coordination. Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) funding will continue to further develop and implement a comprehensive strategic trade control system, building off of GOJ progress in this area. EXBS activities address legal and regulatory issues, strategic trade control licensing, border enforcement, industry compliance outreach, and interagency collaboration/ international cooperation (to include participation in international seminars, working groups, and conferences). Planned assistance to the GOJ includes support for drafting laws and regulations related to export control and border security, as well as targeted training to Jordan's law enforcement bodies on advanced equipment used at Jordan's ports of entry and practical inspection training to identify strategic goods (to include equipment donation, maintenance, and training). EXBS will also increase training on transit and transshipment best practices for licensing officials, enforcement officers, and industry, to ensure that all applicable parties comply with transit and transshipment best practices. The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program will provide assistance to Jordanian and refugee victims wounded by mines and unexploded ordinance (UXO).

Jordan Expands Contributions to Bilateral and Coalition Efforts to Address the Threat of the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Other Regional Threats, while Maintaining its Contributions to Other Shared Security Initiatives, Broader Counterterrorism Efforts, and Peacekeeping and Security Operations around the World

Key Interventions:

- ATA-OCO funding totaling \$10.0 million will continue to develop a sustainable train-the-trainer program to build the investigative, crisis response, and border security capacities of Jordanian law enforcement to counter terrorism. It will also strengthen Jordanian domestic counter terrorism training programs, cadres and institutions and position Jordan as a training leader to better assist ATA partner nations in building their counterterrorism law enforcement institutions and capabilities.
- EXBS-OCO funding totaling \$3.2 million will provide assistance to address legislative and regulatory gaps to ensure that strategic trade control legal reforms meet international standards. Training for licensing and law enforcement officials will enhance GOJ capabilities, including increasing focus on licensing analysis, targeting and risk management for Customs, and enforcement of best practices that are consistent with the World Customs Organization's Safe Framework of Standards. A particular emphasis will be placed on implementing an air cargo targeting system at Queen Alia International Airport and supporting the maintenance and sustainment of EXBS-funded equipment, such as the Vehicle and Cargo Inspection System, through a training program.
- EXBS-OCO funds will continue to support the procurement of equipment to enhance Jordanian border security agencies' capacities to detect illicit weapons-related contraband at critical ports of entry, particularly at the port of Aqaba and on the borders with Iraq and Syria.
- \$0.4 million in CWD-OCO assistance will support humanitarian mine action through assistance to Jordanian and refugee victims of mines and UXO.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

The GOJ and the U.S. government signed a five-year, \$275.1 million MCC Compact in October 2010, which began implementation on December 13, 2011. The Compact is reducing water losses and improving the city of Zarqa's water utility's efficiency through the construction of 800 km of water pipes and 300 km of sewage lines, as well as expanding the As Samra wastewater treatment plant – Jordan's largest wastewater treatment facility, which processes 70 percent of the nation's sewage and produces much needed clean water for irrigation. The MCC Compact builds on investment models developed and implemented by USAID in an earlier phase of work at As Samra, including co-investment with the private sector and the GOJ. USAID coordinates with MCC on policy issues, reduction of water losses, and the work in As-Samra, supporting safe and environmentally-sound management options for bio-solids generated at the facility. Completion of the Compact is expected in December 2016. USAID's efforts to improve the management of water resources focus on policy and provide support to utilities nationwide. The MCC compact is focused on the Zarqa utility.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Performance of U.S. assistance in Jordan is reviewed routinely through external evaluations, performance monitoring plans, portfolio reviews, and site visits. USAID is implementing a management information system, DevResults, for monitoring and evaluation, mapping, project management, and collaboration. In FY 2015, USAID completed one evaluation and one assessment to identify lessons learned from past interventions, prioritize Jordan's development needs, and to guide future strategic priorities.

The evaluation of USAID’s Strengthening Health Outcomes in the Private Sector project found that the following assumption does not hold true in Jordan: increasing access to and quality of family planning commodities and services leads beneficiaries to use them on a long-term basis without interruption. Cultural norms and practices such as the prevalent desire for at least four children, the “necessity” for each family to have at least one male child, and the practice of removing intrauterine devices during Ramadan necessitates that family planning programs in Jordan take these practices into account in order to obtain greater success in the future.

The assessment on Jordan School Construction was conducted through workshops and interviews with stakeholders including the Ministry of Education (MOE), Ministry of Public Works and Housing, principals, teachers, parents and students to discuss challenges faced in all phases of school infrastructure, from planning and design through utilization and maintenance. The GOJ and USAID are using assessment findings to inform capacity building needs for MOE to improve school infrastructure across Jordan.

The Bureau of Counterterrorism is funding a comprehensive, global evaluation of the Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program and includes a country-focused review of the Jordan ATA program. This evaluation will provide guidance on three levels – strategic, programmatic, and administrative – and should result in adjustments to the budget, planning and program implementation processes. That evaluation will conclude in April 2016, and it is expected that recommendations will substantially alter portions of the program, and result in a more informed and consistent strategic planning process and more effective program implementation and management.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2015, USAID used monitoring and evaluation results to inform the revision of its Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS). The evaluations informed USAID’s decision to revise contextual information that had changed, particularly concerning the Syrian crisis, and to update its technical approach and budgeting to more accurately reflect current programs. USAID also revised its performance management plan in response to revisions to the CDCS. The evaluation and assessment described above helped U.S. assistance programs in Jordan to identify implementation constraints, adjust programming as needed to achieve better results, and obtain lessons learned to guide future project health and education designs. Finally, a biennial assessment of Jordanian law enforcement’s counterterrorism capabilities helps to formulate the ATA program’s three-year Country Implementation Plan, which specifies ATA goals, objectives, and performance targets for Jordan.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Jordan Expands Contributions to Bilateral and Coalition Efforts to Address the Threat of the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Other Regional Threats, while Maintaining its Contributions to Other Shared Security Initiatives, Broader Counterterrorism Efforts, and Peacekeeping and Security Operations Around the World: Jordan was one of the first Arab countries to join the international coalition to defeat ISIL, and remains the most active. It occupies a strategically important position in the Middle East, bordering the Palestinian Territories, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Iraq. Expanding Jordan’s role in regional security initiatives will be vital to the success of U.S. and international efforts to ensure the stability of neighboring Iraq, to combat ISIL, al-Nusra Front, and other violent extremist organizations in Syria and Iraq, and to reach a political solution to the civil war in Syria. In addition to its contribution to the anti-ISIL coalition, Jordan continues its traditional deployments of thousands of military, police, and gendarmerie forces to peacekeeping and security missions, including specialized contributions such as military field hospitals to post-conflict and post-disaster areas. Jordan remains one of our most valued counterterrorism partners, capitalizing on its strategic location, cultural and linguistic knowledge, moderate Islamic voice (as manifest in the King’s 2004 Amman Message), and relationships with other regional powers.

Inclusive Economic Development Accelerated: Inclusive economic development throughout the country will be accelerated as Jordan strengthens its workforce, increases competitiveness, promotes improved management of energy resources, and improves fiscal management. These measures will create new and inclusive economic opportunities and will be essential in providing hopeful alternatives for communities prone to extremism. U.S. assistance will focus on facilitating employment opportunities for Jordanian youth, specifically in communities with large numbers of refugees as well as opportunities for women.

The continued elimination of subsidies is also an important step towards improving fiscal management. The GOJ has already taken the bold step of completely removing fuel subsidies, which is saving it \$1.2 billion annually, and is now gradually reducing electricity and water subsidies. Improving budgetary processes is central to eradicating corruption, a key concern among a Jordanian population suspicious of elites and high-ranking government officials.

For the Stability of Jordan and Health and Well-Being of its People, Including Syrian Refugees, Jordan's Ability to Deliver Essential Services in the Health, Education, and Water Sectors is Improved: Addressing essential services is critical to the stability of Jordan, the advancement of democracy, and economic growth. The influx of over 629,000 Syrian refugees, of whom 85 percent reside in Jordanian communities, has placed an additional responsibility on the GOJ to provide essential services. High population growth and water scarcity pose an existential threat to the country's future. U.S. assistance will reinforce Jordanian efforts to improve essential services by strengthening the health system, improving quality healthcare services, and preventing and responding to health emergencies. U.S. assistance will improve water management through investments in water and wastewater infrastructure combined with targeted capacity building and policy reform programs. In education, assistance will focus on addressing gaps in the education system and empowering youth, communities and families to participate in education, including in response to pressures associated with early and forced marriage of adolescent girls. Health activities outlined below will also contribute to meeting objectives of the Global Health Security Agenda.

Democratic Accountability and Effective Governance Strengthened: Strengthened democratic accountability is critical to Jordan's long-term stability and future prosperity. If Jordan is to remain on a steady track to transformational development, it must achieve fundamental changes in governance by supporting fully independent branches of the government and providing multiple pathways for citizen engagement on priority issues. This will be addressed by supporting efforts to enhance the government's accountability to citizens and strengthening the rule of law. Greater democratic accountability and transparency, political pluralism, free expression through the media, and open and unfettered communication through the internet will strengthen civil society and enhance Jordan's long-term prospects for stability and prosperity. U.S. assistance will also support efforts to increase the effectiveness of civil society organizations to advocate for their interests, provide services to their members, participate in political processes, and protect human rights. Opportunities to reduce corruption within the political and governance system will be considered and pursued in all program areas where there are openings to make progress. Given the influx of Syrian refugees, there will be an increased emphasis on conflict mitigation capacity within local governance structures. Recognizing the presently marginal position of women and youth in the political system, programs under this objective will directly support initiatives to expand their participation and empowerment as critical constituencies.

Recent political developments open opportunities to support a deepening of democratic reforms. In light of municipalities and decentralization legislation currently in draft, the Mission will work to strengthen sub-national and local governance structures and support policies and laws that enhance functionality at all levels. A core element to achieving this objective is strengthening civil society organizations to improve their advocacy and organizational management skills as well as their ability to deliver services.

Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Enhanced: Despite constitutional reform and recent policy and legal reforms, in practice women lack equal stature and many interact with the state through male relatives. Broad-based legal and policy barriers that shape perceptions and limit various aspects of women’s lives, including female participation in the economy, require focused attention to improve women’s quality of life. The effectiveness of civil society organizations and women’s groups is constrained by organizational capacity limitations and a constitutional framework that does not guarantee gender equality. Gender-based violence remains pervasive and largely under-addressed. The incidence of early and forced marriage, particularly among refugee and other vulnerable communities is increasing. Achievement of this objective will not only support the overarching strategic goal of promoting equality, but also will lead to improved prosperity, as higher levels of female participation in the labor force will increase economic growth at the macro level and household security at the micro level. As the economic status of women is elevated, there will also be positive effects on family health, increased use of family planning, participation of women in other aspects of household decision-making, and women’s participation and gender balance in community and civic life.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 1,000,000 |
| Jordan expands contributions to bilateral and coalition efforts to address the threat of the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and other regional threats, while maintaining its contributions to other shared security initiatives, broader counterterrorism efforts, and peacekeeping and security operations around the world. | 367,600 |
| Foreign Military Financing - OCO | 350,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 350,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 4,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 4,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs - OCO | 13,600 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 10,000 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 3,200 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 400 |
| Inclusive economic development accelerated. | 441,400 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 441,400 |
| 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 379,700 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 3,100 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 10,000 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 40,000 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 600 |
| 4.8 Environment | 8,000 |
| For the stability of Jordan and health and well-being of its people, including Syrian refugees, Jordan’s ability to deliver essential services in the health, education, and water sectors is improved. | 153,000 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 153,000 |
| 3.1 Health | 97,000 |

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| 3.2 Education | 45,000 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 11,000 |
| Democratic accountability and effective governance strengthened. | 35,000 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 35,000 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 7,000 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 11,000 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 8,000 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 9,000 |
| Gender equality and female empowerment enhanced. | 3,000 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 3,000 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 3,000 |

Lebanon

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

United States assistance advances the strategic objective of supporting a viable, independent, sovereign, and democratic Lebanon that is at peace with its neighbors. Internally, Lebanon faces deep sectarian divisions, which manifest in its political and economic institutions. Hizballah operates a militia beyond the control of the state and wields political influence that can paralyze national decision-making. Spillover from the Syria crisis, regional instability and the resulting influx of nearly 1.2 million registered refugees exacerbate these tensions and strain Lebanon's already overburdened economy and public services. Extremist groups, including the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Al-Nusra Front (ANF), threaten terrorist attacks on civilian targets inside and along its borders.

The United States seeks to insulate Lebanon from the effects of the Syria crisis, bolster the authority of state institutions, and foster economic growth. The FY 2017 request for Lebanon will enable the United States to mitigate Iranian, Hizballah, and Sunni extremist threats and influence in the country. U.S. foreign assistance will build the capacity of the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) and the Internal Security Forces (ISF) to secure Lebanon's borders and disrupt and mitigate violent extremism. Non-military assistance will improve the quality and supply of public services, particularly clean water and education. Assistance will also create jobs and boost rural incomes to ensure that all people benefit from new economic opportunities. Central to these efforts, assistance will build a strong voice among civil society that promotes human rights, good governance, and constructive dialogue between opposing groups. As a designated Relief to Development Transition country, U.S. assistance to Lebanon bridges both humanitarian and longer-term development needs. Development activities will build upon humanitarian support provided through the Department of State's Bureau for Population, Migration and Refugees and United States Agency for International Development (USAID)'s Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 166,295 | * | 233,510 | 67,215 |
| Overseas Contingency Operations | 149,117 | * | 230,760 | 81,643 |
| Economic Support Fund | 65,000 | * | 110,000 | 45,000 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 84,117 | * | 105,000 | 20,883 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | - | * | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | - | * | 5,760 | 5,760 |
| Enduring/Core Programs | 17,178 | * | 2,750 | -14,428 |
| International Military Education and Training | 2,218 | * | 2,750 | 532 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 10,000 | * | - | -10,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 4,960 | * | - | -4,960 |

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

ESF-OCO assistance will support democracy, rule of law, good governance, education, water, economic growth, and social cohesion programs. These activities will strengthen and promote an active civil society that advocates for citizens' interests, holds the government accountable, and will advocate for reforms that promote a democratic society, such as electoral reform and combating gender-based violence. Activities, such as supporting municipalities' delivery of basic services, will continue to strengthen decentralization and enhance their capabilities to provide transparent and quality services, and to meet the needs of Lebanese communities hosting refugees from Syria. Quality education for vulnerable students will be expanded; availability of water-related public services will be increased; and more of Lebanon's natural resources will be conserved. Water programming will provide reliable access to water for Lebanese citizens and improve irrigation and sanitation management practices. Assistance will help to increase incomes and spur economic development in rural and needy areas by improving productive sectors through training, business development services innovative financial tools, and incentives to leverage private investment. This assistance will foster new business start-ups, and growth for small- and medium-enterprises, while promoting principles of innovation and partnership. Social cohesion programs will focus on mitigating the underlying causes of extremism and will support host communities to resolve conflicts peacefully, empower institutions, address resource strains, and increase positive interactions between various sectarian groups.

Improved, Transparent Provision of Services across Lebanon so that All Communities Feel Invested in Stability and are Less Vulnerable to the Advocates of Extremism

Key Interventions:

- \$6.1 million in FY 2017 assistance will build the institutional capacities of municipalities and municipal unions to: advocate for decentralized governance; provide public services that respond to citizens' needs; and mitigate the social and economic strains of hosting Syrian refugees.
- \$3.4 million in FY 2017 funds will provide assistance to the civil society sector to support and improve the institutional capacities of local actors, namely civil society organizations and municipalities in targeted areas. Interventions will focus on: improving the capacity of selected municipalities to better serve their constituents; supporting local civil society organizations in their efforts to reform public policy and advocate for the rights of marginalized citizens; and strengthening the institutional capacities of civil society organizations by improving their financial management and governance structures. As a result of the assistance, organizations are expected to effectively contribute to the socio-economic development of the communities they serve.
- \$6.6 million in FY 2017 funds will support targeted stakeholders for the promotion of good governance, with a focus on advancing the rule of law. Activities may include technical assistance around policy reform, strategic planning, and advocacy, as well as support for legal education and training, quality standards around court process and case management, and mediation. Assistance will include helping the judicial and legal sectors provide more transparency and greater accountability. Funds will support U.S. partnerships with various entities, including professional associations, non-governmental organizations and public institutions.
- Approximately \$7.0 million in U.S. assistance will support short-term interventions to address the urgent spillover effects of the Syrian conflict. Activities will empower youth, counter negative messaging, strengthen moderate actors, and provide alternatives to violence.
- Up to \$20.6 million in FY 2017 assistance will continue providing support to the public education system through initiatives that ensure equitable access to educational opportunities for children. Activities, such as teacher training, will help public school teachers be more effective Arabic reading instructors and will enable students to succeed in early grade reading. Assistance will address the enormous pressures that the public education system faces in order to serve the large Syrian refugee population in Lebanon by supporting both access to and quality of education. Activities will increase

seating and amenities in schools that are most affected by the influx of refugees. Activities will also provide psycho-social services to reduce tensions within schools and help teachers and administrators integrate new students into the classroom. The project will work with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education to institutionalize and sustain the impact of these initiatives.

- \$33.6 million in FY 2017 assistance will continue supporting regional water establishments to provide quality potable water supply services and high priority water infrastructure improvements. The programs will also support various community-level water and sanitation activities that improve livelihoods and will conduct in parallel effective public campaigns on water efficiency, water use, sanitation, and conservation. These programs will provide reliable access to potable water for thousands of Lebanese citizens, improve irrigation and sanitation management practices, enhance the efficiency and sustainability of the public water utilities and, when feasible, respond to water and wastewater issues arising from the influx of refugees from Syria. Support will continue to Lebanon's five public water utilities to help them leverage ongoing institutional strengthening efforts, effectively coordinate with municipalities, and support emergency water planning and response. Other donors providing complementary assistance in this sector include the World Bank, the European Union, France, United Nations agencies, and the European Investment Bank.

Lebanon Establishes Inclusive Economic Stability and Growth across Sectarian Lines

Key Interventions:

- \$12.0 million in FY 2017 assistance will provide for the continuation of the University Scholarship Program (USP). USP complements USAID's investment in the public school system by helping meritorious Lebanese public school graduates who demonstrate financial need attend quality higher educational institutions that promote cultural tolerance, gender and social equality, and critical thinking. Without this program, these public school graduates could not afford quality higher education. This project promotes democratic and economic development and workforce opportunities in Lebanon by building a cadre of young skilled professionals in a variety of academic fields or professions, especially where there is greater demand for these specialized skills in the labor market. USP helps promote critical values and the principles of a functional democracy by engaging students directly in leadership activities, citizenship building workshops, advocacy training, community service projects, and student body elections in a diverse campus. In FY 2017, USP will provide support to over 100 students to access top ranking universities in Lebanon.
- \$2.1 million in FY 2017 assistance will continue to support the Lebanon Reforestation Initiative (LRI) program implemented by the U.S. Forest Service. LRI will scale up community-led landscape restoration to promote watershed protection and rural economic development. The program contributes to the goal of building social cohesion among different communities.
- \$4.0 million will continue to supply innovative capital and equity financing for new business start-ups and provide business and financial training for incubators and other business models.
- \$6.5 million in FY 2017 assistance will help expand access to credit programs and provide workshops and training to support microenterprise development for targeted vulnerable groups such as women and youth. Through the provision of credit to commercial banks or with microenterprise financial institutions, this assistance will expand capital for new lending. In addition, assistance will provide targeted business development services for loan beneficiaries to enhance their capacity to grow and sustain their businesses. Through the strengthening of a new micro-finance business association, assistance will increase and expand access to micro-finance lending, build institutional technical capacity, support entrepreneurship, and assist micro-finance institutions to adopt innovative technologies. Assistance will also provide in-kind support to nascent microenterprises among vulnerable groups in order to jump-start their businesses by providing them with market opportunities to link them to buyers for their products, loan capital, business development services, and training
- \$7.7 million in assistance will contribute to fostering investments and business growth, supporting

private sector competitiveness, assisting business associations in policy advocacy and service provision for their members, improving business and trade linkages, promoting exports, enhancing the provision of business development services for small and medium enterprises and supporting demand-driven workforce development linked to job opportunities.

A Strong Lebanese Civil Society that Helps Uphold Universal Human Rights, Promotes Good Governance, and Contributes to Economic Growth

Key Intervention:

- \$0.5 million of ESF for the Embassy Small Grants Program will fund grassroots civil society projects that promote human rights, notably the human rights of women and LGBT persons; engender civic activism and good governance; and generate employment opportunities for disadvantaged persons, especially rural women and the disabled. The program will also support CVE projects designed to promote tolerance and combat recruitment of young impressionable Lebanese and Syrian youth in Lebanon.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) - OCO

U.S. assistance supports the LAF to become the sole defender of Lebanon as an independent, non-denominational force. FY 2017 FMF – OCO will continue to modernize the LAF and strengthen the LAF's capacity to control Lebanon's borders and national territory, and improve its capacity to detect, interdict and, repel extremist groups and efforts to destabilize Lebanon. The LAF is heavily engaged in countering violent extremist organizations (VEOs), such as ISIL and ANF. A strong and independent LAF is a key U.S. foreign policy objective. U.S. assistance supports equipment, training, and defense missions of the LAF. FMF – OCO assistance may support efforts, such as sustainment for fixed and rotary wing aircraft and wheeled and tracked vehicles; training; vehicle and aircraft procurement; and munitions, ammunition, and weapons procurement; and command and control equipment support, including communications equipment.

Lebanese State Security Institutions Exert Sovereign Authority throughout Lebanese Territory and Limit Regional Spillover while Working to Ensure the Integrity of its Borders and to Maintain Internal Security

Key Interventions:

- Provision of approximately \$49.5 million in vehicle procurement and sustainment to provide mobility required to transport LAF troops around Lebanon's difficult terrain. Lebanon's current vehicle fleet is antiquated and challenging to sustain, preventing the LAF from quickly responding to security incidents in both urban and rural environments.
- \$16.0 million will provide significant support for ammunition, missiles, small arms, and shoulder-fired rockets to outfit border regiments, special operations, and infantry brigades fighting to stem the flow of violence crossing the porous border with Syria.
- Provision of \$7.0 million in aircraft sustainment and procurement, and procurement of associated Command, Control, and Communications equipment will enable air-to-ground coordination for close air support missions.
- FMF may support maritime capacity building, including sustainment of maritime patrol craft that monitor Lebanon's coast and coastal border security interests.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose Lebanese defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable

interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. FY 2017 IMET in the amount of \$2.8 million will continue to improve the LAF's capabilities, increase its professionalization, build lasting military-to-military relationships between the United States and Lebanon, and train rising members of Lebanon's defense establishment. The IMET program in Lebanon has effectively enhanced security force capabilities and continues to forge a strong bilateral relationship that has increased U.S. cooperation in the fight against terror and extremists. In addition, IMET provides the LAF with training to secure Lebanon's borders; enhance military training; and further develop its military logistics capabilities.

Lebanese State Security Institutions Exert Sovereign Authority throughout Lebanese Territory and Limit Regional Spillover while Working to Ensure the Integrity of its Borders and to Maintain Internal Security

Key Interventions:

- \$2.0 million in IMET funds will support the professionalization of the LAF through attendance at U.S. professional military education institutions, such as the war colleges and staff colleges
- Approximately \$0.8 million in FY 2017 IMET funds will support management, technical and operational training, and English language capacity development.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) - OCO

In FY 2017, INCLE-OCO will support two major objectives: helping the Lebanese ISF become more responsive to the public's internal security needs; and enhancing the ability of Lebanon's criminal justice institutions to work together to provide effective criminal justice and internal security services to the public. The FY 2017 INCLE-OCO request supports these two objectives through assistance in law enforcement, justice sector reform, and transnational crime programming. This programming consists of training, advising, and limited equipping to increase individual and organizational capacity, improve internal processes and organizational makeup, and improve coordination within and between sectors of Lebanon's criminal justice system.

The ISF's capacity to maintain internal security helps to relieve the LAF from law enforcement duties so the LAF can focus on counterterrorism and border security, which is especially important now with the spillover from the conflict in Syria. The FY 2017 request will continue to develop the ISF's institutional capacity and will increase the Government of Lebanon (GOL)'s ability to provide effective internal security and judicial services, increasing the legitimacy of the Lebanese state and increasing public support for the GOL. Continued U.S. assistance will further current law enforcement and judicial partnerships while working to ensure that institutions within Lebanon's criminal justice sector serve as capable partners for U.S. judicial and law enforcement.

Lebanese State Security Institutions Exert Sovereign Authority throughout Lebanese Territory and Limit Regional Spillover while Working to Ensure the Integrity of its Borders and to Maintain Internal Security

Key Interventions:

- \$7.0 million of FY 2017 INCLE-OCO funds will continue U.S. efforts to modernize Lebanon's law enforcement through individual and organizational capacity development activities. Programs will address key criminal and organizational problem areas building on past programming and beginning new programs with an emphasis on a "train the trainer" approach. Assistance will continue to support limited equipment and infrastructure development, including the final stages of the Secure Radio Program.
- \$1.0 million of FY 2017 INCLE-OCO funds will be used to continue counter transnational crime programming and address specialized assistance to address key issues such as money laundering, terrorist financing, cyber-crime, and corruption, among other topics.

Lebanon is an Independent and Sovereign Democracy Capable of Responding to the Needs of All People in Lebanon through Functioning, Inclusive Political Institutions and Respect for Human Rights

Key Intervention:

- \$2.0 million of FY 2017 INCLE-OCO funds will be used to continue U.S. efforts to support justice sector reform throughout the Lebanese Ministry of Justice and work to revise administrative practices around effective judicial oversight and management, administration, accountability, transparency, and caseload management, all designed to reduce Lebanon's pre-trial detainee population, prison overcrowding, and cross-training within Lebanon's criminal justice sector.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) - OCO

FY 2017 NADR-OCO will directly support U.S. regional security goals of promoting an independent Lebanon capable of protecting its sovereignty and securing its borders. To help foster peace and security, the United States will respond to Lebanon's request for assistance in controlling the influx of weapons into Lebanon from Syria and elsewhere. NADR-OCO will also advance efforts to rid Lebanon of land mines and cluster munitions by 2022, enhance the Lebanese security services counterterrorism capabilities, and prevent the transit and transshipment of Weapons of Mass Destruction across Lebanese borders.

Lebanese State Security Institutions Exert Sovereign Authority throughout Lebanese Territory and Limit Regional Spillover while Working to Ensure the Integrity of its Borders and to Maintain Internal Security

Key Intervention:

- \$3.0 million in NADR/Conventional Weapons Destruction-OCO assistance will continue to provide direct training, supplies, and equipment to the LAF through the Lebanese Mine Action Center, and assistance to implementing partners to support technical advisory support, mine or unexploded ordinance clearance, mine detection dogs, demining equipment and training.

Lebanese State Institutions Effectively Respond to Extremist Threats and the Syrian Refugee Crisis through Increased Institutional Capabilities, Diminishing Extremist Appeal to the Population

Key Interventions:

- Nearly \$1.0 million in FY 2017 NADR/Export Control and Border Security (EXBS)-OCO funds will help fill key gaps in the capacity of Lebanese government agencies to identify, interdict, and seize Weapons of Mass Destruction -related goods and technologies as well as other contraband. EXBS funds will train and equip officials from multiple ministries on strategic trade control and border security best practices, which will also help address new security challenges spilling over from Syria. The United States will continue to focus on enhancing Lebanon's ability to counter weapons and illicit trade from neighboring countries, while partnering with Lebanon and other international donors to finalize laws and regulations on dual-use items (through training, conferences, and associated workshops). As part of broader efforts to support Lebanon's security services to mitigate threats emanating from VEOs at its borders, U.S. assistance will provide the GOL training and equipment with a particular focus on targeting and risk management.
- \$1.8 million in FY 2017 NADR/Antiterrorism Assistance-OCO will support U.S. regional security goals of promoting an independent Lebanon capable of protecting its sovereignty and securing its borders by building sustainable law enforcement investigative capacities to prevent and prepare for the prosecution of terrorist activity to include protecting crime scenes and collecting evidence. Assistance will also be used to build advanced, self-sustaining border security capacities within the Lebanese security sector to stem the flow of arms and terrorists across Lebanese borders.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2015:

- In FY 2015, USAID undertook the mid-term performance evaluation of its higher education programs, namely the USPs, from USP 1 to USP 6, as well as a performance evaluation of the LRI. These evaluations analyzed the following: 1) extent of program objective achievements, 2) outcomes, successes, challenges, and lessons learned for future programs; and 3) sustainability in future programming.
- USAID also undertook a rule of law sector assessment with the overall objective of evaluating the sector's issues, as well as the changes since USAID's last intervention (2007-2010). The assessment also explored potential future activities, should USAID decide to work in this sector again. Additionally, in FY 2015 the Mission engaged USAID's Asia and the Middle East Economic Growth Best Practices Project to examine impediments to private sector growth—particularly the growth of small and medium sized enterprises—and opportunities for USAID to remove or alleviate these impediments in the future. The assessment examined enterprise development challenges and opportunities.
- Finally, USAID conducts regular monitoring of its implementing partners' activities on the ground. When the security situation allows it, USAID staff conducts site visits themselves; otherwise, the monitoring and evaluation contractor performs the visits on USAID's behalf and sends a site visit report.
- The Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) incorporates trainee feedback, unscheduled visits, and contractor reporting into every training program that it implements in Lebanon, including in FY 2015. For example, INL prepared and distributed questionnaires to participants of an INL-funded training of the ISF, trained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, on the first and last days of training. These surveys gauged progress and helped staff evaluate the quality and effectiveness of the training and tailor future programs. INL staff randomly attended and directly monitored these trainings as well. For VIP protection training, INL used a similar questionnaire, together with staff and Director-level direct monitoring to engage trainees and observe and evaluate the effectiveness of the training. INL offices in Beirut and Washington D.C. review weekly and end-of-training reports from the training contractor for each session. Similarly, for community policing activities, INL regularly consults with participating ISF members, reviews monthly reports from the U.S. police advisors that implement the program, and meets with program staff on a weekly basis to discuss progress and requirements. Also in 2015, INL's Senior Corrections Advisor visited Beirut to monitor and oversee related corrections activities.
- An INL engineer directly monitors on a daily basis all INL-funded large construction projects, such as a forensics building and tactical village at the Aramoun ISF Academy and provides weekly monitoring reports to the INL Director and to INL in Washington D.C. The contractor for the Aramoun project presented, and INL reviewed, a final turnover report at the conclusion of works. An INL engineer also monitors the Secure Radio Communication project. The INL Director and senior staff met several times with participating ISF officers to discuss progress and the quality of work. INL Washington conducts weekly status update phone calls with the U.S. contractor and INL Beirut director and engineer to monitor progress. The INL engineer also prepares weekly reports. INL Beirut conducts End Use Monitoring (EUM) of equipment provided to Lebanese partners that is valued over \$2,500 per item.
- The Regional Security Officer (RSO) monitors ATA training and equipment that is provided to Lebanese counterparts. Training is monitored by the RSO through receiving end of training reports prepared by the instructors and observing the training courses and material presented. The Post program manager takes an active role in engaging the trainees after the course is completed to see how the information presented in a course is translated into action and increased performance in daily

operations. The RSO also engages the senior leadership of Lebanese counterparts to elicit their feedback and discuss courses that were provided and the effectiveness they are having on their operations. Through these interactions with the trainees and the key leader meetings the RSO is able to determine the effectiveness of each training program and which areas need additional focus for future training programs. Post is required to provide yearly EUM reports of equipment provided to ensure it is accounted for and being used in the spirit of the intent it was provided in. Finally, an assessment of Lebanese law enforcement's counterterrorism capabilities every two to three years helps to formulate the ATA program's three-year Country Implementation Plan, which specifies ATA goals, objectives, and performance targets.

- The Office of Defense Cooperation participates in multiple events each year that evaluate the effectiveness of previously executed training and engagement events, confirm alignment with Department of State and Department of Defense objectives, and confirm that the IMET program supports critical needs for the LAF while simultaneously strengthening the U.S.-Lebanese relationship. There are two primary evaluation and coordination events. First, there is the Action Officer Working Group, an annual meeting between Central Command and its component commands, ODC -Beirut, and key staff from the Lebanese Armed Forces to align engagement and training capabilities with requirements. Second, the Security Cooperation Education and Training Working Group is an annual meeting where the DOS certifies and adjusts Security Cooperation and Training requests from each Office of Defense Cooperation. For FMF performance, ODC and the Defense Security Assistance Agency maintain an EUM program to track the usage and inventory of previously-provided equipment. The LAF have been strongly supportive of EUM inspections and are highly cooperative with this program, leading to a flawless record as custodians of U.S. security assistance.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by USAID in FY 2015 informed the FY 2017 budget. USAID is committed to learning from its experience to design new programs based on lessons learned and to update its design standards and practices to address current needs and new Agency guidance. On a yearly basis, the Mission develops annual evaluation plans based on management discussions, particularly during the semi-annual portfolio reviews, to inform the Mission's development efforts and to make decisions based on the best available evidence. For example, based on the recommendation of the evaluation of the LRI activity, the Mission decided to expand the activity to use community-led reforestation as a tool to promote social cohesion. The evaluation of the USP confirmed the management and effectiveness of the current contracting mechanism, and provided recommendations for future USP designs. On a similar note, site visits conducted either by the technical officers or by the third-party monitoring and evaluation contractor allowed the Mission to realign small construction activities in FY 2015 after a visit revealed that projects were not implemented according to required specifications. The goal of the rule of law assessment undertaken by the Mission is to provide USAID with opportunities for further development of the rule of law in Lebanon with potential programming and prioritized recommendations that could benefit from USAID interventions, including short-term activities that former USAID rule of law program. The assessment is still being cleared but the Mission will most likely use its recommendations for its future programming.

INL uses its monitoring and evaluation activities to design new programs, revise existing ones, and assess requests for training and equipment from Lebanese partners. INL Beirut uses these tools when making recommendations to the Front Office and to INL Washington on projects and programs. INL will begin its justice programming in FY 2015 as the FY 2017 CBJ is being drafted. INL has consulted with USAID to learn from USAID's justice reports and evaluations while also working closely with Lebanese partners. As justice programming begins, INL will do site visits, meet with partners to discuss programming, and maintain assessments to monitor program success and progress into FY 2017.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Lebanese State Security Institutions Exert Sovereign Authority throughout Lebanese Territory and Limit Regional Spillover while Working to Ensure the Integrity of its Borders and to Maintain Internal Security: The United States has provided over \$1.0 billion in security assistance to the LAF and the ISF since 2005. U.S. military training and equipment programs constitute the backbone of the bilateral security relationship, which represents a significant element of efforts to promote Lebanon's sovereignty, security, and stability. U.S. assistance continues to improve the overall capabilities and professionalism of the LAF, as the army strives to assume responsibilities for protecting all of Lebanon's territory, as outlined in United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1559 and 1701. The Syrian conflict has complicated Lebanon's efforts to exert sovereign authority and maintain territorial integrity. Hizballah has violated the Lebanese government's dissociation policy by intervening on the side of the Asad regime in Syria, and militant groups like ANF and ISIL are exploiting the porous, ungoverned Lebanese-Syrian border to carry out attacks designed to take over Lebanese territory. The United States will continue to strengthen Lebanese state security institutions so that they can effectively defend Lebanon's borders and maintain its internal security against extremists groups. Strengthening these institutions is part of the broader fight against ISIL and the ANF.

Lebanese State Institutions Effectively Respond to Extremist Threats and the Syrian Refugee Crisis through Increased Institutional Capabilities, Diminishing Extremist Appeal to the Population: Lebanon has experienced violent extremism and sectarian conflict throughout its recent history, but the Syrian conflict has made Lebanon newly susceptible to terrorist activity. Lebanon's security institutions have come under considerable pressure to address the situation and have made great progress in improving their capacity to detect and intercept terrorist attacks. U.S. assistance must continue to strengthen these security institutions in their fight against terrorism while seeking to marginalize Hizballah, itself a terrorist organization with a long history of destabilizing the state and the region. However, the problem of violent extremism cannot be solved by military and security means alone; Lebanese political and religious leaders must take action to address the root causes of extremist ideologies, regardless of religious sect, and limit its spread among vulnerable populations, including youth and refugees living in Lebanon.

Lebanon Establishes Inclusive Economic Stability and Growth across Sectarian Lines: To address income disparity, inefficient productivity, and a weak business environment, the Mission's economic growth activities will focus on improving business-enabling conditions and increasing production capabilities and market access in sectors with high growth potential. The Mission will also promote U.S. exports and highlight the ongoing need of the critical Lebanese banking sector to meet international standards regarding sanctions, anti-money laundering, and combating terrorist financing.

Improved Transparent Provision of Services across Lebanon so that All Communities Feel Invested in Stability and are Less Vulnerable to the Advocates of Extremism: One of Lebanon's greatest challenges is the poor quality of services its government provides to its citizens. Supporting basic services, including public education, as well as strengthening municipal work, encouraging openness and good governance, and fostering a stronger civic culture will improve transparency and quality of services to all communities across Lebanon.

Lebanon is an Independent and Sovereign Democracy Capable of Responding to the Needs of All People in Lebanon through Functioning Political Institutions and Respect for Human Rights: Effective operation of Lebanon's democratic institutions continues to be blocked by sectarian fragmentation and the existence of confessional-based patronage networks, hindering the formation of an effective state and the development of line ministries capable of quality public service delivery. The primary goal of the

Mission’s democratization programs remains promoting Lebanon’s independence, sovereignty, and stability by strengthening credible and capable institutions that have the support of the Lebanese people, as well as developing a society that rejects extremism and supports gender equality.

A Strong Lebanese Civil Society that Helps Uphold Universal Human Rights (Including Gender Equality, LGBT Rights, and Protection for Trafficked Persons), Promotes Good Governance, and Contributes to Economic Growth: The participation of civil society is fundamental to democratic governance, allowing citizens to come together to hold their leaders accountable and address challenges that governments cannot tackle alone. Lebanese CSOs fill gaps in vital services where the government falls short and presses the government to take steps that it is either unwilling or unable to take.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 233,510 |
| Lebanese state security institutions exert sovereign authority throughout Lebanese territory and limit regional spillover while working to ensure the integrity of its borders and to maintain internal security | 93,750 |
| Foreign Military Financing - OCO | 80,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 80,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 2,750 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 2,750 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO | 8,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 7,000 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 1,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs - OCO | 3,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 3,000 |
| Lebanon is an independent and sovereign democracy capable of responding to the needs of all people in Lebanon through functioning, inclusive political institutions and respect for human rights | 2,000 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO | 2,000 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 2,000 |
| Lebanese state institutions effectively respond to extremist threats and the Syrian refugee crisis through increased institutional capabilities, diminishing extremist appeal to the population | 27,760 |
| Foreign Military Financing - OCO | 25,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 25,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs - OCO | 2,760 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 1,800 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 960 |
| Lebanon establishes inclusive economic stability and growth across sectarian lines | 32,580 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 32,580 |
| 3.2 Education | 32,580 |

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| Improved transparent provision of services across Lebanon so that all communities feel invested in stability and are less vulnerable to the advocates of extremism | 76,920 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 76,920 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 7,000 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 6,580 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 6,080 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 5,480 |
| 3.1 Health | 33,580 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 11,690 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 6,510 |
| A strong Lebanese civil society that helps uphold universal human rights, promotes good governance, and contributes to economic growth | 500 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 500 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 500 |

Libya

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In coordination with the UN and other partners, U.S. engagement in Libya remains focused on helping Libya’s political transition produce a legitimate, accountable, and effective national government. A responsible and viable Libyan government is critical to regional security and stability, and to advancing U.S. objectives in the Maghreb, Sahel, and Mediterranean regions. The U.S. government will continue efforts to bolster a new Government of National Accord (GNA) and support implementation of the UN-brokered Libyan Political Agreement signed on December 17, 2015. Security challenges persist, as seen by the ongoing conflict in Benghazi and Sirte. Libya continues to need support from the United States and other international partners as it struggles to harness in-country expertise and build the capacity to strengthen its own institutional development and reconstruction, and as a nascent civil society works to secure funding for its activities and raise public awareness about democratic values and human rights.

U.S. government support remains essential to strengthening Libya’s democratic and governance institutions, and supporting regional security. This support will be critical as the Libyan Presidential Council and interim transition government work with the international community to implement the UN-brokered political agreement and seat the GNA. U.S. programs are designed, in coordination with the international community, to support Libyan government and civil society efforts to establish a democratic, representative political system; strengthen the capacity of critical Libyan institutions to deliver services; secure Libya’s territory; and build an effective and civilian-led national security system. Programs will also help manage Libya’s borders, promote private sector economic development and prosperity, counter terrorism and violent extremism, and advance democracy and human rights.

State and USAID are positioning U.S. assistance to respond as quickly as the political conditions on the ground and operating environment will allow, and in a manner that maximizes flexibility. U.S. government personnel are currently located primarily in the Libya External Office in Tunis, Tunisia, with additional United States Agency for International Development (USAID) staff in Frankfurt, Germany. Programming continues either in third countries or on the ground through local implementer grantees and with the help of over 78 local staff located in eight partner offices around the country.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 4,500 | * | 20,500 | 16,000 |
| Overseas Contingency Operations | - | * | 20,500 | 20,500 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | * | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | - | * | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | - | * | 4,500 | 4,500 |
| Enduring/Core Programs | 4,500 | * | - | -4,500 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,000 | * | - | -1,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 3,500 | * | - | -3,500 |

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

ESF-OCO assistance will support programs that help solidify Libya's democratic transition, improve governance capacity at the national and local level, promote the rule of law, and aid in nurturing a vibrant civil society.

Libya Successfully Completes its Democratic Transition by Adopting a Constitution and Holding Successful Elections for a Permanent Government. In this Context, Local Governance Institutions Continue to Develop in an Accountable, Transparent Manner

Key Interventions:

- Up to \$7.0 million will be provided for governance programs that will help develop democratic systems and processes, focusing on the democratic political transition at both the national and local level.
- Activities will include support for the elections commission and local municipal councils. Interventions will help strengthen Libya's governing institutions, improve their capacity to deliver services to the Libyan people, and bolster the public's confidence in Libya's democratic transition. Activities will also support the GNA's permanent national legislative body.
- \$2.0 million in assistance will support local level, community reconciliation and mediation initiatives. This assistance will build trust through platforms of interaction that promote inclusion, accountability, and collaboration focused on marginalized groups, including women and minorities.
- Activities will include support for increased rule of law and adherence to basic human rights on a community and government level, as well as post-conflict transitional justice and support to an independent judiciary.

A Moderate, Inclusive Libyan Civil Society and Media Sector Develops with the Support of U.S. and International Partners

Key Interventions:

- \$5.0 million in assistance will help build the organizational capacity of civil society groups to aid in building consensus and empowering Libyans to actively participate in all aspects of social and political life.
- Activities will support moderate voices in ways that improve conflict management and provide alternatives to violence.

Education and Training Programs Develop Diversified Skills among the Next Generation of Libya's Workforce

Key Interventions:

- \$1.0 million in assistance will support workforce development and training programs, with a focus on those reintegrating back into Libyan society, youth, and women.
- Activities could include mentoring, training, and/or education; access to employment and finance opportunities; and capacity building for service providers and business associations.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) - OCO

The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) will support the development of effective criminal justice institutions in support of the country's ongoing democratic transition. INL programming will enhance the Libyan government's capacity to deliver civilian security and protect human rights by professionalizing specialized police units within the Ministry of Justice (i.e., Judicial Police) or Ministry of Interior (i.e., National Police). INL's programmatic focus will be reviewed and, if necessary, revised appropriately once a unity government is able to participate in setting priorities.

Libya Develops More Professional and Effective Security Institutions Under the State's Authority, Capable of Securing the Country's Territory and Borders and Containing Extremist Networks

Key Intervention:

- The FY 2017 INCLE-OCO funding will provide \$1.0 million to support efforts to enhance the professionalism and operational capabilities of specialized police units in order to promote government control of the provision of security and justice services in accordance with the rule of law.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) - OCO

The Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) Program will help Libya deal more effectively with security challenges within its borders, defend against threats to national and regional stability, and deter terrorist operations across its borders and the region. This program will entail targeted training, equipment, and support specifically designed to improve the capability of Libyan law enforcement organizations to combat terrorists and terrorist organizations, including ISIL, that may operate in or transit through the country. This engagement may be approached bilaterally, or through international or regional organizations. Funds will also allow assistance related to community engagement, and integration of women and gender issues. It will also allow for regional cooperation with, or training from, neighboring countries such as Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia.

Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) programs in Libya will support activities that focus on physical security and stockpile management of unsecured weapons and ammunition storage areas, disposal of damaged weapons systems and unstable ammunition, preventing proliferation of conventional and advanced conventional weapons, and reducing the threat of explosive remnants of war (ERW) to civilian populations and critical infrastructure.

The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program in FY 2017 will provide training for enhanced border controls that serve to prevent illicit trafficking and unauthorized transfers of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), related dual-use items, and conventional arms, enhance interagency and regional coordination and cooperation, and improve border enforcement at Libya's land, air, and sea borders and ports of entry.

Libya Develops More Professional and Effective Security Institutions Under the State's Authority, Capable of Securing the Country's Territory and Borders and Containing Extremist Networks

Key Interventions:

- \$2.0 million in ATA-OCO requested will support ATA training and related equipment to help Libya detect, deter, and respond to terrorism.
- CWD-OCO funds totaling \$1.5 million will continue to support multifaceted CWD and physical security programs in coordination with international efforts to address illicit conventional arms proliferation, reduce the threat of ERW to civilian populations and critical infrastructure, and continue capacity-building with the Libyan Mine Action Center and the Libyan government.
- \$1.0 million in EXBS-OCO funding will expand training and equipment programs for strategic trade and border controls that serve to prevent illicit trafficking and unauthorized transfers of WMD, related dual-use items, and conventional arms, enhance interagency and regional coordination and cooperation, and improve border enforcement at Libya's land, air, and sea borders and ports of entry.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: While Libya remains a difficult operating environment, the State Department and USAID continue to prioritize monitoring and evaluation of activities in Libya. Third-party evaluations, assessments, and oversight of assistance will continue in coordination with the Embassy/Libya External Office in Tunis and all implementing offices. Oversight offices will also use independent contractors to conduct comprehensive evaluations for some programs. Libyan local staff will help manage and oversee programming should the security conditions prevent expatriates from being based in Libya.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Libya Successfully Completes its Democratic Transition by Adopting a Constitution and Holding Successful Elections for a Permanent Government. In this Context, Local Governance Institutions Continue to Develop in an Accountable, Transparent Manner: Since the 2011 revolution, Libya has struggled to implement and finalize its transition to an established democratic government due to both political challenges and a deteriorating security environment. The political transition is important not only to achieving a steady national government, but also to resolving decades-old issues of power-sharing, minority rights, and federalism. U.S. assistance will support the development of established, capable, transparent governing institutions at both the national and local levels to help ensure continued support of the democratic transition from Libyan society.

A Moderate, Inclusive Libyan Civil Society and Media Sector Develops with the Support of U.S. and International Partners: Libya's recent experience as an authoritarian regime isolated it from democratic norms and international standards. Key stakeholders, including civil society and media, have a sustained interest in involvement in the political process, but have limited ability to engage effectively. U.S. assistance will leverage this interest to create a robust democratic society of engaged citizens, as civil society groups and media often help mobilize communities to become informed and active, allowing citizens to come together to hold their leaders accountable and address challenges that governments cannot tackle alone. U.S. efforts will provide training to media and civil society on how to organize and engage.

Libya Develops More Professional and Effective Security Institutions Under the State's Authority, Capable of Securing the Country's Territory and Borders and Containing Extremist Networks: Libya's ability to effectively patrol and protect its vast territory and borders is critical to regional stability as it is a crossing point for illicit trafficking throughout the Sahel-Maghreb region and in the Mediterranean. U.S. support will help develop transparent, strong and accountable security sector institutions in Libya that protect the civilian population; follow international norms of human rights; effectively patrol the country's borders; contribute to regional stability; promote the rule of law; and wrest control of weapons and vast swaths of land from extra-governmental militias.

Education and Training Programs Develop Diversified Skills among the Next Generation of Libya's Workforce: Libya's economy is heavily dependent on an increasingly unreliable oil sector and overly reliant on public sector employment, which accounts for 85 percent of the workforce. Improved education and training of Libya's workforce is critical to providing alternative skills that will help diversify Libya's economy.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 20,500 |
| Libya successfully completes its democratic transition by adopting a constitution and holding successful elections for a permanent government. In this context, local governance institutions continue to develop in an accountable, transparent manner. | 7,000 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 7,000 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 7,000 |
| A moderate, inclusive Libyan civil society and media sector develops with the support of U.S. and international partners. | 7,000 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 7,000 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 2,000 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 5,000 |
| Libya develops more professional and effective security institutions under the state's authority, capable of securing the country's territory and borders and containing extremist networks | 5,500 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO | 1,000 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 1,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs - OCO | 4,500 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 2,000 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 1,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,500 |
| Education and training programs develop diversified skills among the next generation of Libya's workforce | 1,000 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 1,000 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 1,000 |

Morocco

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S.-Moroccan relations remain strong and our cooperation continues to expand. Morocco welcomes active U.S. cooperation in the political, security, economic, and cultural spheres. While current security concerns include the impact of regional instability on Morocco, Morocco is supportive of U.S. policy priorities globally and serves as a host and leader for many regional cooperation activities and events. On the domestic political scene, Morocco continues to pursue democratic and economic reforms.

However, the pace and scope of Morocco's economic reforms remain uneven. Although inflation remains relatively low and growth rates hover near four percent, Morocco's economic situation is complicated by continued low growth in Europe, its main trading partner; an oversized public sector; significant youth unemployment; persistent issues with the quality of education; and broad subsidies for food and fuel. To address these issues, U.S. bilateral assistance will support economic growth and youth employability, educational advancements, robust civil society institutions, and stronger security institutions.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 38,467 | * | 33,500 | -4,967 |
| Overseas Contingency Operations | 5,000 | * | - | -5,000 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 5,000 | * | - | -5,000 |
| Enduring/Core Programs | 33,467 | * | 33,500 | 33 |
| Economic Support Fund | 20,000 | * | 20,000 | - |
| Foreign Military Financing | 7,000 | * | 5,000 | -2,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,967 | * | 2,000 | 33 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 3,000 | * | 5,000 | 2,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,500 | * | 1,500 | - |

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will help Morocco achieve sustained economic growth by enhancing the employability of its large youth population and bolstering effective governance and democracy. Resources will help Morocco foster an integrated and demand-led workforce development system that includes: upgrading or establishing career development centers; launching soft skills training and placement programs; brokering public-private partnerships to more effectively alleviate skills shortages; ensuring that workforce development systems take into account private sector employment needs; and facilitating access to entrepreneurship training and financing. These activities are part of a five-year strategy that requires a sustained commitment of U.S. foreign assistance to achieve successful results.

U.S. assistance will support the Government of Morocco's efforts to improve learning outcomes in the early grades of primary school and in equivalent non-formal education programs. Improving children's reading abilities will increase the likelihood that they will master other school subjects and will be less likely to drop out in later years. Additionally, better-educated men and women are more likely to support democracy and are better equipped for success in the workforce.

Support Development Assistance that Helps Promote Economic Growth, Fosters Entrepreneurship and Increased Employment Opportunities

Key Interventions:

- USAID will provide approximately \$10.0 million to promote youth employability. U.S. assistance will establish and reinforce a model career development system that institutionalizes soft skills training for youth; target beneficiaries will be recent graduates and students from public universities and vocational institutions. Assistance will improve skills acquisition, employability, and public-private partnerships with hiring firms. Career centers will help to ensure that workforce development systems take into account private sector employment needs.
- USAID will also support a mixture of debt and equity financing for qualified early stage businesses and investors, as well as financing for companies with potential for growth capital. All access-to-finance activities will include a technical assistance component for borrowers and lenders to help increase productivity and profitability (e.g., board structure; marketing; product design and manufacturing; pricing; investment due diligence), leading to increased youth employment opportunities and economic growth.

Provide Development Assistance to Reform and Improve Moroccan Educational Institutions, Policies and Practices

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$3.5 million in FY 2017 ESF assistance will be used to improve primary-grade reading skills among children in target regions and to strengthen ministry and civil society organization delivery of quality education services. Activities will improve teacher performance and the quality of learning materials by re-focusing teacher training to include effective methods of reading instruction and classroom-based assessment; supporting curriculum reform in Arabic language instruction; supporting instructional materials development, including textbooks and supplemental reading material; and engaging families and civil society organizations to support reading initiatives outside of school hours.

Increase Citizen Participation in Governance and Build Respect for Human Rights through Support to Civil Society and Democratic Reforms and Processes

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$6.5 million in FY 2017 U.S. assistance will be used to help reduce delinquency and recidivism in the cities of Tangier and Tétouan by enhancing economic and social opportunities for youth that allow them to reintegrate into their communities and to contribute to the well-being of their households; expand support to citizen participation in governance by providing grants to civil society organizations, training, coaching and technical assistance to develop constituency networks and form effective coalitions; encourage open communication and increase trust between citizens, particularly at-risk youth, the police, and government leaders; and increase political party engagement with citizens at the local level, both through more open structures and elected government, as well as by improving the ability of political parties to develop and implement policies that reflect citizens' needs and expectations.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF supports Morocco's ability to partner with the United States on mutual regional security concerns such as counterterrorism, peacekeeping operations and regional security in North Africa, the Sahel, and the Strait of Gibraltar. FMF supports existing U.S.-origin equipment, refurbishes Excess Defense Articles, enhances logistics and maintenance capacity, and improves communications systems that are interoperable with the U.S. military, assisting the Government of Morocco's continued modernization process.

Assist Morocco in Developing Policies and Capabilities to More Effectively Address Transnational Threats such as Illicit Trafficking, Infectious Disease, Organized Crime, and Terrorism

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$5.0 million will support the development and sustainment of Morocco's defensive capabilities including air defense forces, special forces, radars and associated communications and analysis systems, vehicles, weapons and other training equipment. FMF resources will also support the development and sustainment of Morocco's air force, including F-16, F-5, and C-130 capabilities. This equipment contributes to securing Morocco's borders against terrorist threats, and illicit trafficking, and supports regional stability in North Africa and the western Mediterranean.
- U.S. assistance will help improve the Moroccan military's secure command and control capabilities, to protect against cyber-terror attacks and to increase secure interoperability with U.S. and NATO forces.
- U.S. assistance will also fund development of Moroccan special forces capabilities for use in counterterrorism role both within Morocco and to support regional allies in West Africa and the Sahel.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. The IMET program with Morocco has enjoyed remarkable success since its inception in 1963, resulting in the increased professionalism and modernization of the Moroccan armed forces. Officers from the army, navy, and air force have benefited from the graduate-level professional military education available through the IMET program.

Assist Morocco in Developing Policies and Capabilities to More Effectively Address Transnational Threats such as Illicit Trafficking, Infectious Disease, Organized Crime, and Terrorism

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will continue English language opportunities through the sustainment of two language laboratories at the Ben Guerir Air Base, training of additional English language instructors, and purchasing books and materials to support English language programs.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

The Office of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) supports Morocco's effort to modernize its law enforcement capabilities. Continued INL support will build on successes of the prison administration and the police. Over the years, INL has strengthened relationships with Moroccan criminal justice stakeholders, enabling INL to expand programming to include a broader range of police directorates involved in a variety of policing activities, ranging from community policing to public communications and outreach to criminal investigations. INCLE FY 2017 programming will support increased engagement between the National Police and Moroccan citizens, increasing the general public's confidence in policing activity and strengthening police accountability. Similarly, INL cooperation has expanded with the penitentiary administration to widen and deepen training for prison officials on effective prison management. Morocco's success in corrections reform has led it to become a leader in the subject to others in the region, sharing skills and changes learned from INL with states in the Sahel, most recently Niger. FY 2017 funds will enable INL to provide technical assistance to the prison administration to manage prisons more effectively, reintegrate prisoners successfully, and ensure a safe and humane correctional environment.

Assist Morocco in Developing Policies and Capabilities to More Effectively Address Transnational Threats such as Illicit Trafficking, Infectious Disease, Organized Crime and Terrorism

Key Intervention:

- INCLE assistance of \$5.0 million will support ongoing police reform to increase police professionalization and accountability, and to increase public trust in the police and effective rule of law. INCLE assistance will support Morocco's efforts to effectively manage its prisons.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The United States, through the Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program, is helping Morocco enhance its civilian counterterrorism law enforcement capabilities by providing training in computer and information technology forensics, crime scene forensics, and executive leadership to both the national police and gendarmes. Moroccan law enforcement continues to dismantle or disrupt suspected terrorist cells in the early planning stages. Since the signing of the August 2014 Memorandum of Understanding, in FY 2015 three train-the-trainer courses were held under the auspices of the Tri-Lateral Initiative to further enhance the Moroccans' abilities to train the police forces of African partner nations. In FY 2016, an additional train-the-trainer course was held. These trainings are designed to enable Morocco to deliver courses for Senegalese and other regional partners, starting in December 2015.

The Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS) program directly supports Morocco's efforts to comply with international obligations while contributing to the security interests of the international community at large. This includes obligations under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 which calls for states to establish controls to prevent proliferation, including passing necessary laws and adopting effective enforcement methods. EXBS assists Morocco in strengthening its strategic trade control systems and border control capabilities to help prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their delivery systems, as well as transfers of related materials, dual-use items, and conventional weapons to terrorists, rogue states, and other end-users of concern.

Assist Morocco in Developing Policies and Capabilities to More Effectively Address Transnational Threats such as Illicit Trafficking, Infectious Disease, Organized Crime, and Terrorism

Key Intervention:

- ATA assistance of \$0.5 million will allow Moroccan instructors to teach students from Sahel and Maghreb countries in investigations, crisis management, and border security.
- EXBS assistance of \$1.0 million will support extensive interactions between the United States and Morocco on Dual Use Goods, including support through workshops and drafting sessions with U.S. experts on strategic controls laws and their implementing regulations.
- EXBS funding will provide training to law enforcement and licensing personnel to improve ports of entry processing.
- U.S. assistance will provide border control equipment to enhance the Government of Morocco's ability to detect contraband and restricted items to prevent WMD proliferation, dual-use transfers, and transfers of conventional weapons.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

In September 2015, the MCC Board of Directors approved a five-year \$450 million compact focused on improving land productivity, increasing the quality of secondary education, and fostering workforce development programs. MCC coordinated with USAID, Department of State and other U.S. government agencies to ensure complementarity in programming.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID has significantly strengthened its monitoring and evaluation system. The Mission Performance Management Plan (PMP) integrates learning and collaboration into monitoring and evaluation systems, and will provide robust performance data and ensure continuous learning, and adaptive management. Evaluation reports, audit findings, portfolio reviews, and PMP indicator tracking provide information on results and identify required adjustments during implementation.

At the implementing mechanism level, implementing partners have utilized Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Plan guidance and technical support to design robust and learning focused data systems. A community of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) specialists has been created and is delivering efficiencies through the sharing of M&E tools, results, and learning across activities.

Several baseline data collection efforts are underway, including an assessment of perceptions of trust between the community and local police; social network analysis to measure the links between work readiness, soft-skills training, and the private sector; and, citizen perceptions of the role and effectiveness of CSOs in advocating for reform. USAID has defined common approaches and indicators for the cross-cutting strategic themes of youth engagement, gender equality, and local solutions. Evaluations of the CVE and Local Governance activities are underway and expected to influence implementation and future sustainable results.

All program monitoring and evaluation activities are coordinated through the USAID Organizational Learning Advisor.

The State Department also maintains dedicated programs for assessments, monitoring, and evaluation of all U.S. assistance. In addition to fiscal and technical programmatic oversight, the planned activities also take into account the need to address the real benefits for the constituencies being served (e.g., youth and women). The State Department and its partners continue to routinely monitor progress through portfolio reviews, regular project reporting, and site visits.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID's evaluation plan increases the attention and resources given to evaluation efforts throughout the life of activities, to ensure improved performance across activities. Mid-term evaluations will be conducted in 2017 for USAID's civil society and work readiness activities. These will target sustainable results by identifying and implementing mid-course corrections.

USAID's evaluation design now incorporates an Evaluation Design Matrix, which strengthens the structure of data collection, sampling and analyses to deliver sound, evidence-based recommendations. USAID has adopted an Evaluation Utilization Plan to document responses to evaluation recommendations and to track follow-up actions. Evaluations underway include the mid-term evaluation of the Favorable Opportunities to Reinforce Self-Advancement for Today's Youth (FORSATY) program. This evaluation has been designed to gather robust data to inform future programmatic direction and possible scale-up, as well as to share learning with other U.S. government stakeholders. Similarly, the Local Governance Program final performance evaluation will examine the sustainable results of the activity and generate learning to share with the Government of Morocco and other donors and stakeholders.

USAID's implementing mechanisms incorporate robust monitoring, evaluation and learning systems in order to collect actionable performance data, including information gathered from stakeholder feedback loops, qualitative and participatory assessments, and indicator data. USAID collaborates with

implementing partners to use this information to inform programmatic choices. For example, a participatory youth assessment conducted in Tangier and Tetouan for FORSATY identified the need for, and led to the design of, the Community Oriented Policing Activity. In the area of early grade reading, USAID generated robust evidence from a sequenced analysis and learning phase which included curriculum, textbooks, and teacher preparation assessments and an international conference on the state of the art in Arabic language reading instruction. These activities generated evidence that informed the design of upcoming education activities and influenced policy reforms introduced in the Government of Morocco's education strategy, Vision 2030.

USAID organizes quarterly implementing partner meetings in order to generate lessons learned and efficient coordination between activities. The Organizational Learning Advisor and new Development Outreach and Communication Specialist are jointly establishing mechanisms for sharing lessons learned and coordinating a joint learning agenda with the Government of Morocco and other stakeholders.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Assist Morocco in Developing Policies and Capabilities to More Effectively Address Transnational Threats such as Illicit Trafficking, Infectious Disease, Organized Crime, and Terrorism: Morocco has emerged from the upheaval of the Arab Spring on a path towards expanded citizen participation in public life within the framework of the monarchical system of government. To secure those gains, Morocco's security, in the face of transnational threats, remains a key Mission objective. The United States will support Morocco by building a strong relationship with law enforcement agencies to detect and deter criminal and terrorist activity; secure borders, and prevent the flow of weapons and foreign terrorist fighters from and through the country. The United States will continue to support Moroccan law enforcement's reform efforts, focusing on effective criminal investigations; increasing police accountability; strengthening relationships of trust between police and the public; and standardizing policies and procedures to help professionalize police work. The Mission will encourage Morocco to continue leveraging its relative stability to play a larger part in international efforts to encourage regional stability.

Support Development Assistance that Helps Promote Economic Growth, Fosters Entrepreneurship and Increased Employment Opportunities: Morocco's substantial progress in strengthening growth over the past decade has contributed to a solid macroeconomic performance and reduced poverty. Recently, Morocco's performance has been challenged by global economic slowdown and the fall of the Euro, to which the Moroccan Dirham is tied. Implementing reforms to create more inclusive growth is essential to preserving solid economic performance in this challenging environment. The Government of Morocco is now confronted with persistent calls for greater political and economic inclusion. Enhanced youth employability and inclusion in the workforce – including through self-employment and entrepreneurship – can be achieved by focusing on the transition from education to employment for university and vocational students and recent graduates. U.S. government efforts will take an integrated approach to help Morocco adapt demand-led education and training that is flexible and aligned to high-impact sectors and industries.

Provide Development Assistance to Reform and Improve Moroccan Educational Institutions, Policies and Practices: Morocco has made great strides in increasing access to schooling since the launch of the National Charter for Education and Training in 2000. Despite these achievements, Morocco's education attainment indicators and school retention rates are low. Primary and secondary school dropout rates remain high, and national literacy rates are among the lowest in the region (59.5 percent in 2008; 43.3 percent in rural areas; 48.1 percent among women). While first grade enrollment rate is nearly universal, only 18 percent of first-graders are expected to graduate from high school. U.S. government efforts will

help improve primary-grade reading skills among children in target regions and will strengthen ministry and civil society organization delivery of quality education services.

Increase Citizen Participation in Governance and Build Respect for Human Rights through Support to Civil Society and Democratic Reforms and Processes: The Arab Spring in Morocco was characterized by calls for wide-ranging political reforms and greater government responsiveness. In response to demands for greater democratic freedoms, the King promised further political reform and promulgated a new constitution, which passed with overwhelming support and opened the aperture for important reforms in democracy and governance. Civil society is now mobilized and constitutionally empowered to affect political change, and political parties, as well as key parts of government, are keen to meaningfully engage citizens in policy making. The constitution also gives priority to decentralization in order to provide services to citizens for more inclusive local development. The United States is poised to help Morocco's citizens and public institutions nurture civic participation in public decision-making during this critical juncture in Morocco's democratic evolution.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 33,500 |
| Assist Morocco in developing policies and capabilities to more effectively address transnational threats such as illicit trafficking, infectious disease, organized crime and terrorism | 13,500 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 5,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 5,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 2,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 2,000 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 5,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 5,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,500 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 500 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 1,000 |
| Support development assistance that helps promote economic growth, fosters entrepreneurship and increased employment opportunities | 10,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 10,000 |
| 3.2 Education | 1,900 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 8,100 |
| Provide development assistance to reform and improve Moroccan educational institutions, policies and practices | 3,500 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,500 |
| 3.2 Education | 3,500 |
| Increase citizen participation in governance and build respect for human rights through support to civil society and democratic reforms and processes | 6,500 |
| Economic Support Fund | 6,500 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 1,500 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 5,000 |

Oman

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Oman’s longstanding strategic partnership with the United States supports U.S. national security goals. For more than three decades, Oman has partnered with the United States to counter terrorism, piracy, and the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). Oman controls the Strait of Hormuz, through which 20 percent of the world’s petroleum passes, and has been a regional leader in promoting peace and prosperity in the Gulf and wider Middle East and North Africa region. U.S. foreign assistance remains an important part of the United States’ security relationship with Oman.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 7,105 | * | 4,000 | -3,105 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 4,000 | * | - | -4,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,605 | * | 2,000 | 395 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,500 | * | 2,000 | 500 |

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET funds will ensure that qualified Omani security personnel benefit from U.S.-based professional military education, training, and cultural exchange.

Expand U.S.-Omani Engagement to Help Increase Oman’s Capacity to Fight Terrorism, Protect its Borders and Infrastructure, and Promote Regional Stability

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds directly support professional military education, mobile training teams, and English language training for Omani forces to enhance the military’s capacity and professionalization and ensure continued interoperability with U.S. forces.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR programs will focus foreign assistance resources on border security capacity, countering terrorism, and preventing the proliferation of WMD. In furtherance of those objectives, NADR-Export Control and Border Security (EXBS) funds support a program to train and equip Omani border security officials and other strategic trade control organizations on best practices and techniques to identify and interdict dual-use materials and weapons. This program will help Oman's policymakers develop a comprehensive trade control law and licensing process as well as improve Omani border security officials' ability to protect Oman from the entry of prohibited items. EXBS funds will also provide policy and legal training, thereby supporting the Omanis in drafting a comprehensive trade control law, adopting international control lists, and developing a system to license and track dual-use goods entering or transiting the country. Such training will help bring Oman's legal infrastructure in line with international standards and best practices.

NADR-Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) funds support training and capacity building to develop Oman's counterterrorism law enforcement capabilities. Ongoing counter terrorism (CT) challenges in the region, particularly those in neighboring Yemen, have underscored the need to continue close U.S.-Omani CT cooperation. ATA border security programming will enhance the Government of Oman's air, land, and sea border security capabilities. ATA investigative courses will focus on building Oman's ability to conduct advanced, self-sustaining law enforcement investigations aimed at reducing terrorists' ability to plan and operate in Oman.

Expand U.S.-Omani Joint Endeavors to Help Increase Oman's Capacity to Fight Terrorism, Protect its Borders and Infrastructure, and Promote Regional Stability

Key Interventions:

- EXBS funds will be used to train Omani border security officials, as well as provide policy and legal training to Omani officials, to help increase Oman's capacity as an effective partner in the non-proliferation of WMD.
- ATA funds will enhance Omani border security capacity and ability to detect and respond to the entry of terrorists, as well as Omani investigative capabilities to reduce terrorist operational abilities and attack planning.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2014-15, IMET funds trained 92 Omani military students at 29 different U.S. military institutions in leadership, strategic, operational, technical, maintenance and logistics issues, English language instruction, and maritime operations. IMET results will be measured by the advancement of IMET alumni into senior leadership positions in the Omani military. Currently all three Omani service chiefs are graduates of IMET-funded senior service colleges.

The Government of Oman has participated in EXBS-sponsored international and regional workshops and conferences. EXBS funds have also supported Commodity Identification Training (CIT), CIT Instructor Training (CIT IT) and Targeting and Risk Management (TRM) for Oman. Other key FY15 engagements included implementation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Container Control Program (CCP), and a Small Boats Operations course for 15 members of the Royal Oman Police (ROP) Coast Guard. The intensive two-week course provided an opportunity for trainers to evaluate the basic knowledge and skill level of ROP Coast Guard personnel and was intended to enhance the skills of participants in the operation of small boats and convey best practices on safe operation.

EXBS has conducted numerous in-country programs and has sent several groups of ROP and Omani Government officials on programs in the United States. Key FY 2015 engagements included a week long Targeting and Risk Management (TRM) training course for 20 members of ROP Customs. ROP and Omani government personnel also participated in a four day Commodity Identification Training – National Course Development (NCD) Workshop. Trainers travelled to the Royal Army of Oman's (RAO) Rabkut Range to provide a briefing on U.S. border security practices along with a short overview of the EXBS green border curriculum and practical display of tracking techniques demonstrated during that course.

Fourteen mid-level officers from ROP Customs participated in a three-week EXBS sponsored "Senior Managers" training event in the United States. Participants visited numerous U.S. Customs and Border Protection facilities in the United States and made trips to several land, sea, and air points of entry across the country. This event is part of an ongoing series of engagements designed to provide leadership

development training for ROP Customs Senior Managers and combined elements of classroom training with an international visitors program.

In FY 2015, the Department used ATA funds to train the ROP on internet investigations, investigative information management, digital forensics investigations, identifying and developing investigative information, and critical incident management. Additionally, the ROP anticipates hiring an additional 15,000 officers over the next two years which will reinforce a continued need to provide ATA training and assistance.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: EXBS program effectiveness is measured by development of standard operating procedures that integrate techniques and methods acquired during training into ROP and RAO operations in vulnerable border and sea port areas.

EXBS will also be monitoring legal and regulatory developments, including implementation of a trade controls regime to close gaps that leave Oman vulnerable to illicit trade and proliferation risks. Because of this vulnerability, the ROP-Customs Department is building on EXBS training, and developing ways to implement practical measures in the field to counter trade in illicit/dangerous goods.

ATA Program effectiveness will be measured by program graduates' demonstration of key skills during law enforcement engagements, bilateral training evolutions, and joint investigative operations. Over time, the ATA program seeks to train graduates who will rise to key operational and decision-making positions within ROP so that ATA-trained skills are implemented in ROP culture and able to support local law enforcement as an effective counterterrorism partner.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Expand U.S.-Omani Engagement to Help Increase Oman's Capacity to Fight Terrorism, Protect its Borders and Infrastructure, and Promote Regional Stability: Oman is a strategic partner for the advancement of U.S. national security goals within the region that partners with the United States to counter terrorism and violent extremism, halt Iran's pursuit of nuclear weapons, and promote regional stability. Utilizing an interagency approach, the U.S. will engage the Omani armed forces at the strategic and tactical levels with exercises and training opportunities to build capacity and increase interoperability. Likewise, the United States will engage Omani law enforcement to develop advanced skills and increase cooperation on counterterrorism and counter-proliferation efforts. Finally, the United States will continue to engage civilian policy makers on legal and regulatory frameworks and policies to tighten Oman's counter-proliferation regime, enhance U.S. defense cooperation and access, and secure Oman's tangible support for U.S. regional security objectives.

Leverage Oman's Strategic Location to Provide Operational Flexibility to the U.S. Military through Enhanced Basing, Access, and Interoperability of Forces: Oman is geographically situated to support U.S. military contingency planning and offers attractive logistics options for regionally based forces. With Indian Ocean ports along the major trade routes and the development of robust maritime infrastructure and new air bases, Oman can play a critical role in regional contingency operations. The U.S. will make full use of opportunities presented by IMET programs to enhance the professional military education of the Omani armed forces and support the Foreign Military Sales, process, including commercial advocacy to enhance interoperability with U.S. forces.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 4,000 |
| Expand U.S.-Omani engagement to help increase Oman's capacity to fight terrorism, protect its borders and infrastructure, and promote regional stability. | 2,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 2,000 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 1,000 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 1,000 |
| Leverage Oman's strategic location to provide operational flexibility to the U.S. military through enhanced basing, access, and interoperability of forces. | 2,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 2,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 2,000 |

Saudi Arabia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Security and defense cooperation remain central to U.S.-Saudi relations and our joint efforts to combat terrorism, enhance regional security, counter nuclear proliferation, and support economic growth with a stable world energy market. Saudi Arabia is a reliable partner and has contributed significantly to U.S.-led counter-Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) efforts. Bilateral U.S. foreign assistance to Saudi Arabia is limited to International Military Education and Training (IMET) funding. A small U.S. foreign assistance investment through IMET encourages a larger number of Saudi military officers to pursue training in the United States funded by the government of Saudi Arabia. This deepens bilateral security cooperation and improves Saudi interoperability and performance when working with the U.S. military, such as in current counter-ISIL combined air operations. U.S. assistance also continues relationships that result in increased sales of U.S.-manufactured defense articles. Other Saudi-funded training and exchange programs are designed to build Saudi Arabia’s capacity to thwart terrorism, deter regional aggression, protect against proliferation of nuclear material, and safeguard critical infrastructure and key air and shipping routes.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 9 | * | 10 | 1 |
| International Military Education and Training | 9 | * | 10 | 1 |

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose Saudi defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are designed to build capacity in two key areas; increasing the professionalization of the forces, including respect for legal authorities and human rights; and building lasting military-to-military relationships. Training programs are typically implemented on a cost-sharing or cost-recovery basis with the Saudi government. Saudi Arabia pays the vast majority of the costs of this training but receives a reduced Foreign Military training rate as an IMET recipient country. IMET assistance encourages Saudi Arabia’s continued participation in U.S. military education and training programs.

Advance Regional Stability within a Security Framework Characterized by the Preeminence of the United States as the Leading Partner in Gulf Security

Key Intervention:

- U.S. funds will be used for training in defense resource management.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Training is continuously evaluated by the U.S. security cooperation organizations (SCOs) that have daily interaction with their Saudi counterparts. Insofar as the small IMET program for Saudi Arabia is intended to catalyze additional training, its effectiveness is partly measured by the scope of continued U.S. security cooperation. As an example of this effectiveness, Saudi Arabia is one of the largest customers of U.S. defense goods and currently has 337 open defense cases in the pipeline valued at \$99.2 billion.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: IMET funding helps expand Saudi-financed military training and strengthen bilateral security cooperation. The SCOs attached to the U.S. embassy in Riyadh (e.g., the Office of Program Management-Saudi Arabian National Guard, and the U.S. Military Training Mission) continue to develop mature partnerships with Saudi counterparts.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Advance Regional Stability within a Security Framework Characterized by the Preeminence of the United States as the Leading Partner in Gulf Security: Saudi Arabia has been an essential partner to the United States in promoting regional security and stability for decades. The U.S. government has provided significant defense articles and services to the Saudi Arabian government and remains the seller and service provider of choice. The Saudi Arabian government has shown increasing willingness to take on a more direct role in helping the United States address regional security issues, from engaging productively on global health threats to being a leading member of the U.S.-led coalition to counter-ISIL. In support of regional objectives for a stable and prosperous region, we will continue to urge the Saudi Arabian government to allocate appropriate funding for its own and the region’s security and to engage with the U.S. government and multilateral organizations on all appropriate fronts.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 10 |
| Advance regional stability within a security framework characterized by the preeminence of the United States as the leading partner in Gulf security. | 10 |
| International Military Education and Training | 10 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 10 |

Syria

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States supports the aspirations of the Syrian people for a democratic, inclusive, and unified Syria free of terrorism and violence. The June 2012 Geneva Communiqué established a way towards resolving the Syrian crisis. Since then, the United States has supported this path by pursuing a political transition and ceasefire through the International Syria Support Group (ISSG) and UN Security Council Resolution 2254.

Assistance is a vital tool in the U.S. strategy to defeat Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and other extremists, promote a political transition in Syria, and stabilize the country after nearly five years of civil war. The United States coordinates closely with partner states in the Global Coalition to Counter ISIL and with other allies to fight ISIL and other extremists as well as to support the moderate political and armed Syrian opposition, isolate the Syrian regime politically and economically, and advance Syrians' vision of a democratic and inclusive political transition.

The United States is intensifying support to moderates throughout Syria to defend the Syrian people from threats posed by the Syrian regime and its allies, as well as ISIL and other extremists, and to enhance the capacity of the moderate opposition to contribute to a political solution to the conflict. Despite the challenges of implementing assistance in this difficult and unstable conflict environment, the necessity of bolstering civil society and local governance to serve the people and act as a bulwark against extremists outweighs these risks. U.S. assistance helps enhance stability in liberated areas of Syria by helping local civilian entities provide essential services, establish basic community security, enhance dialogue among diverse groups, and provide community-based conflict-mitigation and reconciliation processes. By bolstering the opposition's ability to provide basic services to their communities, U.S. assistance enables them to serve as a model of inclusive governance in a political transition, and to provide a counterweight to extremists on the local level. The FY 2017 request will continue to support these efforts, provide assistance to support a political transition process, and begin the work of post-conflict stabilization. Stabilizing, and eventually reconstructing, Syria is a long-term task greater than any one nation can take on alone. The United States will continue to closely coordinate with other donors and international partners to ensure Syria stabilization and reconstruction efforts represent the Syrian population's aspirations for the future of their country.

The Syrian crisis has displaced more than one-half of Syria's population, including creating more than 4 million refugees and 6.5 million internally displaced persons. The United States remains the single-largest global donor of humanitarian assistance to help those affected by the conflict, both inside Syria and in neighboring countries. In addition to the bilateral request outlined below, the President's global FY 2017 request includes funding within the humanitarian assistance accounts to enable the United States to continue to respond to critical and ongoing humanitarian needs in Syria and neighboring countries (see narratives for the humanitarian assistance accounts for additional details) as well as support to host communities in neighboring countries.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 46,942 | * | 238,470 | 191,528 |
| Overseas Contingency Operations | 33,000 | * | 238,470 | 205,470 |
| Economic Support Fund | 28,000 | * | 175,000 | 147,000 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,000 | * | 1,000 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 4,000 | * | 12,470 | 8,470 |
| Peacekeeping Operations | - | * | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Enduring/Core Programs | 13,942 | * | - | -13,942 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 12,000 | * | - | -12,000 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 1,942 | * | - | -1,942 |

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

FY 2017 ESF-OCO assistance will focus on continuing and expanding support to moderate Syrian opposition groups, local and provincial councils, and civil society organizations. In addition, the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) plan to leverage this assistance to support ongoing negotiations leading to a political transition and an end to this conflict, as well as international efforts to stabilize and reconstruct Syria.

Foundations For Post-Conflict Stabilization are Laid Through the Building of Moderate and Inclusive Governance Institutions, Rehabilitation and Provision of Basic Services, and Strengthening of Community Resiliency

Key Interventions:

- Through the provision of equipment, operational, and technical support, this funding will encourage good governance, expand the presence of civilian entities, and improve delivery of essential services such as wastewater management, drinking water, basic health services, irrigation, electricity, education, civil defense, and search and rescue.
- Assistance will support capacity development for civil society organizations to increase their ability to serve, represent and advocate for all Syrians and hold governance structures accountable.
- The United States will coordinate with international donors to support the emerging needs of a national transitional government, including bolstering ties between local, provincial, and national governance entities.
- U.S. assistance will continue support for the development of Syrian independent media outlets to provide improved access for Syrians to unbiased, accurate information as a means to empower citizens, hold government officials accountable, and counter extremist narratives.
- Programs will encourage women leaders in Syria to play an active role in service provision and inclusive, transparent, and accountable governance.
- Assistance will support marginalized populations, including minorities, women, and youth, to engage in dispute resolution, conflict mitigation, and peace building in their communities.
- Programming will provide psychosocial support and resiliency tools to victims of torture and unlawful detentions, both by regime actors and militias.
- Programs will provide training and assistance in digital and physical security and psychosocial care to

journalists, bloggers and other media actors.

- U.S. assistance will provide assistance to promote the maintenance of local ceasefires with an eye towards stabilization, reconciliation, and community security in liberated areas or communities in political transition.
- U.S. assistance will support outreach and community-based initiatives designed to provide alternatives to those at-risk of recruitment by violent extremist groups.
- Assistance will support ceasefire, stabilization-planning, constitution-drafting, and election process development as part of ongoing negotiations and a political transition in Syria.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) - OCO

FY 2017 INCLE – OCO assistance will strengthen civilian security institutions within Syria.

Civilian Security Providers are Better Able to Provide Community Security in Accordance with Human Rights Principles in Areas Controlled by the Syrian Moderate Opposition

Key Intervention:

- \$1.0 million in INCLE-OCO funding will support domestic and overseas personnel who provide technical expertise and program development support for ongoing programs to build civilian security capacity in Syria, in addition to potential non-lethal equipment as necessary.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) - OCO

FY 2017 NADR/ATA-OCO assistance will help law enforcement capacity to deter terrorism, including by enhancing their capacity to combat extremism, and NADR/CWD-OCO will support the removal of unexploded ordinance (UXO) and explosive remnants of war (ERW) risk education projects. UXO must be removed before displaced persons can safely return home and, for this reason, will be a critical part of stabilization in Syria. NADR/EXBS-OCO funding will support efforts to secure Syria's borders, to contain instability in Syria, and to combat the flow of foreign fighters into Syria

Threats Posed to the United States and to the Region by Violent Extremists and the Illicit Flow of Weapons and People are Combated and Mitigated

Key Interventions:

- NADR-Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) - OCO: \$2.47 million in NADR/ATA funding will enhance the ability of civilian law enforcement in Syria to deter terrorism by enhancing their ability to promote the rule of law and to combat extremism.
- NADR-Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) - OCO: \$8.0 million in NADR/CWD funding will be used to support ERW risk education to internally-displaced persons (IDPs) within Syria, as well as to the Syrian refugees in neighboring countries. In addition, these funds will be used to locate and neutralize UXO within Syria to allow for the safe return of Syrian citizens and a broader humanitarian response.
- NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS) - OCO: \$2.0 million will support efforts to secure Syria's borders, to contain instability in Syria, and to combat the flow of foreign fighters into Syria. Potential activities include basic train and equip programs for border agents, assessments, and activities to bring border agents to the United States on technical exchange trips. This funding may also support activities in neighboring countries to address critical WMD and proliferation-related issues through training, technical exchanges, equipment, border management, counter smuggling exercises, and approaches used by the EXBS program.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) - OCO

The FY 2017 PKO-OCO request will allow the Department of State to continue the provision of non-lethal support to vetted, moderate units of the armed opposition in Syria. This funding may also be used to support international efforts to reinforce and maintain a ceasefire in Syria and support post conflict stabilization in the event of a political solution to this conflict.

Improved Ability for Moderate Armed Opposition Units, Working in Support of Moderate Opposition Authorities, to Secure Their Communities against Regime, ISIL and Other Extremist Groups

Key Interventions:

- Assistance will provide non-lethal equipment and supplies to vetted, moderate units of the armed opposition in Syria to help them protect their communities from attacks by the Assad regime or extremists.
- U.S. assistance will support improved relationships and coordination between civilians and armed actors, and emphasize civilian primacy over armed actors.
- Assistance may also be used to support international efforts to reinforce and maintain a ceasefire in Syria.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is a key component of U.S. government assistance to the moderate Syrian opposition. Both USAID and the Department of State place great emphasis on using monitoring and evaluation results to inform U.S. strategic direction and project design of Syria programming.

In addition to implementing partners being required to report on their activities, the Department of State and USAID use third-party monitoring contractors, where possible, who often employ local field staff to verify the information received from implementers' self-reporting. This data is used to confirm whether implementation is on schedule and whether course corrections are necessary to achieve the goals and objectives outlined in both the individual projects and the Syria program as a whole.

Data from these monitoring activities are also used to support evaluations. In 2015, the Department of State conducted evaluations of two sectors within the Syria assistance portfolio – local governance and independent media programming. The findings and recommendations from evaluations and field reports are used to inform ongoing project implementation and the Notice of Funding Opportunities for the next iteration of both projects. Furthermore, implementing partners submit weekly reports highlighting successes and challenges operating in Syria.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Due to the nature of the Syrian conflict and the lack of a U.S. government presence in-country, the Department of State and USAID expect that monitoring and evaluation will remain a challenge, and are continuing to look for opportunities to expand the current activities. Nevertheless, by continually monitoring and evaluating program in Syria, USAID and the Department of State are able to effectively gauge impact, and identify and remediate real-time challenges associated with U.S. efforts

The Department of State is designing an independent third-party monitoring mechanism, which will allow in-country monitoring on a more systematic level, while continuing to take advantage of economies of scale and development best practices by utilizing technical specialists to review all assistance efforts.

In addition to the monitoring mechanism, additional evaluations are being planned for FY 2016. While the scopes of these evaluations have yet to be finalized, USAID and the Department of State fully expect that the findings, recommendations, and conclusions will serve to inform the project design and strategic program direction – as those from the previous fiscal year were able to.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Foundations For Post-Conflict Stabilization are Laid Through the Building of Moderate and Inclusive Governance Institutions, Rehabilitation and Provision of Basic Services, and Strengthening of Community Resiliency: Programs will help moderate opposition groups, including potential interim governance structures, local civil administration bodies, and civil society groups provide basic governance and deliver essential services to their communities. Programs build linkages between and among civil society, local and provincial councils, the national level political opposition, and other stakeholders, including women and other minorities. In the event of a political transition in Syria, this funding will support linkages between national, provincial, and local-level governance as well as the transition to a permanent national government through free and fair elections.

Civilian Security Providers are Better Able to Provide Community Security in Accordance with Human Rights Principles in Areas Controlled by the Syrian Moderate Opposition: Through training, technical advising and operational support, programs will enable Syrian civilian law enforcement to deliver basic civilian security to their communities. Bolstering the moderate opposition's capacity to provide civilian security in areas where there is a local governance vacuum, in light of the ongoing conflict, enhances their legitimacy and counters the influence of violent extremists in Syria. Such training will promote respect for human rights and the rule of law and serve as a model for security sector reform in a political transition.

Threats Posed to the United States and to the Region by Violent Extremists and the Illicit Flow of Weapons and People are Combated and Mitigated: Programs will train local security providers in Syria and neighboring countries to enhance community security and combat extremism in alignment with U.S. priorities to counter ISIL and other violent extremists. Programs also aim to mitigate infiltration and recruitment efforts by violent extremist organizations. Programs will also provide ERW risk education for Syrian refugees and IDPs, support UXO removal in Syria, and training to Syrian civil defense teams in demining.

Improved Ability for Moderate Armed Opposition Units, Working in Support of Moderate Opposition Civilian Authorities, to Secure their Communities against Regime, ISIL and Other Extremist Groups: U.S. assistance will build the capacity of moderate opposition partners inside Syria to counter threats to community security and stability from the Assad regime and extremist groups like ISIL. Assistance will also enhance security and stability in local communities, and foster conditions that can lead to a political settlement in Syria through the provision of non-lethal assistance to the moderate, armed Syrian opposition. Programs will bolster the capacity, cohesion, and credibility of moderate armed units as well as strengthen linkages between armed and civilian opposition groups, underscoring the importance of civilian primacy, which is critical to enabling the opposition to reach these goals.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 238,470 |
| Foundations for post-conflict stabilization are laid through the building of moderate and inclusive governance institutions, rehabilitation and provision of basic services, and strengthening of community resiliency | 175,000 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 175,000 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 50,000 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 17,000 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 50,000 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 14,000 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 44,000 |
| Civilian security providers are better able to provide community security in accordance with human rights principles in areas controlled by the Syrian moderate opposition | 1,000 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO | 1,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,000 |
| Threats posed to the United States and to the region by violent extremists and the illicit flow of weapons and people are combatted and mitigated | 12,470 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs - OCO | 12,470 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 2,470 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 2,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 8,000 |
| Improved ability for moderate armed opposition units, working in support of moderate opposition authorities, to secure their communities against regime, ISIL and other extremist groups | 50,000 |
| Peacekeeping Operations - OCO | 50,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 50,000 |

Tunisia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States is strongly committed to supporting democracy in Tunisia, following the 2015 formation of a democratically elected government. In FY 2017, assistance will focus on promoting accountable governance, democratic processes, and civil society, enhancing security capabilities; and expanding economic growth. The FY 2017 request builds upon critical programs initiated after the 2014 and 2015 U.S.-Tunisia Strategic Dialogues. U.S. assistance seeks to: institutionalize democratic processes, good governance, transparency, and inclusive participation; support the ability of the Tunisian police, gendarmerie, and military to provide security for the Tunisian people and contribute to regional security while respecting human rights; and enhance sustainable economic growth on the basis of increased competitiveness, inclusive opportunities, and improved economic governance. Across these efforts U.S. assistance will enhance the constructive engagement of youth and women and seek to mitigate vulnerability to violent extremism and conflict.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 61,416 | * | 140,400 | 78,984 |
| Overseas Contingency Operations | 5,000 | * | 138,100 | 133,100 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | * | 74,000 | 74,000 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 5,000 | * | 45,000 | 40,000 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | - | * | 13,000 | 13,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | - | * | 6,100 | 6,100 |
| Enduring/Core Programs | 56,416 | * | 2,300 | -54,116 |
| Economic Support Fund | 20,000 | * | - | -20,000 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 25,000 | * | - | -25,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 2,186 | * | 2,300 | 114 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 7,000 | * | - | -7,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 2,230 | * | - | -2,230 |

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 61,416 | * | 140,400 | 78,984 |
| Security Governance Initiative (SGI) | - | * | 14,000 | 14,000 |
| Overseas Contingency Operations | - | * | 14,000 | 14,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | * | 8,000 | 8,000 |

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | - | * | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| Tunisia Enterprise Fund | - | * | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| Overseas Contingency Operations | - | * | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | * | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| Other | 61,416 | * | 106,400 | 44,984 |
| Overseas Contingency Operations | 5,000 | * | 104,100 | 99,100 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | * | 46,000 | 46,000 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 5,000 | * | 45,000 | 40,000 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | - | * | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | - | * | 6,100 | 6,100 |
| Enduring/Core Programs | 56,416 | * | 2,300 | -54,116 |
| Economic Support Fund | 20,000 | * | - | -20,000 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 25,000 | * | - | -25,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 2,186 | * | 2,300 | 114 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 7,000 | * | - | -7,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 2,230 | * | - | -2,230 |

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

Undertaking political and economic reform amid high unemployment and public frustration is a key challenge for the democratically-elected Tunisian government. The \$74.0 million ESF-OCO request will facilitate market-oriented reforms that address Tunisia's three primary constraints for economic growth: 1) a regulatory environment that stifles investment; 2) labor market practices hindering job creation and hiring; and 3) lack of access to capital by small and medium enterprises. The United States will continue to support bottom-up economic growth, including generating professional growth and training opportunities for women and youth in historically marginalized areas. In addition to increasing support for economic reform and private sector competitiveness, U.S. assistance will allow for increased support for Tunisia's democratic institutions and processes, civil society, as well as support for increased governmental transparency, which aligns with the Tunisian government's own reform efforts. Under the auspices of the Security Governance Initiative (SGI), assistance will support appropriate Tunisian institutions and processes responsible for preventing and responding to urgent and emerging challenges.

The Tunisian Government Builds Capacity through Training, Legal Reforms, Changes in Procedures/Practices to Become Transparent, Accountable, and Responsive to All Citizens and Improve Civic Participation and Protections

Key Interventions:

- U.S. funded programs will support Tunisian efforts to strengthen its democratic institutions at national and local levels by facilitating their ability to serve their mandates, including creating mechanisms for greater transparency, accountability, social inclusion, and citizen participation as the government of Tunisia implements decentralization.

- U.S. assistance will support collaboration and partnerships between civil society and local, regional, and national government bodies.
- FY 2017 assistance will support parliamentary passage and the Tunisian Government's implementation of critical procedural, institutional, and legal reforms tied to enhanced transparency, good governance, business environments, and decentralization.
- Programs will increase transparency and efficiency at the Ministry of Justice, assisting in the development of a strategy for improving external communications from the ministry and facilitating dialogues between government officials and Tunisian citizens.

Tunisian Citizens Have an Increased Understanding of their Democratic Rights and Responsibilities to Foster Greater Respect for Human Rights

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support Tunisian Government initiatives to strengthen institutional responsiveness to human rights concerns and grievances from the pre-revolutionary era.
- Funding will integrate and increase civil society's ability to advocate effectively on behalf of citizen priorities. Programming will strengthen the capacity of key stakeholders such as civil society to serve as a watchdog over Tunisia's government and to hold it accountable to reform timetables. Programming will also support civil society's ability to directly understand and address needs in in their communities.
- Programs will bolster citizen engagement in local governance.

Tunisia Facilitates Robust Economic Growth through Increased Access to Financing and Credit for All Tunisians and the Implementation of an Economic Reform Program by the Government of Tunisia (GOT)

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide dedicated technical assistance for policy reforms, including tax and customs reforms; encourage improvements to the investment climate; and create trade and investment opportunities for U.S. businesses. This will include the liberalization of sectors in which foreign investment barriers remain and the reform of services critical to growth, such as banking, training, and technical education.
- \$20.0 million will support the Tunisian-American Enterprise Fund to invest directly in the Tunisian private sector in order to increase capital available to Tunisian firms, leverage other investment, and aid Tunisians to launch and expand small and medium enterprises to bolster long-term growth and job creation.
- Funding will support Tunisia's efforts in science and technology, strengthening connections with regional and international counterparts, and positioning Tunisia to appropriately match job opportunities with its future university graduates.
- Activities will build the capacity of Chambers of Commerce and business development organizations throughout the country to promote trade and private sector investment.
- Programming will support continued assistance to the Tunisian Government's efforts to implement banking sector reform and overhaul tax and customs codes.
- Assistance will facilitate the implementation of the Tunisian Government's economic reforms and will enhance inter-ministerial collaboration and communication with the private sector and public on reform implementation.

Tunisia Increases Access to Economic Opportunities for All Tunisians, to Include Marginalized and Economically Disadvantaged Populations via Workforce Development Initiatives Linked to education to Improve the Diversity and Skills of its Workforce and to Support Economic Growth

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will continue successful job training and workforce development programs, as well as work with the Tunisian Government to strengthen job skills curricula and systems.
- Programming will provide opportunities for young Tunisians to receive education and job training in high growth sectors, such as science and technology, which are in high demand in the Tunisian economy.
- FY 2017 assistance will provide hands-on technical assistance to firms, create mechanisms to match employers with applicants, and support businesses in targeted sectors of the Tunisian economy to grow and create jobs.
- Programs will address longstanding disparities in economic opportunity, targeting historically marginalized geographic areas and groups, including women and youth, with training, technical assistance, and outreach.

Increased U.S. Private Investment and Bilateral Trade Leads to Greater Economic Growth in Tunisia and the United States

Key Intervention:

- FY 2017 funds will support technical and advisory assistance on policy reforms that will increase trade, competitiveness, and economic growth.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) - OCO

Tunisia faces internal as well as external terrorist threats, including those emanating from Libya and Algeria. Furthermore, terrorist cells affiliated with al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), Ansar Al-Sharia-Tunisia (AAS-T), and Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) have a foothold in Tunisia. An estimated 3,000-5,000 Tunisians have also joined the ranks of terrorist organizations in Syria, Iraq, and Libya. Returning fighters represent a threat of conducting terrorist operations at home. FMF-OCO will support Tunisian efforts to counter these threats and support regional security by bolstering the Tunisian military's capacity to detect and disrupt indigenous and transnational terrorist networks and by improving its border security. FMF-OCO will also help to maintain U.S.-origin equipment with spare parts and maintenance services to ensure the Tunisian Armed Forces are combat-capable.

Military and Internal Security Forces Have Sufficient Information, Equipment and Training and are Capable of Effectively Identifying Threats and Subverting Efforts of Violent Extremist Groups

Key Intervention:

- The FY 2017 request includes \$45.0 million FMF-OCO that will help Tunisia counter increasing threats to its security, including from U.S.-designated terrorist organizations, by augmenting the capabilities of Tunisia's security forces, particularly in the areas of intelligence, surveillance, border security, reconnaissance, and maintenance of aging U.S. equipment. Increased assistance will support the Tunisian military's operational transformation to a counterterrorism force trained and equipped to respond to new threats that have emerged in the wake of the Libyan revolution. Assistance will bolster Tunisia's counterterrorism capabilities, enhance its border security, and improve the mobility of its forces.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

The IMET request is a reflection of the strong military-to-military relationship between the United States and Tunisia upon which Tunisia heavily relies to bolster its security. IMET-funded training courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. Courses are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, professionalize the military, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

United States and Tunisian Security Institutions Work Together to Exchange Information and Increase Operational Cooperation to Promote Stability and Security within Tunisia and to Protect Tunisia's Borders in Accordance with International Human Rights Standards

Key Interventions:

- \$0.4 million in IMET funding will support an in-house English language training program to ensure participants in U.S.-funded programs have language skills to effectively engage in activities.
- The IMET request includes \$0.4 million to support focused technical training on border security, counterterrorism, and intelligence.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) - OCO

Reform of criminal justice institutions, related laws, and methods of operation are critical to support a transition from a regime-focused to a citizen-focused orientation. The FY 2017 INCLE-OCO request will expand the ongoing police, corrections, and judicial reform programs through technical assistance, training, and the provision of limited equipment. In addition, the request will support activities related to Security Governance Initiative (SGI).

Tunisian Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Institutions Gain Legitimacy through Enhanced technical Capacity, Transparency, and Accountability and through Increased Respect for Human Rights and the rule of Law

Key Interventions:

- Up to \$5.0 million will support training, the provision of equipment, and technical assistance to Tunisian Ministry of Interior (MOI) civilian police forces, Ministry of Justice (MOJ), and Directorate General of Prisons and Rehabilitation (DGPR) officials to help build their capacity to provide security throughout Tunisia in a manner that respects human rights and serves the citizenry.
- Up to \$6.0 million will provide technical assistance and mentoring in support of Security Governance Initiative (SGI) goals and objectives developed with the GOT through a joint planning process.
- Funds requested will support the professionalism, accountability and oversight of the MOI and its civilian police forces to improve respect for civil liberties and human rights.
- Funds will also assist the DGPR to improve the professionalism of its officers through improved training and streamlining centralized systems such as prisoner transport and emergency response.
- Projects will support access to justice through improved prosecutions and case management. In addition, funds will continue efforts to enhance the professionalism, independence, and accountability of the judiciary to build its capacity to prosecute and adjudicate crimes.
- INL will support appropriate SGI activities related to the development of national-level priorities such as: police policy, procedure, and community engagement; promoting integrity and addressing radicalization in the criminal justice sector; and border management.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) - OCO

Tunisia remains a key partner in counterterrorism efforts. There have been positive results from the civilian counterterrorism law enforcement training provided to MOI partners to help build capacity in regional border security, counterterrorism investigations, and crisis response and management. FY 2017 Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA)-OCO and Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS)-OCO assistance will continue to advance these relationships. These efforts will complement those supported by the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership initiative, of which Tunisia is a partner nation.

United States and Tunisian Security Institutions Work Together to Exchange Information and Increase Operational Cooperation to Promote Stability and Security within Tunisia and to Protect Tunisia's Borders in Accordance with International Human Rights Standards

Key Interventions:

- \$5.5 million ATA-OCO will support targeted training, equipment and support designed to improve the capability of Tunisian law enforcement organizations to combat terrorists and terrorist organizations that may operate in or transit through their countries. In addition, the funds will allow for assistance related to community engagement, integration of women and gender issues, and regional cooperation with Algeria, Libya, Morocco and others.
- \$0.6 million EXBS-OCO assistance will bolster border security by enhancing Tunisia's capabilities to detect, identify, and interdict illicit trafficking of weapons through intensive training and equipment donation.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) builds requirements into agreements with implementing partners for third-party evaluations that assess the performance of implementing partners in accomplishing the goals and objectives of their activities. In 2015, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) carried out an audit of the Tunisian-American Enterprise Fund. USAID uses third-party and U.S. government staff assessments of job-creation programming. These evaluations are supplemented by regular reviews of programmatic and financial performance by USAID staff.

With regard to security assistance, FMF financial performance is evaluated through the Financial Management Review (FMR) conducted annually by the United States and Tunisian governments. The FMR process provided information to inform budget and programmatic choices for FY2016.

Monitoring of NADR/ATA programming occurs primarily through a regularly scheduled assessment process. Subject matter experts in counterterrorism capacity building for law enforcement travel to the country to assess law enforcement technical capacities, training gaps, and the effects of previous courses and activities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The use of monitoring and evaluation in Tunisia informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2017 budget:

- Monitoring and Evaluation results and end-use monitoring helped determine that INCLE-funded assistance will continue to support existing police, corrections, and judicial reform programming.
- The GAO audit of the Tunisian-American Enterprise Fund identified implementation gaps that will improve operations.
- Sector and project evaluations guided USAID programming toward the most cost-effective job-creation interventions.
- Assessment activities identified vulnerabilities in Tunisia's strategic trade control system, evaluated the effectiveness of prior bilateral EXBS programs, and pinpointed areas where limited assistance dollars can achieve the greatest impact. This information shapes future requests and EXBS program design.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The Tunisian Government Builds Capacity through Training, Legal Reforms, Changes in Procedures/Practices to Become Transparent, Accountable, and Responsive to All Citizens and Improve Civic Participation and Protections: U.S. support for newly-established democratic institutions (e.g. parliament), and strengthening youth and women's political participation will continue to be a significant component of U.S. government engagement in Tunisia. U.S. efforts will continue supporting initiatives

that promote fiscal transparency and good governance, build the organizational management capacity of civil society organizations, and increase the civic participation and political leadership of youth and women. In addition, the United States will support inclusivity in Tunisia's continued democratic transition through programs such as women's political empowerment, political party training, providing technical assistance to the electoral commission, promoting inclusive political processes, and continuing successful university linkages programs.

Tunisia Facilitates Robust Economic Growth through Increased Access to Financing and Credit for All Tunisians and the Implementation of an Economic Reform Program by the Government of Tunisia (GOT): Economic reform is a key element in Tunisia's long-term economic prospects. Programs will work with high potential firms in Tunisia to strengthen and enhance entrepreneurship in critical areas, including strategic and business planning, improved cost control and financial management, enhanced human resource management, and market linkage support.

Tunisia Increases Access to Economic Opportunities for All Tunisians, to Include Marginalized and Economically Disadvantaged Populations via Workforce Development Initiatives Linked to Education to Improve the Diversity and Skills of its Workforce and to Support Economic Growth: U.S. assistance efforts will facilitate the creation of sustainable private sector jobs through engagement with Tunisian firms, and also promote improved job matching, job placement and training/outreach services by sponsoring major job fairs. Assistance will also support the development of a network of career development centers and will launch training and related curriculum development programs with key partner institutions in the public and private sector.

Tunisian Citizens Have an Increased Understanding of their Democratic Rights and Responsibilities to Foster Greater Respect for Human Rights: Enhanced awareness of international human rights norms is essential to curb potential constraints on newly wrought democratic gains in the face of Tunisia's continued security challenges. The creation of Tunisian mechanisms for greater transparency, accountability, transitional justice, social inclusion, and citizen participation in Tunisia's new democracy remains a vital component of Tunisia's continued democratic evolution.

Increased U.S. Private Investment and Bilateral Trade Leads to Greater Economic Growth in Tunisia and the United States: Concerns over security and stability in post-revolution Tunisia created a wait-and-see attitude among most U.S. investors. Peaceful elections in 2014 and a pledge by the new government to address economic issues, such as banking and tax reform, will create a range of opportunities for U.S. businesses. Tunisia's educated workforce and geographic location as an entry point into the Maghreb and Africa will also serve to make the country a more attractive place to do business in the region. The United States will expand export promotion efforts through the Embassy's economic team, in partnership with regional Foreign Commercial Service and Foreign Agricultural Service offices, and will focus on building economic partnerships through private sector engagement. The resulting economic growth will contribute to Tunisia's democratic, free-market, and Western-oriented transformation, and will promote greater bilateral cooperation.

Military and Internal Security Forces Have Sufficient Information, Equipment, and Training and are Capable of Effectively Identifying Threats and Subverting Efforts of Violent Extremist Groups: Tunisia faces a daunting set of security challenges that require effective coordination across different agencies in the Tunisian Government and with the United States and other international partners. U.S. assistance will provide training and equipment to bolster Tunisian security forces in the areas of professionalism, interoperability, and overall capacity.

United States and Tunisian Security Institutions Work Together to Exchange Information and Increase Operational Cooperation to Promote Stability and Security within Tunisia and to Protect Tunisia's Borders in Accordance with International Human Rights Standards: Tunisian internal security forces are in the process of evolving and reforming themselves from a force designed to safeguard an autocratic regime to one that serves the public and defends a legitimate and democratic political order. U.S. engagement with Tunisian internal security forces, law enforcement, and criminal justice institutions will focus on improving the responsiveness, effectiveness, and professionalism of these entities, while at the same time providing technical support and expertise to support their longer-term institutional reform process.

Tunisian Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Institutions Gain Legitimacy through Enhanced Technical Capacity, Transparency and Accountability and through Increased Respect for Human Rights and the Rule of Law: Tunisia's security sector has struggled to respond to a range of complex emerging threats, from domestic and transnational terrorist groups to regional instability in neighboring Libya and terrorist activity in the porous border with Algeria. U.S. assistance will aid the technical and operational capacities of Tunisia's security sector institutions while also advancing institutional reforms to enhance the overall professionalism, transparency, and accountability of the security sector so that it can become legitimate in the eyes of the Tunisian public.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 140,400 |
| The Tunisian Government builds capacity through training, legal reforms, changes in procedures/practices to become transparent, accountable, and responsive to all citizens and improve civic participation and protections. | 19,800 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 19,800 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 1,000 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 14,800 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 1,500 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 2,500 |
| Tunisian citizens have an increased understanding of their democratic rights and responsibilities to foster greater respect for human rights. | 3,500 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 3,500 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 1,000 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 2,500 |
| Military and internal security forces have sufficient information, equipment and training and are capable of effectively identifying threats and subverting efforts of violent extremist groups. | 45,000 |
| Foreign Military Financing - OCO | 45,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 45,000 |
| United States and Tunisian security institutions work together to exchange information and increase operational cooperation to promote stability and security within Tunisia and to protect Tunisia's borders in accordance with international human rights standards. | 8,400 |
| International Military Education and Training | 2,300 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 2,300 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs - OCO | 6,100 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 5,500 |

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 600 |
| Tunisian law enforcement and criminal justice institutions gain legitimacy through enhanced technical capacity, transparency and accountability and through increased respect for human rights and the rule of law. | 13,000 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO | 13,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 9,315 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 1,685 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 2,000 |
| Tunisia facilitates robust economic growth through increased access to financing and credit for all Tunisians and the implementation of an economic reform program by the Government of Tunisia (GOT). | 42,000 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 42,000 |
| 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 5,000 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 17,000 |
| 4.3 Financial Sector | 20,000 |
| Increased U.S. private investment and bilateral trade leads to greater economic growth in Tunisia and the United States. | 1,500 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 1,500 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 1,500 |
| Tunisia increases access to economic opportunities for all Tunisians, to include marginalized and economically disadvantaged populations, via workforce development initiatives linked to education to improve the diversity and skills of its workforce and to support economic growth. | 7,200 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 7,200 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 7,200 |

West Bank and Gaza

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The achievement of a negotiated two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict remains a core U.S. national security objective. The U.S. government pursues this foreign policy objective by working with both parties to try to preserve the possibility for a negotiated settlement and by supporting Palestinian institution-building so that a future state will possess the capacity to govern, provide services, and ensure security and stability within its borders and with its neighbors.

To bolster this policy approach, the U.S. government’s foreign assistance program supports the development of the West Bank and Gaza by improving security conditions on the ground while reinforcing Palestinian respect for the rule of law; promoting the development of a strong private sector-driven economy; assisting in the provision of quality health and education services; providing critical infrastructure programming to improve water, sanitation, and road networks; supporting humanitarian assistance needs; and supporting the development of Palestinian Authority (PA) institutional capacity to deliver quality services, and to operate transparently, effectively, and efficiently. Budget support to the PA will also help ensure its ongoing fiscal viability.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 367,002 | * | 363,576 | -3,426 |
| Economic Support Fund | 290,334 | * | 327,576 | 37,242 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 70,000 | * | 35,000 | -35,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,000 | * | 1,000 | - |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 5,668 | * | - | -5,668 |

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance supports the development of robust, sustainable Palestinian institutions that promote democratic governance; strengthen the judicial system; encourage broad-based economic growth; provide critical water, sanitation, and road network infrastructure; and improve and ensure the delivery of health and education services to Palestinians. Assistance will continue to support vulnerable and marginalized (i.e., youth and women) communities that experience restricted access to markets and have limited access to food and other necessities. Economic assistance will improve the business-enabling environment, strengthen international trade and investment, and increase the competitiveness of the private sector.

Increased Support to Basic Human and Humanitarian Assistance Needs in the West Bank and Gaza, and Early Recovery in Gaza

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will continue to repair and reconstruct vital water and sanitation infrastructure in Gaza damaged during the conflict in 2014 and construct new infrastructure to improve access to clean water.
- FY 2017 funding will provide emergency food assistance to vulnerable non-refugee populations in

the West Bank and Gaza, either through direct food distributions or electronic food vouchers.

- ESF assistance will provide emergency response non-food items (i.e., blankets, other household items, health kits, and medical supplies) as needed.
- Programs will support vulnerable Palestinians in Gaza through livelihood restoration and increased access to essential services.
- Activities will support local and international organizations responding to humanitarian needs in the West Bank and Gaza.
- The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue to construct and rehabilitate health centers and schools.

Through Engagement with the PA on Political and Security Reforms, the Foundation is Laid for Good Governance and the Rule of Law in a Future Palestinian State

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support increased effectiveness and accountability of the PA governance system to improve policy formulation and legislative development, and enhance engagement between citizens and elected councils.
- FY 2017 assistance will support citizens' efforts to advocate for transparent and accountable governance; increase citizens' participation in policy and legislative processes; and promote the inclusion of women, youth, people living with disabilities, and other marginalized groups in the political process.
- Programs will improve basic social services (e.g., education and health care) and expand service delivery operations and management.
- Approximately \$4.0 million will strengthen the capacity of the PA judiciary, including family courts, the High Judicial Council, the Ministry of Justice, and the Palestinian Judicial Institute; improve practical legal education within targeted law schools; and support victims of gender-based violence.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of PA Ministry of Health institutions to oversee an effective and sustainable healthcare system, with a focus on quality and decentralization; health referrals to East Jerusalem, Israel, and abroad; health workforce planning and management; and an increased emphasis on the use of comprehensive health information systems for clinical and population-level decision-making.
- Programs will expand key services at non-governmental health facilities to enhance access to quality health care, and will conduct social mobilization and public education campaigns to provide accurate and timely health information to the Palestinian public to encourage healthy behaviors.
- Activities will improve the quality and accessibility of education in the most underserved areas of the West Bank and Gaza through school construction and rehabilitation, skills training for educators, and network connectivity.
- FY 2017 funding will support the PA Ministry of Education's efforts to develop and implement education policies and strategies, strengthen education management systems, and build the capacity and retention of qualified teachers.
- ESF assistance will support capacity building for youth-serving institutions and social and civic engagement programs to provide employability and entrepreneurship training, and promote youth leadership to better prepare young people to enter the marketplace.
- FY 2017 funding will support improved early-grade reading programs in West Bank schools through teacher training and provision of targeted learning materials.
- Activities will help university graduates to engage in the labor market by providing training, facilitating internships to increase their job readiness skills and professional competencies, and cultivating personal qualities that enhance their competitiveness.
- FY 2017 funding will increase access to clean, potable water by installing or upgrading internal water networks, connection systems, distribution and transmission lines, and reservoirs.

- U.S. assistance will rehabilitate sewage lines to prevent the flow of raw sewage into riverbeds and the contamination of aquifers.
- FY 2017 funding will support interventions that improve wastewater treatment in the West Bank for potential expanded agricultural use.
- Assistance will continue to improve transportation infrastructure by renovating high-priority road networks that will ease the movement of goods throughout the West Bank, develop trade routes, and improve access to basic services.
- FY 2017 funding will maintain existing road networks by improving the management capacity of relevant PA ministries through the provision of operation and maintenance services.

Fiscal Sustainability of the PA, Including through Economic Growth and a Healthy Private Sector

Key Interventions:

- FY 2017 assistance will reduce barriers to trade within and between the West Bank, Gaza and Israel by streamlining procedures and improving infrastructure at crossing points.
- U.S. assistance will support the establishment of a modern tax and customs administration to improve PA revenue collection and disbursement.
- Assistance will support Palestinian businesses in creating jobs and generating employment, and increasing their access to domestic, regional, and international markets, as well as to sustainable financial services.
- FY 2017 funding of \$13.3 million in economic growth programs will increase the competitiveness of businesses in targeted sectors (agriculture, tourism, marble and stone, and information technology) by helping to remove obstacles and expand value chains.
- U.S. assistance will provide direct assistance to enterprises in high-impact sectors that can exploit export and employment potential.
- Resources will support practical business solutions that can help expand trade and reduce costs, including public policy changes in areas such as goods clearance, commercial crossing points, standards, and market information.
- FY 2017 assistance will help Palestinian financial institutions to provide equity and financial products to businesses with growth potential.
- Programs will enhance the number and quality of loans from private banks to small and medium enterprises (SME) and foster an SME lending market in the West Bank and Gaza.
- ESF assistance will support interventions to improve the efficiency, sufficiency, and reliability of power generation and supply in the West Bank, including expanded use of renewable energy.
- FY 2017 funding will provide payments to creditors of the Palestinian Authority, including East Jerusalem hospitals and private sector fuel suppliers, to enable the PA to continue to provide critical services for all Palestinians.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) programs, in coordination with the United States Security Coordinator, remain focused on enhancing the professionalization and capacity of the Ministry of Interior (MOI) to provide oversight and support to the PA Security Forces (PASF), which include the National Security Force, Palestinian Civil Police, Presidential Guard, and Civil Defense. U.S. assistance promotes the further institutional development of the PASF, building on a foundation of ten years' worth of programs to provide training, technical assistance, equipment and infrastructure. While these efforts will continue, the focus of U.S. interventions going forward will be to promote the long-term sustainability of the PASF. In addition, the effectiveness of the criminal justice system will continue to improve through ongoing training, equipment, technical assistance, and limited infrastructure support (e.g., renovation of existing facilities) provided to PA judicial, prosecutorial, and law enforcement institutions. These activities complement ESF-funded activities and the work of other

international donors in the civil justice system, and foster a mutually reinforcing evolution of competent governance, popular support for the PA, and citizen-government engagement.

Through Engagement with the PA on Political and Security Reforms, the Foundation is Laid for Good Governance and the Rule of Law in a Future Palestinian State

Key Interventions:

- FY 2017 assistance will continue to provide programmatic support and technical assistance to enhance the PA MOI institutional planning and operational capability to support and oversee the security services.
- U.S. assistance will support refresher, specialized, and advanced training in Jordan and the West Bank to sustain and improve the skills of PASF personnel; deliver limited training to new recruits; and provide specialized training for logistics and facilities managers.
- FY 2017 funding will help develop training curricula and Palestinian instructor capability to facilitate the phased transition of most training requirements from Jordan to the West Bank.
- U.S. assistance to the PA will develop and institutionalize a sustainable personnel management system that will promote equitable, needs-based hiring, promotion, and retention policies and practices.
- Programs will help the PA to develop the capacity to plan for and resupply the security services with equipment after its existing stockpile has depreciated and/or is no longer serviceable.
- A smaller percentage of FY 2017 funding will support limited infrastructure projects (i.e., renovation of existing facilities) to house and facilitate the operations of the security services, corrections facilities, and criminal justice institutions.
- Funding will further enhance PA communications and information systems to facilitate interoperability among the security services across the West Bank.
- FY 2017 funding will expand training and technical assistance for the Palestinian Civilian Police and Preventive Security Organization, and Public Prosecutors to improve their ability to conduct investigations to support successful prosecutions.
- The United States will help the Ministry of Justice, the PA Bar Association and the Ministry of Social Affairs to develop a legal aid system that provides quality representation to indigents in the PA legal system.
- FY 2017 funding will help the PA Correction and Rehabilitation Centers Department to maintain a humane prison system that conforms to international human rights standards; provide technical expertise and training to continue developing a comprehensive basic and advanced skills training program for corrections personnel; expand the cadre of instructors; enhance leadership and administrative skills of senior corrections staff; support the operation of a dedicated correctional training facility; and provide basic operational furnishings and equipment.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) funds will continue to support humanitarian mine action projects in the West Bank. Minefields that are on private property and not subject to disputes between Israelis and Palestinians are the priority for clearance projects. The United States may also assist landmine survivors by providing rehabilitation and reintegration support to those directly affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), as well as by providing mine risk education for West Bank populations most vulnerable to these hazards.

Increased Support to Basic Human and Humanitarian Assistance Needs in the West Bank and Gaza, and Early Recovery in Gaza

Key Interventions:

- FY 2017 CWD funding of \$1.0 million will expand minefield clearance activities in the West Bank. Minefields have been jointly identified and prioritized for clearance by both Israelis and Palestinians. Clearance will be conducted by an international non-governmental organization.
- FY 2017 funding will further support mine risk education and survivors' assistance programs for populations in the West Bank affected by the hazards of ERW.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Results of a private sector evaluation finalized in FY 2015 assisted USAID to make mid-course corrections to the ongoing private sector activity, and design new interventions. The evaluation found that USAID's private sector engagement helped address gaps and constraints in the business-enabling environment and targeted value chains; increased Palestinian access to land and water for business development; and promoted the inclusion of youth and gender equity within the agricultural, information and communication technologies, stone and marble, and tourism sectors. Specifically, USAID's assistance positively influenced exports, revenue, employment, and new venture start-ups in these key sectors.

Results from an evaluation of a large humanitarian and recovery assistance program in Gaza, completed in 2015, guided the alignment of new interventions in Gaza. The evaluation found that a diverse approach that is built on partnership, coordination, and mobilization of local structures will enable effective targeting of populations in need and improve community resilience.

Despite travel restrictions to Gaza for those under Chief of Mission authority, USAID continued providing additional monitoring services for USAID-funded projects in Gaza through a third-party monitoring contract. This contract assesses the accuracy of project performance data; confirms the reliability and effectiveness of implementing partners' internal controls related to performance monitoring and reporting; collects documentation in the field for USAID project managers; and provides oversight and monitoring of USAID-funded projects in Gaza. These independent, third-party monitors provide USAID with another method of verifying that the project implementation progress and data prepared and reported by implementing partners are accurate.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The results of the FY 2015 evaluations mentioned above have influenced programmatic choices in the following ways:

- Results from the private sector evaluation were used to expand USAID's efforts to address critical early recovery and initial livelihood needs in Gaza and promote longer-term private sector revitalization in key economic sectors.
- Using findings from the humanitarian assistance and recovery evaluation, USAID designed a multi-sectorial, \$200.0 million, five-year project to build and support resilient communities in Gaza. This project will work to increase household income and access to essential services (e.g., food, water and sanitation, health care, and education) for Palestinians living in Gaza in order to strengthen their ability to prepare for, respond to, mitigate, and recover from adverse externalities (including conflict, political instability, and natural disasters) in a manner that reduces chronic vulnerability and facilitates inclusive growth.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Increased Support to Basic Human and Humanitarian Assistance Needs in the West Bank and Gaza, and Early Recovery in Gaza: U.S. assistance provides help to the most vulnerable non-refugee populations in the West Bank and Gaza to mitigate the effects of high food insecurity and restrictions on the movement and access of people and goods. U.S. government resources support the rebuilding of select water and wastewater infrastructure in Gaza, as well as the rehabilitation of additional infrastructure destroyed during the July-August 2014 hostilities. U.S. assistance helps revitalize the private sector in Gaza and supports household-level income-generating projects to stabilize local economic conditions.

Through Engagement with the PA on Political and Security Reforms, the Foundation is Laid for Good Governance and the Rule of Law in a Future Palestinian State: In prior years, U.S. assistance supported PA efforts to make progress across the economic, security and justice, and development sectors, which are critical to building the foundation of a future state. As a result, the PA has greater capacity to provide security and services in the West Bank, and improvements in education, health care, and infrastructure have improved Palestinian livelihoods. However, the PA needs further support to institutionalize and uphold many crucial reforms and improvements in these areas. The U.S. government will continue to assist the PA in preserving these gains while emphasizing more effective civil governance across multiple sectors. In particular, the U.S. will promote governance reform, including within the security sector; develop the capacity of security and justice sector institutions to improve security conditions while reinforcing respect for rule of law and international human rights standards; provide critical infrastructure programming to improve water, sanitation, and road networks; promote equitable access to quality education; and strengthen the delivery of health services.

Fiscal Sustainability of the PA, Including through Economic Growth and a Healthy Private Sector: Prior U.S. assistance helped the PA improve its fiscal sustainability by enhancing revenues from all sources and rationalizing expenditures. The United States will encourage private sector-led growth and trade, promote and foster entrepreneurship, improve financial services, promote the use of renewable energy and seek ways to enhance the overall investment climate so as to shift the Palestinian economy to a more sustainable, less donor-dependent growth model. For the near term, pursuit of both tracks – improving fiscal performance while investing in a more robust private sector – will be needed, but the two efforts will be complementary and support the ultimate goal of economic and fiscal sustainability.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 363,576 |
| Increased Support to Basic Human and Humanitarian Assistance Needs in the West Bank and Gaza, and Early Recovery in Gaza. | 55,550 |
| Economic Support Fund | 54,550 |
| 3.1 Health | 24,000 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 20,000 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 10,550 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,000 |
| Through engagement with the PA on political and security reforms, the foundation is laid for good governance and the rule of law in a future Palestinian state. | 128,200 |

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| Economic Support Fund | 93,200 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 4,000 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 10,800 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 1,900 |
| 3.1 Health | 23,000 |
| 3.2 Education | 14,000 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 6,050 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 33,450 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 35,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 19,350 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 13,450 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 2,200 |
| Fiscal sustainability of the PA, including through economic growth and a healthy private sector. | 179,826 |
| Economic Support Fund | 179,826 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 157,576 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 3,950 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 13,300 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 5,000 |

Yemen

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Yemen continues to face serious security, humanitarian, and development challenges that threaten not only its long-term stability but regional and global stability as well. Yemen continues to suffer from the conflict that began in September 2014 which resulted in the Houthi rebel group taking over most of the western portion of the country and led to the collapse of country's military, social services, and commerce. In response to a plea from President Hadi to defend the Yemeni government, in March 2015 Saudi Arabia formed a ten-member coalition of predominantly Sunni Arab states and initiated an air campaign against Houthi military positions countrywide. Yemen already faced a fragile security situation, extremely high levels of need, and significant development challenges; these are all escalating dramatically due to the current, ongoing conflict. Despite the promise of the 2013-2014 National Dialogue Conference (NDC), the conflict has frozen the normal political process, and both parliamentary and presidential elections are overdue. The collapse of education, health, and law enforcement systems, as well as of livelihoods, will weigh heavily upon the country's initial steps toward recovery. The U.S. government remains committed to supporting all Yemenis who strive for a peaceful, resilient, and unified Yemen. The United States must be fully prepared and resourced to support these goals as soon as opportunities emerge, as this will be a critical time to prevent further deterioration and destabilization and help to create positive momentum. The convening of UN-mediated peace negotiations in December 2015, public commitments from the Republic of Yemen Government (ROYG) and parties to the conflict to a political settlement, and discussion of confidence building measures are early signals that Yemen is entering a critical period.

U.S. assistance and engagement will be vital to helping to stabilize and rebuild the country. Funding will support key interventions in democracy and governance, education, health, nutrition, water, and economic growth, with the end goal of assisting Yemen to recover from the conflict and become a more prosperous and resilient country. In particular, U.S. assistance can provide targeted assistance to support negotiations and the fragile political transition process that emerges as well as to help prevent further collapse of the economy and health systems, both of which would have disastrous repercussions across other areas. U.S. assistance will strengthen the ROYG's ability to confront terrorism, extremism, and other national security threats, which is critical to countering Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) and other militant groups.

U.S. assistance programs will respond as quickly as political conditions progress and the operating environment will allow, and in a manner that maximizes flexibility and coordination with international organizations and other donors. U.S. government personnel are currently located in the Yemen Affairs Unit in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. The U.S. government is monitoring these developments and will consult closely with Congress on adjustments in programming activities.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 89,587 | * | 55,884 | -33,703 |
| Overseas Contingency Operations | 19,200 | * | 46,884 | 27,684 |
| Economic Support Fund | 19,200 | * | 40,000 | 20,800 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law | - | * | 1,000 | 1,000 |

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Enforcement | | | | |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | - | * | 5,884 | 5,884 |
| Enduring/Core Programs | 70,387 | * | 9,000 | -61,387 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 9,000 | * | 9,000 | - |
| International Military Education and Training | 127 | * | - | -127 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,000 | * | - | -1,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 5,250 | * | - | -5,250 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 55,010 | * | - | -55,010 |

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

ESF-OCO assistance will support the ability of the Yemeni people to recover from the shocks and stresses of the conflict that escalated during 2015 and the significant negative impacts it had on inclusive governance, social cohesion, health systems and outcomes, the economy, and livelihoods. These shocks put additional stress on women and youth and undercut Yemen's peaceful political transition, which sought to address key drivers of the conflict. Post-conflict, U.S. assistance will help Yemen rebuild on the foundation left from the Gulf Cooperation Council Initiative, the NDC, and the constitution drafting process, and to adapt to the new realities of a more fractured society. As political negotiations and a durable ceasefire emerge, it is important the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) has the resources to meet the drastically elevated needs in Yemen and leverage opportunities to support a more stable, peaceful Yemen during a critical recovery period. Funding will focus on Yemen's critical recovery needs and activities that can strengthen Yemen's resilience against future sources of conflict in the areas of economic growth, health, and democracy and governance, as well as nutrition, water, and education with the end goal of assisting Yemen to recover from conflict. Assistance will be coordinated with the ROYG and international donors to ensure foreign assistance resources bolster a Yemeni-led democratic society and support the country's most vulnerable citizens.

Advance Effective and Representative Democracy

Key Interventions:

- To facilitate political engagement, approximately \$3.0 million in U.S. assistance will support conflict parties to normalize relations and integrate conciliatory voices into politics. Assistance will support potential snap elections, should there be a major breakthrough in peace negotiations, and confidence building measures. Assistance may also reach service ministries and select enclaves of local government to enhance citizen-state dialogue on recovery planning or to address citizen needs.
- Approximately \$6.6 million will support civil society's advocacy for the implementation of a political settlement to the conflict. Programs will work to elevate women and youth in politics and to strengthen civil society monitoring of local cease-fire agreements or of national peace accords. U.S. assistance will place special emphasis on populations and regions disenfranchised by the conflict, assisting with targeted programs that help aggrieved populations integrate into a peaceful political process and to elevate the voices of moderate actors.

Social Development Improved

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$3.0 million will support accelerated basic education activities to bridge learning gaps allowing children and youth to more quickly make up for school days missed. These projects will integrate activities that aim to reduce psycho-social trauma so that students are more quickly able to return to school ready to learn.
- Approximately \$5.0 million will support basic education activities that ensure that the quality of instruction contributes to learning outcomes, particularly reading outcomes, by working to strengthen the early grade curriculum through improved pedagogies, materials, and enhanced community support for education. This project will continue to improve policy while building school and community environments that contribute to improved student learning outcomes.
- Approximately \$3.0 million in U.S. assistance will support targeted community-based behavior change to address early child health care (e.g., rapid treatment of diarrheal disease); linkages with emergency feeding supplementation (by humanitarian assistance partners) to reduce the risk that children with acute malnutrition do not repeat the cycle of poor health; and critical perinatal nutrition to improve birth outcomes and reduce low weight births. These activities will build on investments made by humanitarian assistance partners.

Sustainable Economic Opportunities Increased

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$5.0 million will be used to advise and provide expert support to the government focused on key recovery and macroeconomic policies. Activities will provide assistance to identify strategies for economic stabilization with a focus on exchange rate management, as well as monetary and fiscal policy issues. These activities will help address immediate budget and salary issues, management of revenues from oil and gas resources, as well as inflation, trade and customs, and balance of payment issues.
- Approximately \$10.0 million will support livelihood activities focused on critical sectors needed to address the effects of the conflict on family income and services. This assistance will help restore livelihoods by helping families get their businesses up and running quickly to provide basic products and services needed by people in the community. This may include small grants for basic rehabilitation to help restart commercial activities disrupted by war, such as communication, transportation, and horticulture activities on a small business scale. Training opportunities for youth in areas such as health services will focus on mentoring opportunities as well as providing stable income.
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide \$4.4 million to work with the ROYG to implement agricultural development programs that will provide support to farmers to access needed inputs and reestablish value chains for both livestock and agricultural crops.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Conflict-related military activity has had a substantial impact on Yemen's national health care system, damaging facilities, reducing supplies and power, and limiting access. In addition, expatriate workers, who made up 70 percent of all healthcare staff in Yemen prior to the conflict, have fled in large numbers, leaving health facilities understaffed. While the World Health Organization has continued to monitor health facility activities among centers still open and functioning, many Yemenis have been forced to travel to seek basic care or, if lacking the necessary resources and security – forgo care. Security concerns continue to restrict access to vaccination campaigns in some areas of the country. Stocks of essential drugs, medical supplies, and equipment have been largely exhausted, with inadequate relief and commercial importation to address national health care needs. Chronic disease treatment (e.g. kidney dialysis) is stretched, placing patients at risk. Maternal and child health (MCH) and family planning and

reproductive health (FP/RH) services, as well as routine child survival activities, have also suffered from the conflict.

Yemen depends largely upon external donors to support health outcomes and invests little of its own resources in this area. Ongoing conflict has resulted in widespread destruction, civilian losses, and the deterioration of health systems, dramatically increasing the risk to already vulnerable populations. To tackle major recovery challenges, USAID will focus both on reducing mortality among women and children through quality service delivery programming, and reinstating commodity supply chain management systems that get essential drugs to facilities where and when they are needed. USAID's health investments will continue to be strategically designed to tackle joint U.S. government and ROYG priorities in maternal, newborn, and child health, family planning/reproductive health, and nutrition.

By utilizing low-cost, high-impact interventions, USAID implements Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths activities to address major causes of preventable death among poor, vulnerable women and children. USAID's three-pronged approach provides a comprehensive strategy to improve health outcomes through: (a) health systems strengthening (namely supply chain management), (b) quality of health care services at facility and community levels, and (c) community-based behavior change focused on outcomes for women and girls.

USAID will support activities to improve performance in the equitable delivery of quality health care services and will support activities to reduce the stress of water scarcity. USAID will support efforts to refurbish and revitalize Yemen's weakened health facility and warehousing/distribution infrastructure and human resources workforce, as well as providing technical assistance to central and regional governments to help support post-conflict recovery efforts.

Assistance provided through the GHP account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

Social Development Improved

Key Interventions:

- With \$5.5 million in MCH funding, USAID will support the revitalization of basic MCH/RH services, targeting vulnerable populations in areas hardest hit by the conflict. Activities will aim to stand up services that support maternity care for the mothers and newborns prevention and treatment of pneumonia and diarrhea in children under five, and support routine immunizations, including polio eradication efforts. Strategic linkages will be made with humanitarian assistance partners to carry forward lifesaving nutrition interventions for children and lactating mothers.
- With approximately \$3.5 million in FP/RH funding, USAID will advise and provide expert support to help the Ministry of Public Health and Population re-establish a strong FP/RH tradition. Standing up quality family planning/reproductive health services will help support Yemen's demand for child spacing. Additionally, USAID will resume investments in national and regional supply chain management to ensure that essential reproductive health commodities are quantified, ordered, purchased, warehoused, and distributed in a manner that eliminates the risk of national or regional stock outages.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) - OCO

FY 2017 INCLE-OCO funds are for Program Development and Support assistance for domestic and overseas personnel to implement and oversee a renewed Yemen criminal justice sector program that will

be funded from available prior year funds. With those funds, the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) plans to restart programs to improve prison management and increase law enforcement skills and capabilities, as well as professionalize formal and traditional justice systems in Yemen. These efforts directly support our goal of enhancing the ROYG's capability to provide more professional, accountable, and responsive criminal justice institutions and services.

Protect U.S. National Interest by Strengthening Yemen's Ability to Confront Extremism and Other National Security Threats

Key Intervention:

- \$1.0 million of INCLE-OCO funds will provide for personnel to implement a criminal justice sector program in Yemen already funded in previous fiscal years.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) - OCO

Despite the security threats and unstable political situation, the need for U.S. assistance has not diminished. Though most NADR programs are currently suspended, the Department of State is poised to restart them quickly once it is safe to do so. In FY 2017, U.S. assistance will support Yemen's efforts to counter terrorist threats to domestic, regional, and international security, as well as efforts to secure land and maritime borders against trafficking and to clear landmines and other explosive remnants of war. NADR Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA)-OCO funds will support ongoing efforts to help Yemen deal effectively with security challenges it faces within its borders, including AQAP and other violent extremist organizations. Through NADR Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS)-OCO assistance, the U.S. will assess strategic trade control needs in Yemen, following recent instability, and tailor programs to address the most urgent requirements. NADR Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) –OCO funds support programs that clear landmines and unexploded ordnance and provide mine risk education to at-risk populations along with medical assistance and rehabilitative care to landmine survivors.

Protect U.S. National Interest by Strengthening Yemen's Ability to Confront Extremism and Other National Security Threats

Key Interventions:

- \$3.5 million of ATA-OCO funding will help to strengthen Yemen's civilian counterterrorism law enforcement capacity in multiple areas. Potential areas for enhanced engagement include: counterterrorism investigations, border security, cross-agency coordination, post-blast forensics, crisis response, and leadership/management. Training needs for civilian law-enforcement agencies will be identified and prioritized following an assessment of conditions and will be implemented as security conditions permit.
- \$2.0 million of CWD-OCO funds will support a capacity building project through the United Nations Development Program directly advising the Yemen Executive Mine Action Center. Despite the difficult operating environment, these funds will improve civilian security through the development of Yemen's local mine action capacity, reintegrate landmine and explosive remnants of war survivors into society and release cleared land to communities.
- \$0.4 million of EXBS-OCO funding will support a strategic trade controls capability assessment, an initial round of legal and regulatory consultations, and enforcement-related training and equipment for the Yemen Coast Guard and Yemen Customs Authority. Funds may also be used to provide basic inspection and detection equipment.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID employs a third-party monitoring and evaluation (M&E) partner to ensure the validity and accuracy of the reporting data from USAID partners through field oversight. During the conflict period, USAID's third-party monitor provided regular reporting of the broader socio-economic and security environment as well as sector-level assessments that assess the validity of USAID's existing strategy and necessary adjustments. However, given the general suspension of activities, there have been no other M&E efforts in Yemen.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Ongoing reporting and sector-level assessments from USAID's third-party monitor will inform USAID's planning for post-conflict assistance and guide necessary shifts in USAID's overarching and project-level strategies to most effectively meet Yemen's post-conflict needs.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Advance Effective and Representative Democracy: In FY 2015, democracy and governance assistance focused on maintaining the forward momentum on Yemen's transition milestones – the completion of the National Dialogue, ratification of a new constitution, and national elections. Consensus on the structure of the state and transition of power through national elections remains elusive, and is not likely to materialize by FY 2017. In FY 2016, USAID had intended to pivot from supporting this transitional process to institutionalizing real change, which would have relied on the willingness of leaders and government institutions to implement the conclusions of the national dialogue and engage in challenging, fundamental reforms. These assistance activities were interrupted by mounting insecurity and the eventual engagement of a Saudi-led coalition supporting the ROYG through airstrikes that began in March 2015. At planned FY 2017 levels of \$9.6 million, democracy and governance activities must complement broader recovery efforts and recognize that Yemeni counterparts will be starting from a lower base than pre-conflict, with challenges related to increased poverty rates, a fragmented security sector, local conflicts, diminished state capacity to deliver basic services, and a fragile macro-economic and fiscal situation.

Social Development Improved: Yemen's post-conflict security environment and fragile political history present great challenges to all sectors, including health, nutrition, water, and education. To help address these challenges, USAID activities will work to identify and address drivers of conflict, improve livelihoods, promote economic development and effective governance, strengthen Yemen's social compact, and increase access to basic services. USAID's health investments will continue tackling joint United States and ROYG priorities in maternal, newborn, and child health, family planning, and nutrition. Elevated food prices, the breakdown of household incomes, access issues, and a breakdown in health services during the conflict exacerbated existing issues with malnutrition, with early data pointing to dangerously high levels of global acute malnutrition. USAID assistance will build on humanitarian efforts to help reverse these trends. The ongoing conflict in Yemen has had devastating impacts on schools, with millions of children losing access to education, and with over 1000 schools damaged by the conflict or occupied by internally displaced persons or armed groups. Missed schooling and psycho-social trauma from the conflict risk lasting effects on Yemeni children. USAID's education activities will help mitigate these effects while contributing to the Yemeni government's ability to deliver essential services around the country.

Sustainable Economic Opportunities Increased: Ongoing conflict threatens has devastated Yemen's already fragile economic situation. Government reserves have reportedly dropped dramatically and available data suggests that most households have lost part or all of their income. Repairing the

economic situation, both at the macroeconomic level and for individual Yemenis, will be critical to improving resiliency and overcoming the destabilizing effects of the conflict. USAID’s assistance to the ROYG on macroeconomic policy will help ensure the implementation of critical policies during initial stages of the recovery period and will help set the foundation for engagement by other donors. At the household level, USAID will help restore incomes through support for livelihood activities, particularly in critical sectors. Part of helping Yemeni households will be ensuring they have the resources to rebuild livelihoods through microcredit. Lack of opportunities and basic resources – as well as disparities between different groups and regions – has been a conflict driver in Yemen for years. Helping restore Yemeni household income sources, including among youth and marginalized groups and regions, will help combat the forces of social instability that further threaten Yemen’s fragile political transition process and will help build the optimism needed to support political and social reconciliation.

Protect U.S. National Interest by Strengthening Yemen’s Ability to Confront Extremism and Other National Security Threats: Yemen remains the primary safe haven for AQAP, which exploits Yemen’s fragile political environment and threatens regional and global security. Moreover, Yemen’s strategic location on the Arabian Peninsula and its porous borders leave the country vulnerable to a host of other security risks. U.S. assistance will continue to develop the capacity of Yemen’s security forces to conduct counterterrorism operations against AQAP and other extremist elements, secure its borders from external threats, and protect national infrastructure and the population.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 55,884 |
| Advance effective and representative democracy. | 9,600 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 9,600 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 3,000 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 6,600 |
| Social development improved. | 20,040 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 11,040 |
| 3.1 Health | 3,000 |
| 3.2 Education | 8,040 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 9,000 |
| 3.1 Health | 9,000 |
| Sustainable economic opportunities increased. | 19,360 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 19,360 |
| 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 5,000 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 4,300 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 10,060 |
| Protect U.S. national interest by strengthening Yemen’s ability to confront extremism and other national security threats. | 6,884 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO | 1,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 500 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 500 |

| (\$ in thousands) | | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--|--------------------|
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs - OCO | | 5,884 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | | 3,500 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | | 384 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | | 2,000 |

Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Promoting Arab-Israeli relations is a key element of U.S. efforts to pursue comprehensive Middle East peace. Middle East Multilaterals (MEM) was established after the 1991 Madrid Peace Conference as part of the multilateral track of the peace process. This program strengthens peaceful engagement among Israel, the West Bank and Gaza, and neighboring Arab states. The United States, through MEM, provides funding and technical expertise for cooperative projects that support important aspects of a comprehensive peace, such as joint water management, sustainable environmental management, and coordination on infectious diseases issues.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 1,200 | * | 1,200 | - |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,200 | * | 1,200 | - |

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will support training programs and pilot demonstration projects to advance a regional approach to sustainable development in an environmentally-stressed and water scarce region. Programs are designed and implemented to facilitate broader cooperation. Israeli and Arab participants, including from the West Bank and Gaza, will cooperate on disaster mitigation and earthquake monitoring in the Mediterranean region, and attend workshops focused on water management, health, and pollution mitigation.

At least one other international donor contributes to all MEM activities. The United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) Middle East Bureau and the Department of State's Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs closely coordinate MEM with USAID regional environmental activities. This gives the United States flexibility in addressing transboundary challenges with a variety of tools to promote Arab-Israeli cooperation on these issues.

Comprehensive and Lasting Middle East Peace

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$0.6 million will support the Middle East Desalination Research Center (MEDRC) in Muscat, Oman. This effort will sustain existing operations of the only joint Arab-Israeli institution created during the Oslo process that continues to have a physical structure in an Arab country.
- The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) will undertake activities to support the Reducing Earthquake Losses in the Extended Mediterranean Region, which brings together Arab, Israeli, and Mediterranean countries to map and mitigate earthquake hazards.
- Regional Water Databanks Executive Action Team (EXACT) will also continue improving the quality of water resources data collected in the region and improve communications among the scientific community in the region. A special focus of EXACT will be the decline of the Dead Sea on groundwater resources.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2015, U.S. officials performed a site visit to MEDRC. MEDRC donors also met with the Core Parties twice in the year to discuss progress on MEDRC programs and refine MEDRC's strategy for accomplishing its goals. In FY 2015, evaluations were contracted for the Irrigation Management Information Systems and the earthquake hazard program implemented by USGS.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: MEDRC continues to evolve by streamlining its activities to develop desalination capacity in the region. Based on our engagement with MEDRC, including oversight visits, we increased our contributions to the organization in FY 2013 (\$0.9 million) and FY 2014 (\$0.8 million). MEM programs and activities have strengthened relationships among Israeli and Arab officials. Based on cooperation through existing water and science activities, we are planning to capitalize on past successes to broaden workshops to address transboundary pollution and emerging infectious zoonotic diseases.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Comprehensive and Lasting Middle East Peace: Programs will strengthen cooperation between Israel and its Arab neighbors in areas of health, environment, and water. U.S. assistance will demonstrate that peaceful technical cooperation can yield tangible benefits to the region's populations.

Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Department of State's Middle East Partnership Initiative supports citizen engagement in democratic transitions and political, economic, and social reform across the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) through programs and partnerships with a broad range of local stakeholders and individuals working for positive change in the region. MEPI works directly with indigenous civil society organizations (CSOs), business associations, regulatory and gatekeeping government entities, activist networks, non-governmental organizations, and other citizen-led groups as they promote democratic and economic reform and engage with each other, with their governments, and across the region.

To promote reform efforts, U.S. assistance will continue to support active citizen engagement in: developing representative, transparent, and responsive governance; promoting clear, inclusive and fair legal frameworks for electoral and political competition; advocating for improvements in the business environment for small and medium enterprises and entrepreneurs; supporting reforms that lead to the creation of new jobs and training programs that develop individual job skills; and seeking political and social freedoms, often in the face of repression and conflict. In addition to citizens' engagement, MEPI's economic programming targets particular roadblocks that prevent private sector actors from realizing their full opportunities to bring meaningful economic opportunities to their countries.

To promote intra-regional partnerships, MEPI programming will maintain contact with past program participants and leverage these relationships to inform programming at the local level, and provide opportunities for partners to engage with each other to promote reform efforts.

U.S. assistance programmed through MEPI will continue to respond with flexibility and speed to take advantage of openings that arise as result of ongoing political and economic developments throughout the region. For example, MEPI programs are currently: supporting the democratic transition in Tunisia; playing an important role in Libya's transition; and are poised to continue work in Yemen when the situation allows. In Syria, MEPI programs have and continue to provide support to those seeking representative and responsive government at the local and national levels. In addition to transitional environments, the Department of State remains engaged in reform-oriented work in the region's restrictive and challenging operating environments. MEPI programming will use innovative approaches to continue to offer support directly to partners even in the midst of an increasingly restrictive regulatory and political environment throughout the region.

The Department of State's Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs coordinates the activities of MEPI and works closely with Posts, USAID's Middle East Bureau, and other relevant bureaus in the planning, design, monitoring, and evaluation of activities under MEPI. Activities will conform to joint assistance strategies and will be complementary to other Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) regional and bilateral activities.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 40,800 | * | 60,000 | 19,200 |
| Overseas Contingency Operations | 40,800 | * | - | -40,800 |
| Economic Support Fund | 40,800 | * | - | -40,800 |
| Enduring/Core Programs | - | * | 60,000 | 60,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | * | 60,000 | 60,000 |

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Sustained reforms that respond to the demands and aspirations of the region's citizens are essential to long-term prosperity, security, and stability. ESF funding will enable MEPI to engage with citizens in the region to further political transitions and strive for greater accountability and more responsive governance; greater respect for fundamental rights, such as freedom of expression and association; improved rule of law; increased women's participation and leadership in politics and the economy; and, an active and empowered civil society able to effectively advocate for political, social, and economic reforms. Additionally, economic growth and inclusive prosperity fueled by private sector development, increased investment, and inclusive employment are fundamental to regional stability. To that end, MEPI will pursue programming that empowers and gives voice to non-government actors who focus on policy reforms that promote entrepreneurship and business development. MEPI programming also places a particular emphasis on supporting opportunities for women and youth to become active participants in the economy.

Expansion of Democracy, Good Governance, and Engaged Civil Society

Key Interventions:

- Funding will assist activists and organizations to advocate more effectively to protect and expand political freedoms; effect legislative and regulatory change; and ensure the implementation of promised reforms by providing assistance to civil society and political organizations working for credible, and transparent electoral and political processes.
- The United States will continue providing approximately \$8.5 million in direct support to local civil society organizations through MEPI's Local Grants Program and programs that assist indigenous reformers and emerging leaders.
- U.S. assistance will build on programs and practices for citizens to hold their governments accountable, including at the municipal level, and support citizen campaigns, including those utilizing new media tools.
- Programs will conduct political party organizational development and candidate training activities including support for platform and message development, effective campaigning techniques for new and established parties, and constituent outreach activities that promote inclusive political processes and responsiveness to constituent interests.
- Funding will continue to support transparent and credible electoral processes by funding international election observation, as well as in-depth technical assistance to civil society organizations to conduct domestic election monitoring; assist governments in standing up independent electoral management bodies and conduct voter outreach, where possible; and work to improve civil society's capacity to conduct voter education and voter registration campaigns ahead of elections.
- Programs will equip legal professionals, including youth and women, with the skills needed to succeed and promote the protection of human and civil rights.
- Funding will be used to build the professional capacity of the media to encourage greater regional transparency and independent oversight of the political process and political accountability of government, parties, candidates, and officials.

Equitable Economic Growth, Job Creation, and Open Markets

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$10.0 million will support a full-range of economic programming in FY 2017.
- MEPI will support reform of the business climate by promoting partnership between non-government organizations, policymakers, and private sector actors in the MENA region. Key engagements include through the promotion of streamlined business registration processes, improved bankruptcy and insolvency laws, and creating more open and transparent economic governance.

- Programs will strengthen women’s entrepreneurship and leadership skills by offering targeted trainings for women in the areas of business and labor skills.
- Programs will aid commercialization and business management skills by increasing access to business networks, and providing necessary training and tools for self-employment or start-up growth such as idea generation, business plan formation, and business incubation.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: MEPI maintains its standards for performance by using a results oriented monitoring framework for foreign assistance grants that ensures rigor in program planning, analysis, and reporting. Grantees report quarterly performance against a standard set of indicators, and MEPI staff monitors grantees’ progress on an ongoing basis through the required reporting, as well as regular conference calls, meetings, and site visits. MEPI conducts evaluations examining specific types of grants, including grants to local civil society actors and programming in specific sectors, such as rule of law, media, economic growth, and exchange programming.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: MEPI program policies and budgets for awards are shaped by evaluation results. MEPI has bolstered its monitoring and evaluation activities by including more rigorous results monitoring plans in its awards, allowing MEPI to better track the outcomes of its political leadership development trainings.

In FY 2017, performance monitoring and program evaluations will continue to shape and inform MEPI projects. Evaluation results will inform program design, as well as implementation of activities, working in close coordination with USAID’s Middle East Bureau and other relevant bureaus.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Expansion of Democracy, Good Governance, and Engaged Civil Society: U.S. assistance will support a range of regional and country-specific actors, including CSOs and community-based groups, legal and business associations, media entities, political parties and activists, and legislative and executive officials. U.S. assistance strives to promote equitable participation by women and youth participants in all of its programs and both of these groups have demonstrated their ability to play significant roles in advocating for changes across the MENA region.

Equitable Economic Growth, Job Creation, and Open Markets: Reflecting the need for economic opportunity and job creation throughout the region, U.S. foreign assistance will build the capacity of indigenous professional associations, trade unions, chambers of commerce, and other professional organizations as they advocate for clear, consistent national regulatory frameworks. Job creation and workforce development programs are crucial to help stabilize countries in transition. MEPI, in coordination with USAID and in accordance with best practices, will focus considerable attention on job creation initiatives, particularly through its support for entrepreneurship, which spurs innovation to drive economic growth throughout the region. MEPI will incorporate women and youth into programming in order to create a more inclusive business environment.

Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States, through MERC, promotes Arab-Israeli cooperation and technology development by supporting joint projects between Arab and Israeli scientists, technicians, students, and communities working together to solve common development problems. MERC is a highly competitive program that provides grants based on joint Arab-Israeli research proposals from diverse groups including universities, non-governmental organizations, and government laboratories. The program currently supports 30 to 40 new and ongoing projects and produces significant development contributions, most notably in the water, agriculture, environment, and health sectors. Despite the often difficult political atmosphere and heightened regional conflict in 2014 and 2015, Arab and Israeli support for MERC remains high. Projects also conduct outreach to the wider communities to put research results into practice and demonstrate the tangible benefits of cooperation.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 5,000 | * | 5,000 | - |
| Economic Support Fund | 5,000 | * | 5,000 | - |

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will support technical cooperation that engages approximately 50 Arab and Israeli institutions. Projects cover a wide range of applied research topics and sectors, with each project involving Israel plus one to five Arab countries. To ensure that locally identified priorities receive fair consideration, project proposals may be on any research topic. Applicants are required to demonstrate that their research will produce development impact. Projects are selected based on the technical advice of external peer-review panels composed of scientists knowledgeable in the field of each proposal, as well as a development review by the U.S. Agency for International Development. These measures have been critical to the program’s success in attracting quality proposals and in promoting robust, enduring partnerships. To enhance cooperation and promote sustainability, projects will be required to include substantive joint Arab-Israeli activities, build technical capacity by providing training and equipment, and include specific plans and institutional partnerships to implement research results. Projects will leverage local resources to help put research results into practice and extend Arab-Israeli cooperation beyond the science and engineering communities and into the end-user communities. U.S. assistance will actively promote the inclusion of junior-level scientists on activities, in addition to students, to better ensure that Arab-Israeli cooperation extends to the next generation of scientists. Examples of recent research successes include developing virus-resistant tomato lines that can also grow under high heat and salinity; designing environmentally-friendly methods that protect melons from common white fly-transmitted viruses; identifying and developing tests for 19 new recessive disease genes in Palestinian families that intermarry, plus links to effective local counseling; and demonstrating that existing methods of wastewater treatment can eliminate impacts from bioactive endocrine-disrupting compounds found in local wastewater.

Comprehensive and Lasting Middle East Peace

Key Intervention:

- Up to \$4.2 million will fund an open-topic solicitation for new Arab-Israeli research grants and support about 30 continuing projects. Approximately \$0.4 million of this amount will add technology-transfer activities to the end of successful projects.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In addition to utilizing a program monitoring plan for each formal indicator, the MERC program developed benchmarks at the individual project level to address Arab-Israeli cooperation, technical progress toward objectives, downstream development impact, and building science and technology capacity in the target countries. Grantees are required to submit semi-annual reports against these benchmarks. Oversight visits were conducted for most of MERC’s active projects during FY 2014 and FY 2015 to verify progress and identify achievements, best practices, potential problems, and ways of improving implementation. Findings show MERC projects conducted over 70 joint, face-to-face Arab-Israeli activities in FY 2015, which included technical meetings of Arab and Israeli scientists; joint workshops of students, technicians, and scientists on diverse technical topics; joint lab and field work; student training exchanges; and extension and outreach activities that carried project results beyond the scientific communities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: On an individual project level, performance monitoring against benchmarks informed future funding and project decisions, as well as indicated where adjustments were needed. On a broader level, best practices were identified through performance monitoring, shared with other grantees and became part of MERC’s standards for new awards. While MERC’s mandate is to fund research, the program also places an emphasis on requiring grantees to develop and follow through on specific plans to partner with public and private-sector institutions to implement their research results and achieve development impact. Performance assessments have supported activity-level decisions, and also identified program-wide needs, such as better inclusion of younger scientists in addition to the program’s current emphasis on participation by students.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Comprehensive and Lasting Middle East Peace: The United States remains committed to advancing the goal of a comprehensive peace between Israel and its neighbors. The primary goals of this assistance are to catalyze direct cooperation that would not otherwise occur, provide key funding for applied science in Arab countries, and produce development impacts across multiple sectors. MERC is a long-standing activity initiated by the U.S. Congress in 1979 after the Camp David Accords, and subsequently expanded beyond Israeli-Egyptian cooperation to now also include Arab-Israeli projects involving Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia, and the West Bank and Gaza, as well as workshop participation by other countries in the region.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 5,000 |
| Research and Development Cooperation | 5,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 5,000 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 5,000 |

Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

MFO is an international organization that supervises the implementation of security-related provisions of the Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty, a fundamental element of regional stability. The United States provides military personnel and civilian observers in addition to its firm political commitment to provide one-third of the annual MFO operating budget, with the remaining two-thirds provided equally by Israel and Egypt. The MFO is a visible symbol of continued U.S., Egyptian, and Israeli commitment to the Peace Treaty and regional stability amidst the increasingly challenging security environment in the Sinai.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 28,000 | * | 34,500 | 6,500 |
| Peacekeeping Operations | 28,000 | * | 34,500 | 6,500 |

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

The MFO monitors compliance with the Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty and implementation of the 2005 agreement to station Egyptian Border Guards on the border with Gaza. U.S. assistance will continue to meet both the core U.S. funding commitment in support of the MFO operating budget, matching Egyptian and Israeli contributions, as well as additional funding for enhanced force protection and equipment sustainment. Other international donors also provide contributions to the MFO to ensure the success of the mission.

Comprehensive and Lasting Middle East Peace

Key Interventions:

- In FY 2017, PKO funds will support the MFO's operating budget, which enables the organization to supervise the implementation of the security provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli Treaty of Peace.
- PKO assistance will support additional MFO requirements, including force protection needs, permitting the MFO to continue to conduct its mission in an increasingly challenging security environment. This funding will allow the MFO to sustain its equipment, procure additional armored vehicles and counter-IED systems, and install additional blast protection at vulnerable locations.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The United States provides an annual performance and financial review on the MFO to Congress, last submitted in May 2015. In June of each year, the MFO conducts a mid-fiscal year budget review to identify expenditures over the past fiscal year, including for key projects, and provide a five-year financial forecast. The MFO also presents financial plans and independent auditors' reports at its annual trilateral meetings, last held in November 2015.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Comprehensive and Lasting Middle East Peace: The United States remains committed to advancing the goal of a comprehensive peace between Israel and its neighbors. The MFO, enjoying the full confidence and support of Israel and Egypt, is a cornerstone of these efforts and is critical to U.S. interests in the Middle East. The MFO ensures sustained confidence between the parties by monitoring Egyptian and Israeli security deployments, reporting real time observation information to the parties, and providing an established liaison channel to obtain the parties' approval on additional security deployments. The MFO's liaison system is an important mechanism for regular security-related dialogue between the two countries, in addition to engagement by the Director General and the Force Commander, who host and support critical bilateral meetings. The MFO is an essential resource for the parties in monitoring their hard-earned peace and consolidating a stable security relationship.

Near East Regional Democracy

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Many governments in the region severely restrict civil liberties and the enjoyment of fundamental freedoms, including the freedoms of expression, peaceful assembly, association, and religion. There is often a lack of respect for the rule of law and human rights obligations to provide fair trial guarantees, and individuals are subjected to arrest, detention, prolonged imprisonment, and even execution without due process. The number of prisoners of conscience continues to grow; elections often do not reflect the will of the people, or are not free and fair; government corruption is widespread; and the lack of government transparency and accountability are serious problems throughout the region.

U.S. assistance seeks to address these critical human rights and governance problems by partnering with civil society to advocate for greater adherence to democratic principles and to support efforts that increase government accountability and transparency while improving citizen participation in decision making. Programs also encourage greater awareness and respect for internationally-recognized rights, especially those enshrined in applicable international obligations. Programs are inclusive of marginalized communities, including women, youth, ethnic and religious minorities, lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender, and disabled members of society.

NERD programs fund initiatives that strengthen democratic organizations and institutions in order to increase respect for human rights and to further integrate people in the region with the global community. FY 2017 funding will be used to support programs that promote freedom of expression, including through new media tools; strengthen civil society; and increase awareness of and respect for human rights, the rule of law and good governance. As opportunities arise, additional focus areas may emerge that are in line with U.S. policy.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 31,000 | * | 30,000 | -1,000 |
| Overseas Contingency Operations | 22,473 | * | - | -22,473 |
| Economic Support Fund | 22,473 | * | - | -22,473 |
| Enduring/Core Programs | 8,527 | * | 30,000 | 21,473 |
| Economic Support Fund | 8,527 | * | 30,000 | 21,473 |

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 31,000 | * | 30,000 | -1,000 |
| Internet Freedom | 9,000 | * | 7,000 | -2,000 |
| Overseas Contingency Operations | 852 | * | - | -852 |
| Economic Support Fund | 852 | * | - | -852 |

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Enduring/Core Programs | 8,148 | * | 7,000 | -1,148 |
| Economic Support Fund | 8,148 | * | 7,000 | -1,148 |
| Other | 22,000 | * | 23,000 | 1,000 |
| Overseas Contingency Operations | 21,621 | * | - | -21,621 |
| Economic Support Fund | 21,621 | * | - | -21,621 |
| Enduring/Core Programs | 379 | * | 23,000 | 22,621 |
| Economic Support Fund | 379 | * | 23,000 | 22,621 |

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

NERD programs will continue activities that improve the capacity of citizens and civil society groups to advocate for citizens' interests, including freedom of expression. FY 2017 funding will support civil society with digital media tools to enable greater transparency and access to the Internet and to secure communications technology. In light of the integral role digital media and technology play in connecting people in the region, internet freedom programming will focus on the development and integration of new and innovative tools. NERD programs will support efforts to heighten awareness of international election standards. Programs will also enhance the capability of individuals to effectively advocate for their interests. Given poor human rights conditions, FY 2017 funding will support programs that enhance the capability of individuals to advocate for greater respect for human rights.

Key Interventions:

- \$7.0 million of this request will support Internet freedom programming with cutting edge cellular and web-based tools and training for advocates, bloggers and citizen journalists to promote access to information and enhance the safe, effective use of communication technologies.
- At least \$5.0 million will support programs that build the capacity of civil society organizations to effectively advocate for their interests and promote greater government accountability, transparency and adherence to democratic principles.
- U.S. assistance will continue to provide individuals with access to objective and/or unfiltered sources of information; and/or promote respect for freedom of expression.
- At least \$5.0 million of U.S. assistance will support activities that address lack of due process and access to justice. NERD programs are designed to strengthen independent voices and help increase space for these voices to be heard by providing program participants with the training and tools necessary to effectively advocate for legal reforms. FY 2017 funding will support legal aid clinics that increase individuals' access to legal services, and provide resources and training to assist civil society in advocating for legal improvements to expand access to justice.
- At least \$6.0 million in assistance is for projects that will train and support human rights advocates, defenders, and journalists on effective methods of increasing awareness of, and advocacy for, respect for human rights.
- Funding will support efforts to heighten awareness of international elections standards. Activities include training students in election observation through exchanges with partnering academic institutions.
- U.S. assistance may also support law libraries and provide professional training, information-sharing, and other programs for law students, defense attorneys and professional law associations.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: NERD implements rigorous program monitoring and evaluation practices and continues to improve its portfolio management plan that incorporates best practices and lessons learned since the program's inception in 2006. Ongoing studies and evaluations have been commissioned to support program design and learning. Three project evaluations were conducted in FY 2015 that provided in-depth evaluation of selected projects and assessments of targeted sectors. These evaluations and assessments inform program design and implementation. In FY 2017, funds will continue to support evaluations and assessments of individual projects and sectors.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Monitoring and evaluation tools continue to help identify challenges and opportunities, guide overall decision making regarding program strategy and funding priorities, inform program solicitation design, and assess security measures across the NERD portfolio. For example, ongoing monitoring and evaluation results have helped inform the usability of virtual platforms and the effectiveness of interfaces and training modules. In addition, due to the increased availability of digital tools and online platforms, there is a growing threat of cyber-attacks in the region; mitigating the risks of such attacks has become a focus area for NERD programs. NERD programs now require information technology (IT) security assessments of projects that contain online components or that develop new tools and platforms. This requirement helps to address cyber security vulnerabilities in implementing partners' digital online activities.

Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Established in 2005, TSCTP serves as the primary U.S. counterterrorism initiative in northwest Africa. This Department of State-led effort, primarily coordinated with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Department of Defense, to build the capacity and resilience of governments and communities in the Sahel and Maghreb to contain, degrade, and ultimately defeat the threat posed by al-Qaida, its affiliates and other violent extremist groups in the region. TSCTP also provides a means to improve regional and international cooperation and information sharing to counter shared terrorist threats and advance overall regional stability. TSCTP partner nations include Algeria, Burkina Faso, Chad, Cameroon, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, and Tunisia; Libya was invited to join in 2012. The request below is for programming in Near Eastern Affairs (NEA) countries only (Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia). All activities are designed to complement bilateral programs, foster cross-regional engagement, and assist countries in strengthening border security, stemming the flow of weapons and foreign terrorist fighters, countering violent extremist recruitment and radicalization, promoting the rehabilitation and reintegration of returning foreign terrorist fighters and other former violent extremists, and supporting justice sector reform and relevant conflict mitigation and reconciliation efforts.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 11,144 | * | 7,940 | -3,204 |
| Overseas Contingency Operations | 6,644 | * | 7,940 | 1,296 |
| Economic Support Fund | 6,644 | * | - | -6,644 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | - | * | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | - | * | 5,940 | 5,940 |
| Enduring/Core Programs | 4,500 | * | - | -4,500 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 2,000 | * | - | -2,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 2,500 | * | - | -2,500 |

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 11,144 | * | 7,940 | -3,204 |
| Trans Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) | 11,144 | * | 7,940 | -3,204 |
| Overseas Contingency Operations | 6,644 | * | 7,940 | 1,296 |
| Economic Support Fund | 6,644 | * | - | -6,644 |

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | - | * | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | - | * | 5,940 | 5,940 |
| Enduring/Core Programs | 4,500 | * | - | -4,500 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 2,000 | * | - | -2,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 2,500 | * | - | -2,500 |

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) - OCO

The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) programming supports partner nation efforts to make law enforcement, judicial, and corrections systems more effective, responsive, and accountable. INCLE-OCO funding is a critical component in strengthening TSCTP partner countries' criminal justice sector institutions and law enforcement proficiency in the Maghreb and the countries' abilities to combat terrorism, from prevention to response, investigation and prosecution. The FY 2017 request will support regional activities that build upon INL's ongoing bilateral and regional efforts in the region.

Build Stronger Security Partnerships and Regional Security Frameworks

Key Interventions:

- \$1.5 million will support criminal justice sector reform efforts of TSCTP countries, enhancing ongoing bilateral and regional INL programs in the Maghreb and Sahel. Efforts will focus on police and corrections reform, including but not limited to community policing, prison security, and prison rehabilitation, and will leverage INL-facilitated mentoring relationships among TSCTP countries.
- \$0.5 million INCLE-OCO funding will support work with justice sector actors and institutions, including on enhancing access to justice and improving the delivery of legal services to ensure justice systems are independent, accountable, fair, and transparent.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) - OCO

Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) Program will help Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia to deal more effectively with security challenges within their borders, defend against threats to national and regional stability, and deter terrorist operations across the region. These funds will specifically support specialized and advanced civilian counterterrorism (CT) law enforcement training and equipment to help partner nations strengthen their capacity to counter terrorism. Regional funding within this account allows the United States to address transnational CT gaps and emergent CT threats that often require substantive regional coordination and cooperation. In addition, NADR/ATA-OCO funds will continue to support the Trilateral Cooperation Initiative, established by the United States and Morocco in 2014 to jointly train regional law enforcement officials in the areas of crisis management, investigations, and border security.

Build Stronger Security Partnerships and Regional Security Frameworks

Key Interventions:

- \$5.9 million in ATA-OCO funds will support targeted training, equipment, and support specifically designed to improve the capability of Algerian, Moroccan, and Tunisian law enforcement organizations to combat terrorists and terrorist organizations that may operate in or transit through their countries.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The Department of State, USAID and their partners continue to routinely monitor TSCTP progress through portfolio reviews, regular project reporting, and site visits. Evaluations and assessments assist U.S. program managers identify implementation constraints, adjust programming to achieve better results, and collect and benefit from lessons learned. USAID has designated a part-time field-based regional CVE coordinator for the Maghreb. This addition will allow the Department and USAID in coordination with the interagency to more effectively meet the TSCTP mandate as a regional initiative aimed at improving coordination not only between the United States and governments in the region but also facilitating enhanced partnerships among and between regional partners to meet common CT goals.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Department of State and its partners' rigorous assessments of TSCTP activities and developments in the region resulted in modifications in our planned programming and activities for FY 2017. For example, recent interagency evaluations of TSCTP highlighted the need for more regional collaboration among TSCTP states. Following a regional community policing program launched in 2014, INL will launch a regional prison reintegration program funded by NEA TSCTP and State Africa Regional TSCTP that will involve Morocco and several Sahel states.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Build Stronger Security Partnerships and Regional Security Frameworks: The United States and its partners build stronger security partnerships and regional security frameworks to prevent, mitigate, and respond to conflicts, crises, and mass atrocities, increase the level and quality of cooperation on regional security issues, and enhance regional stability.

USAID Middle East Regional (MER)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Complex regional challenges persist across the Middle East and North Africa, including water security, violent extremism, and a dearth of employment opportunities. The primary purpose of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)'s MER program is to provide intellectual and technical leadership to improve the effectiveness of USAID development programs in the Middle East through research, analysis, and evaluation. MER provides technical leadership and innovative approaches to the development challenges facing the region and emphasizes multi-sector and multi-country programming.

Activities will further U.S. national security priorities and initiatives, and will complement bilateral programming by providing targeted regional interventions to: support fledgling democratic transitions; counter the ever-closing space for civil society; address severe unemployment and underemployment, especially among youth; confront climate change and water security challenges; and improve health and education, particularly for vulnerable populations.

USAID's Middle East Bureau manages MER activities, both from Washington and from its Middle East Regional platform in Frankfurt, Germany, and will continue to coordinate with the Department of State and other relevant agencies on MER activities. The program may also provide support and manage programming for limited and non-presence environments.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 20,500 | * | 30,000 | 9,500 |
| Economic Support Fund | 20,500 | * | 30,000 | 9,500 |

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Across all sectors, MER programming will complement bilateral programs to identify proven best practices, propel innovation, and foster sustainable solutions to regional development challenges. ESF assistance will leverage multilateral efforts, work done by other development partners, and the private sector in order to achieve results in the areas of water security, civil society, and economic growth, among others. Funds will support demand-driven assistance to USAID bilateral missions in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) in areas such as: needs analyses and assessments; program planning, design, and evaluation; strategic planning; and compliance with regulatory requirements.

Civil Society is Able and Empowered to Represent Societal Interests, Constructively Engage in Policymaking, and Hold Governments Accountable

Key Intervention:

- \$3.6 million will be used for continued support to the Civil Society Innovation Initiative. USAID will continue to support Civil Society Innovation Centers as part of a presidential initiative and global effort financed in conjunction with other donors.

Government Institutions and Political Processes are More Transparent, Accountable, and Responsive to All Citizens

Key Interventions:

- \$1.0 million will fund programming to counter gender-based violence in the region by integrating gender equality and female empowerment concepts into USAID programs. This assistance will include the development of an index that demonstrates the economic impact of gender-based violence in the MENA region.
- Approximately \$0.8 million will support good governance programming, with a special emphasis on issues related to local governance and decentralization in the MENA region, which are challenged by access, instability, and political dynamics.

The United States and its Partners Build Stronger Security Partnerships and Regional Security Frameworks to Prevent, Mitigate, and Respond to Conflicts, Crises, and Mass Atrocities, Increase the Level and Quality of Cooperation on Regional Security Issues, and Enhance Regional Stability

Key Interventions:

- \$1.9 million will be used to support analysis, tools, assessments, and pilot programs that advance broader U.S. government efforts to mitigate conflict and counter violent extremism in the region. Assistance will build upon existing and planned pilot work, research, and evaluation, to share learning and innovation related to targeting drivers of extremism in key communities vulnerable to recruitment. For example, MER will build from its efforts to connect civil society organizations across the Maghreb and Sahel, facilitating their collaboration and sharing innovations.
- U.S. assistance will also build off of current research efforts to understand the varied role of women in violent extremism in the region, in order to elevate and integrate gender considerations into countering violent extremism policy and programming. U.S. assistance will support national and subregional conflict assessments in order to build conflict sensitivity into programming and strategy development.

Long-Term, Sustainable Access to Water in the Region Improved

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$6.6 million will continue to support USAID's Middle East Water Security Initiative, which through activities in water supply and sanitation aims to improve sustainable, long-term access to water through innovative solutions that increase water supply while decreasing demand. Programming is expected to include work in the areas of water loss reduction from distribution networks through training in leak detection, physical loss management, and improved metering; improved industrial and utility water management; and activities that contribute to the sustainable availability of drinking water supply sources through enhanced water resource management. These activities will contribute to meeting the goals of the Senator Paul Simon Water for the World Act of 2014, as well as USAID's Water and Development Strategy (20132018).
- Approximately \$2.4 million will support water activities in disaster risk management and securing water for food. The United States will partner with international and local organizations to use information from scientific modeling, stakeholder engagement, and state-of-the-art technologies (i.e., satellite and remote sensing) to help policymakers take action to adapt to the impacts of climate change, including drought, while reducing disaster risks to key economic sectors.

Health and Well-Being of Regional Populations Improved

Key Interventions:

- \$0.5 million will support improved data collection and information sharing, stakeholder engagement, and evidence-based programming on nutrition. Malnutrition is a regional problem with important consequences for child survival, incidence of acute and chronic diseases, healthy development, and the long-term economic productivity of individuals and societies.

- \$1.7 million will address non-communicable diseases (NCDs), which have replaced communicable diseases as the primary cause of morbidity, disability, and premature death in MENA. Programming will strengthen host country providers and managers to apply the science of improvement. (NCDs and their risk factors lead to increased burdens on individuals, families, and communities, including impoverishment from long-term treatment, care costs, and loss of productivity.)

Improvements in the Enabling Environment Promote Increased Investment

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$5.0 million will support pilots and development of best practices to assist USAID in MENA to encourage improved trade and investment to drive economic growth and job creation. Region-wide efforts will focus on guiding technical expertise to ensure that increasing numbers of USAID-assisted enterprises in the region effectively address the regional jobs crisis. Programming will address the firm-level constraints to business growth in such a manner that resulting firm-level job growth is easy to measure, monitor, and document. Best practices will address critical financing, policy, and other constraints to the growth of businesses across the region.
- Approximately \$4.1 million will support private sector competitiveness to improve the business enabling environment and policies, private sector capabilities, and employment outcomes. Assistance will improve firms' capabilities to provide better quality products and services, enabling them to participate more fully in global and domestic value chains and markets.
- Programming will support economic analyses, economic country growth assessments, project design, collection of lessons learned, and monitoring and evaluation of regional economic growth programs implemented across borders and in select countries.

Growth in the Private Sector Leads to Expanded and Equitable Employment

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$1.4 million will support USAID's ongoing analytical efforts to advance thinking on how to respond to the regional education crises, including maintaining enrollments in challenging environments, and advancing education among vulnerable children. These efforts will include developing innovative solutions and collaborative partnerships to meet basic learning needs, addressing critical psycho-social needs to reduce post-traumatic stress among refugees, and improving critical thinking and life skills. Funding will be used to fill knowledge gaps and inform regional programming and best practices with particular emphasis on advancing USAID's Education Strategy in the region (reading improvements and education in crisis and conflict situations).
- Approximately \$1.0 million will be used to bridge the gap between vocational and technical skills available in the workforce and private sector needs. Funding will support mechanisms to train out-of-school and soon-to-graduate youth throughout MENA to be productive in newly-created employment opportunities in private-sector companies. This, together with USAID Economic Growth programming, will help employ newly-skilled workers.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2015, MER conducted two evaluations of water activities. These included the final evaluation of the "Improving Water and Sanitation Services in the Middle East and North Africa Region (IWSMR)" activity and a midterm evaluation of two related water activities: Monitoring Agriculture and Water Resources Development, implemented by the International Center for Biosaline Agriculture (ICBA), and Water Information System Platforms for use in the MENA Region, implemented by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA)

Goddard Space Flight Center. In FY 2016, USAID plans to fund a final evaluation of a MER activity in Tunisia implemented in collaboration with Hewlett-Packard, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, and the Government of Italy, which aims to reduce youth unemployment in areas of Tunisia's interior. Additional planned evaluations include: a midterm evaluation of assistance to the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions and an evaluation of assistance in support of MENA civil society innovation centers.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The IWSMR evaluation examined USAID assistance to the Arab Countries Water Utilities Association (ACWUA) and ACWUA's ability to sustain itself as a regional entity and adequately manage funds, given its future role in water management in the region. The evaluation found that IWSMR was successful in strengthening ACWUA's ability to manage and grow a water and wastewater operators' certification program. The evaluation provided recommendations to support ACWUA in further developing its management capacity, improving communications with members, reducing the cost of training, and benchmarking performance indicators appropriately. It further found that USAID fills a niche need in the region by building the capacity of a local organization to improve how water resources are managed – and recommended that USAID continues to support ACWUA during this pivotal period as it moves towards financial sustainability. Evaluation findings will inform the design of follow-on programming.

The evaluation of MER's programming with ICBA and NASA found that partner governments understood and supported the program objectives. Beneficiaries across the region valued the access the project gave them to top-level U.S. expertise, including both direct knowledge from NASA and indirect access to expertise from a range of leading universities in the United States. Stakeholders are closely involved in dissemination in evaluation findings, strengthening collaboration, knowledge sharing, expert engagement, and coordination in the strategic programming of resources.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Civil Society is Able and Empowered to Represent Societal Interests, Constructively Engage in Policymaking, and Hold Governments Accountable: The development of civil society groups that are unconstrained, effective, and able to interact constructively with government entities is critical to the success and durability of reforms and transitions that are underway in the region. However, the ability of civil society to operate in many countries in the region is constrained by restrictive legal and policy environments and by the lack of effective civil society strategies to engage their governments. USAID will focus on increasing the operating space for civil society in the region, and will enhance the participation and leadership of women within civil society. Through MER, USAID will continue to employ technical staff and provide analytic services to field offices in order to improve the impact of programming.

Government Institutions and Political Processes are More Transparent, Accountable, and Responsive to All Citizens: Participatory, transparent, and accountable governance at the national and subnational levels is essential to foster effective health and education systems and create an enabling environment for economic growth. The inclusion and participation of traditionally marginalized or underappreciated groups, including youth, women, LGBTI, and individuals with disabilities, remains critical to advance this work. USAID will continue working across technical sectors to support tools and approaches to facilitate the emergence of more accountable governance in the MENA region.

The United States and its Partners Build Stronger Security Partnerships and Regional Security Frameworks to Prevent, Mitigate, and Respond to Conflicts, Crises, and Mass Atrocities, Increase the Level and Quality of Cooperation on Regional Security Issues, and Enhance Regional Stability: The

rising threat of violent extremism throughout the region requires careful attention. Applying development and good governance tools, in coordination with security efforts, can help prevent the spread of extremism and protect development gains. USAID will continue to reach across sectors, seeking to support the emergence of peaceful, prosperous, and democratic societies throughout the MENA region.

Long-Term, Sustainable Access to Water in the Region Improved: Water scarcity is a major source of political tension, with the MENA region having less than 1.5 percent of the world's renewable freshwater resources (the world's lowest). By integrating regional water projects with programs currently supported by USAID bilateral missions in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, West Bank/Gaza, and Yemen, U.S. assistance aims to improve long-term, sustainable access to water for millions of people in the region by: (a) supporting applied research that addresses key water challenges; (b) identifying and scaling up technologies that expand water supply, increase efficiency, and reduce demand; and (c) improving water use and management through civic engagement and public advocacy.

Health and Well-Being of Regional Populations Improved: In recent decades, MENA governments and donor investments in health have contributed to both the management and prevention of communicable diseases and improved practices to reduced maternal, infant and child mortality. With the MENA region currently overshadowed by crises and security concerns, little attention has been paid to health outcomes, with the result that countries across the region are experiencing backsliding in health outcomes. The strain on health systems and populations, in turn, is adding fuel to citizen dissatisfaction and insecurity. Displaced populations have survived violence but have lost family, friends, communities, and homes. Refugee flows have placed an enormous burden on national health systems, threatening not only the health of their populations but also the overall security and stability of the region.

Improvements in the Enabling Environment Promote Increased Investment: Populations across the MENA region are frustrated by the unfulfilled post-Arab Spring promise of increased jobs and improved livelihoods. In part due to weak business enabling environments, the MENA region has the highest youth unemployment rate in the world (28 percent), and the share of women in the workforce is less than any other region. In 2015, the MENA region GDP growth is expected to be 2.5 per cent – the same as in 2014. Growth in most oil-importing countries in the region helped to offset lower growth in oil exporting countries after sharp declines in oil prices, which have brought up the need to address fiscal imbalances. USAID's regional staff will aggregate and disseminate best practices for improving business enabling environments to improve employment outcomes in the Middle East region.

Growth in the Private Sector Leads to Expanded and Equitable Employment: Growing unemployment rates across the MENA region pose a severe threat to the security and stability. With more than 60 percent of the population in the region under the age of 25, millions of jobs will need to be created in the coming years in order to absorb new entrants into the labor market. Ongoing crises in the MENA region affect formal school systems and often require innovations to support and create effective learning spaces. Alternative education programs can support overaged learners, or those whose education has been interrupted, by filling in knowledge gaps and providing a supportive environment of peers and caring adults to stave off the effects of posttraumatic stress disorder. Innovation in the area of remedial reading and higher education is necessary to expand access to quality learning opportunities for out-of-school or struggling students who required additional assistance to meet the demands of further academic study or work. Further, educational programming can help engage vulnerable youth in productive and positive activities and insulate young children from conflict and extremism.

South and Central Asia Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Assistance across South and Central Asia (SCA) is designed to advance cooperation and regional economic connectivity; promote sustainable peace, development, and democracy in South Asia; strengthen the U.S.-India strategic partnership; and reinforce Central Asia’s sovereignty, independence, and economic and political resilience. The FY 2017 Request for SCA recognizes that U.S. engagement in Afghanistan has moved into a new phase, in which development assistance plays an extensive role in helping the country become more self-reliant and economically integrated in the region. The FY 2017 Request also reinforces the United States’ commitment to a long-term strategic partnership with Pakistan to sustain the five-sector strategy, and signals a strong commitment to maintaining valuable military-to-military engagement and capacity-building on counterterrorism and counterinsurgency issues.

With the important election and political transition in Sri Lanka, a devastating earthquake in Nepal, an increasing extremist threat in Bangladesh, and a historic Secretary of State visit to all five Central Asian nations in 2015, the FY 2017 Request focuses on these countries as top priorities beyond Afghanistan and Pakistan, particularly the United States’ sustained commitment to Sri Lanka’s democratic pivot and Nepal’s long-term reconstruction. The FY 2017 Request also includes significant resources to advance the New Silk Road (NSR) initiative, connecting economies from Central to South Asia via Afghanistan, and the Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor initiative, which supports linking South to Southeast Asia to increase prosperity and stability throughout the region and providing opportunities for the U.S. commercial sector.

These resources will continue to fortify democratic gains through support for civil society, rule of law and human rights, as well as to accelerate economic growth and improve quality and access to basic and higher education. Programing will also complement continued strong investments in the three Presidential Initiatives: the Global Health and Global Climate Change Initiatives and Feed the Future. In Central Asia, broad U.S. assistance will counter the perception that the United States has abandoned the region.

Security assistance will support continued nonproliferation, counterterrorism, and counternarcotics efforts and provide training and equipment for police and military forces to build their capacity to provide internal security, secure borders, enforce the rule of law, and combat violent extremism – especially in Bangladesh, where the extremist threat continues to grow. Lastly, across the region, assistance will also address cross-cutting issues such as impediments to women’s rights, corruption, and disaster risk reduction.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 2,487,873 | * | 2,597,362 | 109,489 |
| Overseas Contingency Operations | 1,860,892 | * | 2,056,502 | 195,610 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,277,692 | * | 1,505,782 | 228,090 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 265,000 | * | 269,900 | 4,900 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 290,000 | * | 231,230 | -58,770 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 28,200 | * | 49,590 | 21,390 |

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Enduring/Core Programs | 626,981 | * | 540,860 | -86,121 |
| Development Assistance | 81,269 | * | 110,392 | 29,123 |
| Economic Support Fund | 157,609 | * | 134,044 | -23,565 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 10,359 | * | 2,800 | -7,559 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 31,249 | * | 34,294 | 3,045 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 174,200 | * | 180,950 | 6,750 |
| International Military Education and Training | 13,000 | * | 12,860 | -140 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 15,040 | * | 10,860 | -4,180 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 44,200 | * | 18,660 | -25,540 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 100,055 | * | 36,000 | -64,055 |

Detailed Overview

A Strategic Partnership with Afghanistan that Protects U.S. National Security and Supports a More Stable, Democratic, and Prosperous Afghanistan: The U.S. partnership with Afghanistan remains a key part of the strategy to protect the United States and allies from future terrorist attacks. Social, democratic, and economic development efforts, along with work to strengthen Afghan security forces, are designed to deny Al-Qaeda and other international terrorist groups' safe haven in Afghanistan by improving the Afghan Government's ability to secure its territory and gain the confidence of its people. The United States will continue to strengthen the ability of Afghan institutions to maintain significant yet fragile social, economic, and democratic gains and to position Afghanistan as a reliable partner in the fight against terrorist groups. The United States will continue to use innovative incentive mechanisms like the New Development Partnership to empower the Afghan government to address its own development challenges. The United States will also support Afghanistan's efforts to establish sustainable partnerships with its neighbors in SCA and promote regional stability and economic prosperity through greater regional commerce.

A More Stable, Democratic, and Prosperous Pakistan that Plays a Constructive Role in the Region: The United States works closely with the Government of Pakistan to identify and cooperate in areas of mutual interest that support U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives in the region. A growing country of 190 million people in an important region grappling with violent extremism, Pakistan is critical to U.S. counterterrorism efforts, global nuclear security, regional stability, the peace process in Afghanistan, and regional economic connectivity.

The Request reinforces the United States' commitment to a long-term strategic partnership with Pakistan, sustains the five-sector strategy for civilian assistance to Pakistan, and builds U.S.-Pakistan cooperation on mutual interests including Pakistan's stability and growth, addressing its serious energy challenges, combatting violent extremism, promoting gender equality, fostering regional economic integration, and strengthening Pakistan's capacity to provide basic social services. Security assistance builds Pakistan's capacity as it counters violent extremism on its territory, efforts which have continued to expand and achieve results. Since 2014, Pakistan has carried out a number of large-scale counterterrorism operations, particularly in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas on the Afghanistan-Pakistan border where violent extremist groups have been able to operate. Engagement with civilian institutions on governance and reforms will continue through efforts such as the U.S.-Pakistan Clean Energy Partnership,

assistance that supports the return of more than one million internally displaced persons and reconstruction of their communities, U.S.-Pakistan university partnerships, and key interventions in health and education.

A Strengthened U.S.-India Strategic Partnership, Leading to Increased Bilateral Trade, and Better Cooperation on Shared Regional and Multilateral Goals: President Obama has described the U.S.-India relationship as “one of the defining partnerships of the 21st century.” The United States and India share common interests and objectives related to many of the world’s major challenges and have the opportunity to work together to expand trade, tackle global security and proliferation issues, mitigate climate change, reduce poverty and disease, pursue security cooperation, and advance human dignity. With a newly energized government, India can create unprecedented opportunities for trade and investment that can directly translate into hundreds of thousands of jobs for American workers and advance India’s own economic priorities.

The United States is helping India diversify its hydrocarbon-dependent energy sector by assisting U.S. companies seeking entry to India’s growing civil nuclear power industry. The United States is also addressing the global challenge of climate change by collaborating with India on climate-resilience strategies and exchanging climate scholars and experts. The United States and India are working on expanding two-way trade to drive higher employment in both countries. Together, the two countries are focused on ensuring U.S. companies compete on a level playing field, persuading Indian government and business leaders that adopting an intellectual property-rights regime based on international norms is the only way India can attract the level of foreign investment the country needs to achieve its own ambitious economic development agenda.

Greater Regional Economic Connectivity in South and Central Asia that Promotes Greater Prosperity and Stability across the Region, Including Creating a Constituency for Peace and Economic Progress in Afghanistan: Trade and economic connectivity are among the best guarantors of long-term peace and shared prosperity, yet SCA remain among the world’s least economically integrated regions. The United States will work with partner countries and institutions – bilaterally, multilaterally, and with the private sector – to promote economic connectivity and cooperation within SCA and also between the region and its neighbors to build resilience to economic and political pressures. The United States will implement the NSR initiative through trade, transit, energy, and people-to-people programs to achieve greater connectivity and cooperation among Central and South Asian states and an Afghanistan that is connected economically to the broader region. The United States will use its convening power to bring together businesses that have not previously interacted, as well as offer technical expertise and financing. Taking advantage of India’s dynamism and Burma’s ongoing reforms, the United States will promote development of an Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor that links the economies of South Asia and Southeast Asia. The United States will also foster multilateral approaches to combat piracy, climate change, and the depletion of fisheries in the Indian Ocean through the Indian Ocean Rim Association and other fora. The United States will encourage economic cooperation between India and Pakistan – the region’s two biggest economies – as a means to reduce tensions in the subcontinent.

A More Secure and Stable Region in South and Central Asia that Advances U.S. Interests: The United States and its partners in SCA continue to face a wide array of security challenges. Transnational terrorist organizations and the recruitment and transit of foreign terrorist fighters, criminal organizations and illicit trafficking of drugs, people, and dangerous materials, widespread corruption, and lingering inter-state rivalries all pose challenges for the foreseeable future. At the same time, the United States will continue its efforts to prevent the proliferation and use of weapons of mass destruction through persistent engagement – regionally and globally. To respond to these challenges the United States seeks to leverage common interests among regional partners and relevant international organizations. U.S. diplomatic, security, and law enforcement engagement will prioritize three interconnected objectives

that frame this goal: 1) deepening defense cooperation; 2) countering terrorism and violent extremism; and 3) countering narcotics and corruption.

A South and Central Asia Region with More Democratic, Accountable and Inclusive Governance and Sustainable Economic Development: Democracy must deliver developmental outcomes for the people that are at least as good as the non-democratic alternative. Accountable and transparent governments that better serve public needs and are inclusive of all groups in society will offer an alternative vision for SCA. By providing accessible, affordable, high-quality health services, education, energy access, basic food security, effective information and communication technology services, increased natural resource management, economic opportunity, gender equity, and inclusion of minority populations, these democracies will demonstrate their resilience and stewardship of the public trust and better withstand both internal and external pressures. Responsive democratic systems can also better confront increasing environmental concerns and competition for natural resources; pandemic disease outbreaks; natural and man-made disasters; continued marginalization of women and other vulnerable populations; and trafficking in persons, including forced labor. U.S. assistance seeks to strengthen civil society and non-governmental actors to promote human rights and protect vulnerable populations. U.S. assistance will also help Central Asia withstand external pressures by increasing their economic resilience and expanding their access to unbiased sources of news and information. U.S. foreign assistance will deepen bilateral and multilateral relationships to encourage countries and institutions in the region to embrace and advance democratic values, establish an effective foundation of good governance through the creation of credible institutions, and respond to complex development challenges.

Afghanistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Afghanistan is designed to cement and build upon the gains of more than a dozen years of democratic governance and ensure the country remains a key ally to the United States and the region in the fight against international terrorism. This request takes into account the fragile progress made by the new Afghan administration in its first year. Facing security and economic challenges exacerbated by international military and development drawdowns and working through the difficult politics of a unity government, the government managed its way through the 2014 fiscal crisis inherited from the previous administration and avoided a fiscal crisis in 2015, selected a majority of cabinet members, re-established its relationship with the IMF, and took action to reduce corruption and waste in government procurements. In September 2015, the government and its international partners agreed upon a new accountability framework focused on the key challenges of corruption, economic growth, fiscal sustainability, and human rights. The government also established a New Development Partnership (NDP) with the United States that incentivizes ambitious development reform targets over the coming four years. Moving forward, Afghanistan will have to fight an emboldened Taliban insurgency, prevent the expansion of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant's emerging presence, and revive a stagnant economy.

President Obama recognized the importance of our partnership with Afghanistan in October 2015 when he announced that U.S. troops would remain in Afghanistan in greater numbers than originally planned through 2016 and into 2017 in order to better train and assist Afghan security forces in their fight against the insurgency. The United States' continued strategic partnership takes on increased importance as they enable sustainable development, help improve security, and calm the nerves of Afghanistan's neighbors who fear the U.S. government would withdraw its robust support for Afghanistan and the broader region.

U.S. civilian assistance is focused on building sustainable and accountable Afghan institutions that provide citizens with security and the essential health, education and public services they need to invest in the future of their country. The FY 2017 Request prioritizes the preservation of past achievements, seeks to stimulate private sector led economic growth, and supports the Afghan government's progress in strengthening its capacity and stewardship. Significant resources will continue to support Afghan women and girls as they boldly advocate for their rightful role in all aspects of Afghan society.

U.S. assistance will also focus on easing the transition from humanitarian assistance to development programming.

The FY 2017 request of \$1.3 billion will facilitate the continuation of nationwide development programs and conditional incentive programs like the NDP that are necessary to bring Afghanistan closer to long-term self-reliance. Programs will continue to work to facilitate economic growth, support improvements in the justice sector, and sustain gains in health, education, and women's rights. U.S. programs in Afghanistan will continue to promote transparency and accountability and fight corruption. This request is consistent with U.S. commitments made at the Tokyo and London Conferences to sustain support to Afghanistan through 2017 at or near levels of the last decade.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 1,180,130 | * | 1,250,400 | 70,270 |
| Overseas Contingency Operations | 1,079,506 | * | 1,249,600 | 170,094 |
| Economic Support Fund | 810,506 | * | 1,027,000 | 216,494 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 250,000 | * | 185,000 | -65,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 19,000 | * | 37,600 | 18,600 |
| Enduring/Core Programs | 100,624 | * | 800 | -99,824 |
| Economic Support Fund | 21,394 | * | - | -21,394 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,049 | * | 800 | -249 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 24,450 | * | - | -24,450 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 53,731 | * | - | -53,731 |

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

The FY 2017 civilian foreign assistance request of \$1.0 billion in ESF-OCO for Afghanistan will support critical objectives in achieving a democratic, secure and sovereign Afghanistan where Afghans enjoy peace, security, and prosperity. ESF-OCO resources will prioritize the maintenance of gains made in health, education, and gender equality by strengthening the Afghan government’s capacity to deliver social services, increase investments in human capital, and advance and solidify the empowerment of women while supporting improvements in agriculture for long term sustainable development of the country.

Strengthened Linkages between Central Authorities and Sub-National Government Actors for Improved Service Delivery, Communication, Advocacy, and Representation of Sub-National Interests

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide support to the Afghan government to be responsive and accountable to Afghan citizens with strengthened and capable sub-national governance systems for clearly defined processes and strong institutions. Programs in governance will support initiatives for strengthening good governance and the rule of law at the district, provincial, and national levels focused on increasing access to justice, capacity-building, and promoting transparency and accountability.
- U.S. assistance will seek to improve communication between provincial and central government authorities with citizens and civil society organizations through training and the development of feedback mechanisms that enable the publication of sub-national government authority decisions, budgets, policies, and so forth, to increase transparency and accountability.
- U.S. assistance will provide technical assistance to establish and facilitate mechanisms for engagements, such as town halls, shuras (meetings) and other approaches, which provide a forum for in-person consultations between the provincial authorities and civil society.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen coordination of Provincial Development Councils, Provincial Councils, and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and among line directorates promote the inclusion of district and municipal priorities in provincial budget and development plans, to enhance opportunities to improve access to, and the quality of, government services.
- U.S. assistance will provide Counter-Trafficking in Persons capacity building support to Afghan

officials at the national and sub-national level to: effect changes in attitudes, practices, and processes; build community awareness and cross border coordination through non-governmental organizations (NGO) and government counterparts.

- U.S. assistance will strengthen the Afghan independent media's ability to inform citizens through quality public affairs programming and analysis of current events.

Afghanistan Reconstruction: The Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF), a multi-donor trust fund managed by the World Bank, will remain an important vehicle by which the U.S. government will pool funds with other donor resources to improve the performance and accountability of the Afghan government through a conditional, on-budget approach. Through the ARTF, the NDP, first announced in 2015, will look to continue to condition disbursement of discretionary funds to Afghan government upon meeting key benchmarks in the areas of public financial management, governance and civil society, and the investment climate. In FY 2017, the United States plans to provide approximately \$350 million through the ARTF.

Key Interventions:

- As a cross-cutting emphasis, U.S. government support for the ARTF will strengthen the ability of select ministries to provide services to the Afghan people by supporting the design and implementation of ministry-specific reform programs, which include systematic monitoring and the recruitment of qualified management-staff.
- The New Development partnership encourages Afghan government reforms, some of which were also included in the Self Reliance through Mutual Accountability Framework, by disbursing U.S. development funding to the ARTF Recurrent Cost Window after the government achieves agreed upon development results.
- U.S. assistance will provide funds through the ARTF to support the following: Improved quality of educational outcomes through investments in human resources, facility improvement and capacity building at provincial and districts levels; improved health of the Afghan people by enhancing the ability of MoPH to provide basic health services, promote healthy behaviors, and more competently manage the sector; and increased agriculture productivity by funding rehabilitation of irrigation systems, improvement of on-farm water management, and adaptation of farming techniques.

Civil Society: U.S. assistance will support civil society and media engagement that enables Afghan citizens to influence policy, monitor government accountability, and serve as advocates for political reform.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support civil society networks and coalitions, build civil society's advocacy and sector expertise so that organizations can better advocate and hold government accountable as well as promote civic education to increase demand for quality services and greater civic participation.
- U.S. assistance will continue to support Afghan independent media's effort to better inform citizens through quality public affairs programming and analysis of current events.
- U.S. assistance will also support academic and professional exchanges, including the Fulbright program, to help expand Afghanistan's cadre of future leaders to build lasting links between Afghan and U.S. institutions.

Countering Trafficking-in-Persons (C-TIP): U.S. assistance will raise awareness around C-TIP and strengthen the capacity of Afghan officials to effectively formulate and implement strategies to reduce the prevalence of trafficking in persons, both within country and in neighboring countries.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance programming will continue to focus on providing technical capacity building support to government officials at the national and sub-national level, to lead change in attitudes, practices, and processes, community awareness, and cross border coordination through NGO and government counterparts.

Supporting Victims of War

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide humanitarian assistance to civilian victims of conflict in Afghanistan. Activities are expected to be closely coordinated with USAID, the State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, the Afghan Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs, and Disabled as well as UN bodies and the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission.

Increasingly Effective Afghan Government Efforts Lead to Significantly Decreased Levels of Corruption

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will advance the fight against corruption by supporting civil society efforts to monitor/test governmental processes and systems, particularly where public service reforms have been implemented; submit information on government corruption to responsible government institutions; advocate for reform and corrective measures.
- U.S. assistance will build the capacity of professionals in government institutions, civil society organizations, and the private sector to address weaknesses and opportunities and increase the number of women working in the areas of compliance, integrity management, and anti-corruption.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of the formal justice sector to increase the public's access to courts; align the traditional dispute resolution and informal justice system with the Afghan Constitution and international human rights standards; and increase transparency and accountability in the courts.
- U.S. assistance will support Afghan government efforts to improve administrative systems and train judges, community elders, and other key stakeholders in the justice sector that will result in increased performance of the court system.

Counter-Narcotics – Alternative Development

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support agricultural activities through regional programs that cover areas that have historically grown poppy, particularly in the south and east. Funds will be used to support efforts to facilitate sustainable economic development that emphasizes agriculture and agribusiness, the beneficial use of natural resources, and small and medium enterprises in the sector.

Sustainable Agriculture-led Economic Growth Expanded, with Growth of Other Key Sectors and Industries, Including Extractives, Telecommunications, Light Manufacturing, and Services

Economic Growth and Infrastructure: U.S. assistance will promote broad-based private sector development and investment, job creation, fiscal sustainability, and stronger trade linkages between Afghanistan and other economies in the region. U.S. assistance will also seek to improve the business enabling environment, increase agricultural productivity, promote regional trade, generate employment, strengthen budget and tax administration, increase access to finance, and maintain improvements made in infrastructure development. This request will support an active and participatory role for women in the formal economy.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will strengthen the government's ability to generate revenue, budget more efficiently, and allocate resources more effectively, to promote fiscal sustainability and provide essential services to the Afghan people.
- U.S. assistance will complement macro-level support to the Ministry of Finance with micro-level business advisory services, workforce development training, and improved access to sources of credit and vehicles for saving, particularly mobile money.
- U.S. assistance will support the government's efforts to introduce electronic payments for several purposes: salaries, tax and fee payments, and other exchanges within government and among government, citizens and businesses. Moving to electronic transactions will simplify and increase collections while decreasing corruption.
- U.S. assistance will promote the acceleration of inclusive, sustainable development by economically empowering women and reducing gender gaps through a comprehensive effort to increase women's access to credit and markets, and by strengthening technical and workforce knowledge and experience for women professionals and entrepreneurs.
- U.S. assistance will continue to support public-private partnerships that leverage significant private sector resources for critical investments in private enterprises, energy and water infrastructure, and social development resources in strategically important regions and economic zones.
- U.S. assistance will provide technical assistance for the operation and maintenance of key infrastructure that will help the Government of Afghanistan protect and sustain previous U.S. government investments, particularly those in the transportation, water, and energy sectors.
- U.S. assistance will continue to provide critical quality assurance and engineering services for its infrastructure projects to ensure quality construction and sustainability as well as capacity building to key ministries.
- U.S. assistance will develop the government's institutional capabilities and revenue generation facilities to operate and maintain the country's road and electricity network to further safeguard investments in the transport and power sectors.
- U.S. assistance will promote an enabling environment for private sector activity through improved foreign and domestic trade regimes, a strengthened financial sector, and reductions in the duration, cost and processes for businesses to comply with regulations.
- U.S. assistance will continue to stimulate the expansion of productive small and medium enterprises to create jobs, increase domestic and foreign investment, and improve sales of domestic products and services.
- U.S. assistance intends to build capacity within the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum to develop, promote, and manage mineral tenders for investors.

Agriculture: U.S. assistance efforts to facilitate sustainable economic development will emphasize agriculture and agribusiness, beneficial use of natural resources, and support for small and medium enterprise towards longer-term and more sustainable economic development in the sector.

U.S. assistance will continue to integrate its alternative development and agricultural development activities.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will implement major agriculture programs that improve household income and food security by promoting the use of enhanced agricultural technologies and practices, including improved on-farm water management, to increase the productivity of wheat, high-value crops (e.g., orchard crops, grapes, raisins, and melons), and livestock to offer farmers viable economic alternatives to the cultivation of opium poppy.
- U.S. assistance will support efforts to improve the efficiency of water use in irrigation systems, through the rehabilitation of small-scale irrigation infrastructure and the introduction of improved

on-farm water management techniques.

- U.S. assistance will continue to stimulate the expansion of small- and medium-scale agricultural enterprises by improving the effectiveness of “value chains” for wheat, high value crops, and livestock, leading to increased investment in the agricultural sector, greater sales of agricultural products and services, improved access to credit for farmers and agribusinesses, and increased employment.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen the effectiveness and management capacity of Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock (MAIL) to improve its ability to provide key services to farmers and other stakeholders in the agriculture sector, including carrying out applied research, providing extension services to producers, and addressing policy constraints. U.S. assistance will also work to strengthen the management capacity of MAIL.
- U.S. assistance will work to improve household income and food security by increasing the productivity in wheat, high value crops (e.g., orchard crops, grapes, raisins, and melons), and livestock. This will include the introduction of improved varieties and production practices, introduction of better crop storage systems to reduce post-harvest losses, and expanded access to quality agricultural inputs.
- U.S. assistance will place particular emphasis on improving cultivation techniques for perennial crops (e.g., such as the trellising of grapes) and off-season vegetables, and post-harvest processing techniques that adds value and employment at the farm and market intermediary level. The expansion of perennial crops and off-season vegetables offers the greatest opportunity to move arable land from poppy cultivation to licit agriculture.
- U.S. assistance programs will seek to increase the opportunities for women in the agricultural sector and to improve household nutrition.
- U.S. assistance programs will strengthen Afghanistan’s analytic framework and baselines to better assess and interpret food security, vulnerability, and famine dynamics and conditions. This engagement will include timely and rigorous early warning and vulnerability information on emerging and evolving food security issues in Afghanistan to ensure appropriate government, donor, and civil society response to crises.

Gains in Health, Education, and the Empowerment of Women Maintained and Enhanced

Health: U.S. assistance will support Afghan government-led delivery of basic and essential health services through ongoing systems strengthening efforts. Assistance will focus on maintaining gains in the health sector, strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) and other Afghan institutions to deliver quality health services more effectively, and implement innovative financing options for service delivery that decrease reliance on external assistance.

Key Interventions:

- Through the ARTF, U.S. assistance will provide support to the MoPH to improve access to, availability of, and use of high quality primary health care services, especially for women and children.
- U.S. assistance will assist the Government of Afghanistan and the MoPH to implement critical sector wide reforms required to make the health system more resilient and sustainable, relying on domestic resources. U.S. assistance will also provide technical assistance to improve health sector governance and accountability; improve domestic financing for priority health services; and strengthen MoPH human resources systems and operations.
- Reduce health risks: U.S. assistance will partner with the Afghan government and selected communities to conduct educational campaigns to promote the use of clean water, sanitation, and proper hygiene practices, while increasing access to potable water and sanitation systems. U.S. assistance will strengthen integration of hygiene and sanitation behavior and change

communication within the Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS) at all levels of the national health system.

- **Other Public Health Threats:** U.S. assistance will further strengthen key health systems functions, such as management and governance, health financing, human resources, and health management information. This request will also foster sustainability by assisting the MoPH to strengthen engagement with the private sector to increase accessibility to and the quality of health services. U.S. assistance will continue to support polio eradication efforts.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** U.S. assistance will continue to support MoPH efforts to increase access to high quality basic health care services at facility and community levels, as well as provide information and counseling that Afghan women need to encourage healthy pregnancies, childbirth, and child survival. U.S. assistance will also support activities to strengthen routine immunization and the pharmaceutical system, and assist the MoPH to strengthen engagement with the private sector. To assist the government in preventing and responding to epidemics, funds will assist disease surveillance systems, including polio surveillance.
- **Water Supply and Sanitation:** U.S. assistance will support improved access to drinking water and improve the quality of water resources management.

Nutrition: U.S. assistance will support the MoPH in improving the quality of nutrition-related services and nutritional outcomes within the BPHS and at the household and facility level. Key nutrition interventions, especially for women of reproductive age, and children under age five, will include exclusive breastfeeding, vitamin-A supplementation, prevention, diagnosis and treatment of anemia, micronutrient supplementation, zinc supplementation and oral rehydration for children with diarrhea, and promotion of nutrient-rich foods. U.S. assistance will promote the integration of optimal nutritional practices through a cross-sector approach that includes health and agriculture. U.S. assistance will work to increase adoption of improved nutrition behaviors, country capacity and commitment to nutrition, and access to and use of quality nutrition services.

Education: Working in close collaboration with Afghan counterparts and international donors, U.S. assistance will support the government's National Education Strategic Plan III (2015-2020), the Ministry of Higher Education (MoHE) Strategic Plan, and the USAID Education strategic goals of improving early grade reading skills and increasing access to education services in conflict affected countries. U.S. assistance will also support the Ministry of Education (MoE) to increase and maintain equitable access to quality basic and higher education for all Afghans by improving the government's service provision capacity. Funding will specifically target: improving educational access for girls; improving early grade reading skills of grades one to three students; training teachers; increasing technical vocational education and training opportunities for youth; strengthening higher education institutions in Afghanistan; and establishing market linked two- and four-year post-secondary programs.

Key Interventions:

- **Basic Education:** In FY 2017, the U.S. government will continue to partner with the MoE and other development partners to achieve the objectives of the 2015-2020 National Education Strategic Plan. U.S. assistance will promote equitable access to quality Basic Education for all children, particularly girls, through teacher training, textbook provision, and strengthening the capacity of communities to initiate and operate community-based schools in underserved and insecure areas of the country. U.S. assistance will also support accelerated learning programs for conflict affected and marginalized youth and adolescents, particularly rural girls, to complete primary school and access post primary academic and vocational education and training. This request will also support the implementation of a nation-wide, early-grade reading program in formal MoE schools and NGO sponsored community based education classrooms. This will be done while concurrently strengthening the technical and institutional capacity of the MoE, with a particular emphasis on strengthening systems,

policy, and oversight that can mitigate corruption, improve transparency, and improve service delivery at the national, provincial, and district levels.

- Higher Education: U.S. assistance will help the MoHE carry out activities under its strategic plan to improve the quality of academic programs and build a cadre of professionals able to meet the needs of an emerging economy. U.S. assistance will strengthen Afghanistan university academic programs through the development of quality and relevant associate, undergraduate, graduate degree programs; improve the link to private sector and industry leaders in the design and delivery of higher education degree programs; increase the number of qualified university faculty; and improve the management systems of selected universities. The U.S. government will establish partnerships with U.S. and regional universities to increase the number of faculty members with graduate degrees; and increase access to technical disciplines that are essential for workforce development. U.S. assistance will support post-primary education, including vocational education and training to improve the employability of Afghan youth. U.S. assistance will continue to support capacity building and strengthening of the Ministry of Women's Affairs, the MOHE, and the Departments of Women's Affairs at the sub-national level.

Empowerment of Women: A joint commitment by the U.S. and Afghan governments will work to empower thousands of women between the ages of 18-30 and help ensure those women are included among a new generation of Afghan political, business and civil society leaders.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance is investing in training, government internships, employment, entrepreneurship support and civil society strengthening. These mutually supporting activities will ensure that women have the skills, experience, knowledge and networks to succeed.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

The IMET program is a key component of leadership development and professionalization of the Afghan National Army. Strong leaders, developed over the course of time through the IMET-funded professional military education programs, ensure the success of near-term efforts to build an enduring Afghan National Defense and Security Force capable of protecting the territory of Afghanistan and its borders. IMET programs instill basic democratic values among Afghan national military personnel, including the protection of internationally recognized human rights.

Afghan Security Forces Continue to Function Increasingly Effectively with Less Direct Assistance from the United States and International Partners

Funding will provide officers and Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOs) from the Afghan Ministry of Defense and National Directorate of Security to travel to the United States for training in a variety of programs offered by the United States Armed Forces.

Key Intervention:

- The IMET program sends officers and NCOs from the Afghan Ministry of Defense and National Directorate of Security to the United States for training in a variety of programs offered by the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps. Students begin with English language training and then attend a wide variety of professional military education and aviation courses. Officer Professional Military Education and leader development schools include the Service War Colleges, Service Command and General Staff Colleges, Captains' Career Courses, and Basic Officer Leadership Courses. NCOs attend the Sergeants Major Academy and Senior Leadership branch courses.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) - OCO

The FY 2017 request of \$185 million in INCLE-OCO for Afghanistan will provide funding to enhance the capacity of Afghan law enforcement and justice institutions so that the Afghan government is able to assume greater responsibility for the country's development and reduce the country's reliance on external assistance.

Increased Ability of Legal System to Provide Fair, Efficient, and Transparent Justice to All Citizens, Women and Men

U.S. assistance will continue to assist the Afghan government in providing justice services while simultaneously supporting access to justice for all citizens through civil society and public education initiatives. The U.S. government will continue to assist the Afghan government in improving administration within justice institutions and courts and play a supportive role in the government's continuing legal education program. An emphasis on helping civil society advance and provide an important check against increasing government accountability will continue. Funding will provide for annual costs of direct hires, travel, equipment, communications, and utilities, and other support services to design, implement, monitor, evaluate and oversee programs. In addition, U.S. government aviation assets will continue to provide critical security, overhead support, and secure transport for travel by U.S. government employees and Afghan government officials, as well as local and international implementing partners.

Key Interventions:

- Assist the training offices in the justice institutions to ensure the transfer of the justice sector training mission to the Afghan government is sustained and remains successful.
- Strengthen access to justice by promoting legal awareness and supporting defense attorneys.
- Protect women and children by promoting women's legal rights, supporting the professional development of Afghan female justice practitioners, and providing shelters and legal aid for indigent women and survivors of gender based violence and trafficking in persons.
- Support administrative training to the justice ministries to strengthen institutional capacity.
- Support the nation-wide Case Management System, a database that tracks individuals from arrest, through prosecution, incarceration, and release.
- Support legal education initiatives abroad to ensure that Afghan legal scholars and practitioners can effectively perform in their jobs, obtain advanced legal degrees, support innovation and reform in the Afghan legal education system, and provide long-term sustainability for the justice sector.
- Support programs for vulnerable inmate populations including women and their children, and juveniles housed in Juvenile Rehabilitation Directorate facilities.
- Provide a broad array of capacity building efforts, specifically at the General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Centers headquarters as well as U.S.-based training for Afghan correctional officers.
- Counter significant criminal activity, including national security crimes, through targeted interventions with specialized units of investigators and prosecutors, and specially designated courts.
- Provide advisory support and training at provincial prisons, through Afghan-led mobile teams focusing on capacity building, operations, management, security, gender, and prison industries.
- Support rehabilitation programs at provincial prisons across Afghanistan, provide assistance for alternatives to incarceration, and support Afghan capacity to monitor prisons and detention centers through partnerships with civil society groups.
- Support limited, small-scale infrastructure development projects to address emergency needs in Afghan correctional facilities.
- Funds also will be used to support additional program management and oversight requirements in Afghanistan, and other allowable administrative costs, including aviation support, operations and maintenance, transportation, and personnel recruitment and training.

Increasingly Effective Afghan Government Efforts Lead to Significantly Decreased Levels of Corruption

Key Interventions:

- Promote the use of transparent bureaucratic systems in the justice ministries, as well as effective and integrated communication and processes across justice ministries, including criminal case tracking.
- Support programs that promote transparency, fight corruption, and build demand for an accountable government, including support to civil society organizations.

Increased Capabilities of Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement Sectors, Including to Effectively Counter the Illicit Narcotics Economy

U.S. funded counternarcotics programs continue to strengthen the Afghan government's capabilities to independently tackle the narcotics problem, including through increased capabilities of the criminal justice and law enforcement sectors to effectively counter the illicit narcotics economy. Funding will provide for annual costs of direct hires, travel, equipment, communications, and utilities, and other support services to design, implement, monitor, evaluate and oversee INCLE programs as well as related costs for secure transport using Embassy Air resources for U.S. government employees and Afghan government officials, and local and international implementing partners.

Key Interventions:

- Provide life and mission support, mobility, training, and mentoring assistance for the Counter Narcotics Police of Afghanistan specialized units to develop the independent operational capacity within Afghan drug law enforcement, in pursuit of drug network targeting and disruption.
- Support Afghan-led drug supply reduction initiatives that incentivize the reduction of illicit crop cultivation and facilitate collaboration between central and sub-national authorities. Funding will also support illicit crop monitoring and research on drug-related trends as well as regional cooperation to address cross-border narcotics activity.
- Implement public information programming in collaboration with the Afghan Ministry of Counter Narcotics to raise public awareness about the threats of illicit narcotics. Additional support will be provided to drug prevention programs for Afghan schools and youth.
- Funds will continue to support evidence-based drug treatment programs, including programs for women, children, and adolescents during the ongoing transition of management responsibility from NGOs to the Afghan Ministry of Public Health. U.S. assistance will support clinical services, clinical staff training, village-based treatment, and preventative drug education activities. U.S. assistance will also support less-costly, more sustainable, village-based treatment services in rural areas, as well as improve public access to outreach drop-in centers.
- Support the Afghan Ministry of Counter Narcotics to effectively monitor, oversee, and guide implementation of the Afghan government's National Drug Action Plan, including through stronger policy, administrative, financial, and human resources capacity.
- Support initiatives to encourage broader international engagement to counter Afghan-sourced opiates, including through international organizations and multilateral bodies.
- Funds also will be used to support additional program management and oversight requirements in Afghanistan, and other allowable administrative costs, including aviation support, operations and maintenance, transportation, and personnel recruitment and training.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) - OCO

The FY 2017 request for NADR is \$37.6 million to support the following activities:

Afghan Security Forces Continue to Function Increasingly Effectively with Less Direct Assistance from the United States and International Partners

Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA): U.S. assistance goals for ATA program training in Afghanistan are to build Afghan security capacity in counterterrorism crisis response; improve Afghan security forces' leadership, management and coordination capabilities; and build Afghan land border control and transit interdiction capacity, particularly with regard to regional cooperation and shared interoperability.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. ATA assistance provides specialized training in counterterrorism skills to the Department of Protection for High-Level Persons (D10, under the office of the President) and is increasingly shifting training resources to the Afghan Ministry of Interior's primary tactical counterterrorism response units. These trainings include courses in crisis response/SWAT, explosive ordnance disposal and explosive incident countermeasures, management of special/public events, border controls and fraudulent document recognition, and protection of soft targets.

Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS): EXBS works to help foreign partners establish and implement strategic trade controls and related border security systems consistent with international standards, thus enhancing U.S. national security by preventing WMD proliferation and destabilizing accumulations of conventional weapons.

Key Intervention:

- The EXBS program is well established and will continue to provide essential support to the Afghan government through targeted regulatory, licensing, and enforcement trainings, as well as equipment donations. This multifaceted approach to assistance will result in an upgraded security structure throughout Afghanistan.

Terrorist Interdiction Program (TIP): TIP supports PISCES (Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System), a comprehensive border management program, funded by donor assistance, which provides traveler screening and watch-listing capabilities to Afghan partners.

Key Intervention:

- FY 2017 TIP funding will cover some of the necessary costs for PISCES hardware and software upgrades to maintain the current ten ports of entry in Afghanistan. Afghanistan is a crucial PISCES partner nation that is showing strong signs of political will and is seeking to expand to additional locations as security conditions allow.

Influence and Capabilities of Violent Extremists and Terrorists are Reduced

Weapons Removal and Abatement: The widespread, indiscriminate use of mines and other munitions during more than 30 years of conflict has turned Afghanistan into one of the most heavily explosives-contaminated countries in the world.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. funded programs will conduct conventional weapons destruction and related activities, including humanitarian demining, munitions destruction, mine-risk education, and victim assistance. In addition to conventional weapons destruction, the U.S. government has funded several community-based demining projects in areas that have recently been freed from insurgent control and are heavily contaminated with a variety of Explosive Remnants of War.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Assistance-managing agencies maintain strong links with each other and with key leaders and staff within the Resolute Support Mission and U.S. Forces - Afghanistan, to share concerns and best practices on oversight and management, project coordination, and mitigating risks. In addition to frequent and informal consultation, all assistance agencies and sections are represented in several Mission working groups, including the Anti-Corruption Working Group.

A USAID Mission-wide policy on Monitoring Contracts and Grant Oversight, issued in November 2013, seeks to ensure adequate project-level monitoring and consideration of performance in decision-making. This Mission-wide monitoring policy is the result of the need to ensure that adequate project-level monitoring continues to take place despite decreased U.S. Direct Hire mobility. The policy requires in-depth monitoring and evaluation plans at a project level to verify deliverables and ensure responsible stewardship of taxpayer dollars. A Multi-Tiered Monitoring (MTM) Approach is being put in place across the portfolio to organize the collection and verification of implementing partner reporting, using a variety of information sources and tools, so as to triangulate findings. The MTM approach positions each Project Manager to gather and analyze monitoring data from various monitoring actors, triangulate data to ensure confidence in the reporting, and use the results to make programmatic decisions. There are five tiers under USAID's MTM Approach: Tier 1—U.S. government staff (USAID and other agencies); Tier 2—implementing partners; Tier 3—The Afghan government and other donors; Tier 4—civil society, local organizations, and beneficiaries; and, Tier 5—independent monitoring contractors. With respect to Tier 5, USAID has independent monitoring contracts in place to provide independent and external monitoring of activities. The contracts use a variety of monitoring methods to verify project data, including GPS/date/time-stamped photos, site visits, crowd-sourcing, interviews, and traditional surveys.

To ensure effective implementation of the MTM Approach, USAID continues to devote considerable staff time and funding resources towards this program. Given the high turnover of staff, the USAID M&E staff regularly reviews monitoring progress, hosts “how-to” workshops, and leads on-the-job trainings. In addition, USAID M&E Staff provide necessary project-by-project support. A Regional Coordination Unit (RCU) complements the Mission's monitoring efforts through managing and maintaining robust communication and engagement with local government counterparts, beneficiaries, and stakeholders. Furthermore, the RCU lends broader visibility on USAID projects from a regional and national perspective, which in turn, informs top level management decision-making.

Finally, USAID will continue to implement USAID Forward in Afghanistan, focusing on delivering results that matter for the Afghan people. This will include streamlining processes and using innovative solutions to complex situations. While Afghanistan is one of the most challenging environments in which USAID operates, these reforms will enable USAID activities to be much more effective.

Similarly, the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) provides rigorous oversight of program activities according to the agreements it has with implementers. Regular and consistent reporting by INL partners, through a multi-tiered approach, is required as part of the basic oversight framework. INL also is taking steps to expand its monitoring staff.

As there are numerous and varied requirements for INL's projects in Afghanistan, INL requires a flexible and multi-faceted monitoring and oversight approach. Each project or program will involve different levels of monitoring, and will be required to utilize one or more strategies to create sufficient oversight coverage. All resources engaged in monitoring will need to be technically proficient in INL's oversight and management processes so that they can provide substantial and definitive reports. INL identified a

series of monitoring options to ensure we are conducting thorough and comprehensive oversight/monitoring. Options may be mixed and matched to achieve the most effective, cost efficient results.

U.S. government agencies' monitoring efforts are complemented by additional monitoring and evaluation tools—such as the Mission-level Performance Measurement Plan and Project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (PMEP) that is tailored to each project's particular strengths, weaknesses, and information gaps. Under each PMEP, there are project level indicators (baselines and targets) that help program officers regularly evaluate if, how, and to what degree activities help achieve core U.S. objectives in Afghanistan.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID currently has the capacity and resources to maintain an average of 12 to 15 external performance evaluations per year for all technical sectors in Afghanistan. FY 2017 budget and footprint will determine the Mission's ability to maintain and/or increase this standard. Project Managers use these findings to inform project management as well as to incorporate lessons learned into new project design.

Under the rubric of the MTM Approach, USAID conducted a series of short-term- objective monitoring site visits through the Services under Program and Project Offices for Results Tracking Phase II (SUPPORT II) project. SUPPORT II's work served as one point of verification for several activities such as training events provided by the Afghanistan Civic Engagement Program, textbook distributions by Basic Education, Learning and Training, and training of farmers under the Regional Agricultural Development Projects. SUPPORT II's monitoring provided validation of the number of participants, engagement of beneficiaries, and proof of events and training through photographic evidence of the events.

INL commissions external evaluations to assess and improve the effectiveness of its programs, including, most recently, its Corrections System Support Program. INL has also developed and launched tailored Program Management Plans for 28 of its programs to improve self-reporting by its implementers and the quality of program performance data. In addition, INL has developed a flexible and multi-faceted approach to address the complex and varied monitoring requirements for its programs in Afghanistan. This approach includes the use of the Flexible Implementation and Assessment Team, which is designed to provide independent monitoring of INL programs and corroborate reporting from INL's implementing partners. INL utilizes the information gleaned through its monitoring and measurement systems to inform a variety of oversight processes, including regular program reviews.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

To further Afghan self-reliance and sustainability, the United States looks to the democratically elected Afghan government to define its own reform agenda and to use constructive means to follow through on its plans. The United States and the Afghan government have affirmed their commitment to continuing a constructive reform dialogue and a mutually accountable approach to development assistance. This includes conditioning a significant portion of on-budget assistance on the achievement of specific results agreed in the New Development Partnership. With other donors, the United States believes providing a responsible percentage of on-budget assistance will help improve Afghan ownership of development challenges, and increase the overall sustainability of development efforts and government capacity. The United States has made clear to the Afghan government that meeting the U.S. commitment to channel up to 50 percent of development assistance through the Afghan budget depends on their progress on agreed reforms.

FY 2017 assistance to Afghanistan will center on furthering nine objectives:

Afghan Security Forces Continue to Function Increasingly Effectively with Less Direct Assistance from the United States and International Partners: U.S. assistance will promote self-sufficient capacity through cross-Ministry conferences, advisory support, and domestic and international training opportunities to encourage integration of Afghan security forces to battle corruption, counter-narcotics and other law enforcement challenges throughout the country.

Influence and Capabilities of Violent Extremists and Terrorists are Reduced: U.S. assistance will be used to counter violent extremism by focusing on three primary objectives: 1) Provide positive alternatives to those most at risk of radicalization; 2) Intensify narratives and messaging to counter violent extremist; and 3) Increase the Afghan government's capacity to address the drivers of radicalization. Partnering with the Afghan government, programs will develop transparency and accountability mechanisms to strengthen the legitimacy of Afghan governance system and foster a durable democratic society that upholds the rule of law and human rights.

Strengthened Checks and Balances via, inter alia, Increased Development of Legislative and Judicial Branches, as well as Strengthened Independent Institutions, Civil Society, and the Media: U.S. assistance will help Afghanistan develop a durable democratic society that has checks and balances among the three branches of national power. The United States will provide programmatic assistance to the legislative and judicial branches, fostering them as independent, self-sustaining, legitimate branches of power, thereby promoting their effectiveness as checks and balances on the executive branch. Programs will support independent institutions, civil society (including religious leaders), and the media to represent the people of Afghanistan and to hold the government accountable.

Strengthened Linkages between Central Authorities and Sub-National Government Actors for Improved Service Delivery, Communication, Advocacy, and Representation of Sub-National Interests: The United States will work in Kabul and at the sub-national level to help Afghan institutions become more effective, accountable, and responsive to the needs of the people. The United States will concentrate on improving the capacity of Afghan government ministries to collect revenue and deliver essential services as well as assist the new government in its efforts to reduce corruption. Local governance systems will be strengthened to better deliver services as a means of facilitating economic growth and increasing the government's legitimacy. At the same time, the United States will continue to build civil society's capacity to monitor government and demand accountability. Programs will support CSOs to monitor governmental activities and the public's access to government services.

Increased Ability of Legal System to Provide Fair, Efficient, and Transparent Justice to All Citizens, Women and Men: The transition to Afghan-led development, with a democratically elected government will require increasingly capable governance and political institutions. U.S. assistance will support improved rule of law and access to justice that are essential for long-term stability and economic growth in Afghanistan. U.S. assistance seeks to establish a transparent, affordable, and effective justice system that meets both international standards and cultural requirements. Support will be made to strengthen the formal justice sector with efficient, capable, and independent legal institutions that meet citizen demands, especially women.

Increasingly Effective Afghan Government Efforts Lead to Significantly Decreased Levels of Corruption: The U.S. government's strategy is to support institutional reforms that help reduce systemic vulnerabilities to corruption, and to support justice sector reforms that make investigation and prosecution of corruption more effective. The U.S. government has coordinated closely with the new Afghan government and is working to ensure aligned goals aimed at a functioning and fair justice system that can combat corruption. The United States will continue to assist Afghanistan in its effort to establish a

functioning justice system with increased access to justice for all, which are critically important functions for long-term stability. Programs will focus on increasing access to justice by building upon past efforts in further developing institutional capacity, providing legal education, increasing public awareness of judicial rights and mechanisms, and holding judicial institutions accountable. U.S. assistance will support rule of law initiatives at the district, provincial, and national levels by focusing on increasing access to justice, capacity building, and promoting transparency and accountability efforts of the Afghanistan government. Programs will promote civil society to create a demand for legal rights, accountability, transparency, and government protection of individual rights.

Increased Capabilities of Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement Sectors, Including to Effectively Counter the Illicit Narcotics Economy: The United States will continue to support efforts to strengthen the Afghan government's capacity to combat the drug trade as a critical element of securing stability and countering the link between narcotics and criminal, insurgent, and terrorism networks. Programs will facilitate the Afghan government's achievement of its counternarcotics goals, which are often intertwined with broader priorities such as economic reform, anti-corruption, rule-of-law, and good governance. U.S. assistance will strengthen Afghanistan's capacity and institutions to combat the production, trade, and use of opium. Through a combination of public outreach, incentive, and deterrence, U.S. programs will work to encourage Afghan farmers and landowners to abandon poppy growing. Counter-corruption efforts will focus on reducing vulnerabilities by improving systems, increasing transparency in government operations, developing investigation and prosecution capabilities, and strengthening civil society and independent media oversight.

Sustainable Agriculture-Led Economic Growth Expanded, with Growth of Other Key Sectors and Industries, Including Extractives, Telecommunications, Light Manufacturing, and Services: U.S. resources will facilitate sustainable economic growth and maintain the gains made in providing Afghans with access to health and education services. Efforts will continue to be guided by the U.S. economic strategy for Afghanistan that called for an emphasis on agriculture and agribusiness, beneficial use of natural resources, and support for small and medium enterprise. The United States will also continue work to improve the business-enabling environment, promote regional trade, generate employment, strengthen budget and tax administration, and maintain the improvements made in infrastructure development. Programs will support an active and participatory role for women in the formal economy.

U.S. programming will support a transition from short-term relief to Afghan-led, sustainable development. Previous interventions that have focused on stabilization of key areas through local service delivery will transition to activities that strengthen local governance structures to increase government capacity to provide services. U.S. assistance will also focus on three primary components to reduce risks and transition from humanitarian assistance to development programming: Preparedness, response, and mitigation, with support for strengthening and building the resilience of in-country systems to respond to insecurity and natural disasters. Leaders in humanitarian assistance, such as Food for Peace, will continue to build linkages between emergency food assistance response and long-term development assistance that can improve nutrition and increase food security.

Gains in Health, Education, and the Empowerment of Women Maintained and Enhanced: Women have increased participation in all facets of public and professional life, which is fundamental to Afghanistan's security, governance, justice, and development during the country's Transformational Decade: 2015-2024. The United States will continue to prioritize assistance efforts to address issues affecting women. With marked improvements for Afghan women, the U.S. government will seek to solidify and build upon positive gains in health, education and gender equality. Thus, U.S. government agencies will continue to mainstream gender issues into all policies and programs so that the gradual decline in assistance funding in Afghanistan does not disproportionately affect women. Additionally, stand-alone

gender programs will promote the inclusion of the next generation of Afghan women leaders in the public, private, and civil society sectors, with an ultimate goal of generating a critical mass of professional females to help break down discriminatory social norms.

The United States will work in close cooperation with Afghan government and through non-governmental implementing partners, to build capacity to sustain notable achievements in education and health. U.S. assistance will support continued access to quality primary, secondary and university education, and continue to provide technical and vocational training opportunities for the growing youth population. Additionally, U.S. assistance will continue to prioritize efforts that expand educational opportunities for women through community-based education initiatives. Similarly, health activities, implemented in close cooperation with other donors, will support Afghan government-led delivery of basic and essential health services through ongoing systems strengthening efforts.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 1,250,400 |
| Afghan security forces continue to function increasingly effectively with less direct assistance from the United States and international partners. | 30,400 |
| International Military Education and Training | 800 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 800 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs - OCO | 29,600 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 8,600 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 1,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 20,000 |
| Influence and capabilities of violent extremists and terrorists are reduced. | 8,600 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO | 600 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 600 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs - OCO | 8,000 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 8,000 |
| Strengthened checks and balances via, inter alia, increased development of legislative and judicial branches, as well as strengthened independent institutions, civil society, and the media. | 4,800 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO | 4,800 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 4,800 |
| Strengthened linkages between central authorities and sub-national government actors for improved service delivery, communication, advocacy, and representation of sub-national interests | 479,200 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 463,000 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 5,000 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 5,000 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 386,000 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 12,000 |

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| 2.4 Civil Society | 55,000 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO | 16,200 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 5,000 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 11,200 |
| Increased ability of legal system to provide fair, efficient, and transparent justice to all citizens, women and men | 55,000 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO | 55,000 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 55,000 |
| Increasingly effective Afghan government efforts lead to significantly decreased levels of corruption. | 133,000 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 112,000 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 15,000 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 25,000 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 72,000 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO | 21,000 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 21,000 |
| Increased capabilities of criminal justice and law enforcement sectors, including to effectively counter the illicit narcotics economy. | 63,000 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO | 63,000 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 63,000 |
| Sustainable agriculture-led economic growth expanded, with growth of other key sectors and industries, including extractives, telecommunications, light manufacturing, and services. | 227,000 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 227,000 |
| 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 11,000 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 20,000 |
| 4.3 Financial Sector | 11,000 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 56,000 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 71,000 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 58,000 |
| Gains in health, education, and the empowerment of women maintained and enhanced. | 249,400 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 225,000 |
| 3.1 Health | 115,000 |
| 3.2 Education | 100,000 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 10,000 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO | 24,400 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 15,000 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 9,400 |

Bangladesh

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Bangladesh – the world’s eighth most-populous and fourth largest Muslim-majority country – is a key strategic partner for the United States in South Asia. After more than two decades of six percent economic growth, Bangladesh’s economy continues to grow rapidly. Bangladesh also faces a rise in violent extremism and the United States continues to stand ready to help counter this threat. Bangladesh is a key international player on climate change and global food security, promotes regional cooperation in one of the least integrated regions in the world, and sustains global peace as the largest contributor of troops to peacekeeping operations. U.S. assistance to Bangladesh will address persistent challenges in the areas of agricultural productivity and crop diversity, health care, access to quality education, nutrition, vulnerability to natural disasters, governance and the rule of law, supporting a stable democratic environment, and countering transnational security threats. U.S. assistance will continue to focus on expanding economic opportunities for Bangladeshis in targeted areas, improving governance, and developing social services which will greatly contribute to the Government of Bangladesh’s (GOB) goal of becoming a middle-income country by 2021 – its 50th year of independence.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 194,391 | * | 207,876 | 13,485 |
| Development Assistance | 72,000 | * | 86,116 | 14,116 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,500 | * | - | -3,500 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 2,000 | * | 2,000 | - |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 79,500 | * | 77,000 | -2,500 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,467 | * | 1,500 | 33 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,250 | * | 2,000 | 750 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 3,350 | * | 3,260 | -90 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 31,324 | * | 36,000 | 4,676 |

Development Assistance (DA)

The United States will use DA funds to help improve citizens’ confidence in the GOB, increase food security, improve reading outcomes, and address climate change. In the democracy and governance sector, U.S. efforts will help improve government institutions by addressing key challenges, such as the inadequate delivery of basic services, a high level of corruption, and weak rule of law. The United States will also invest in activities to improve labor conditions and workplace safety. To address food security, DA resources will support activities under the President’s Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), to expand the Bangladeshi diet to include more nutritious foods, enhance and diversify agricultural productivity – especially for small farmers – and strengthen agriculture value chains. In the education sector, U.S. assistance will help enhance the quality of basic education by focusing on early grade reading skills to improve comprehension, retention, and critical thinking. Finally, in cooperation with the GOB, other U.S. agencies, and the donor community, USAID will work to improve the management of natural resources, enhance adaptation to climate change and resilience to natural shocks, and strengthen Bangladesh’s capacity for low emissions development.

Citizen Confidence in Governance Institutions Increased

Key Interventions:

- USAID will use \$1.1 million to help combat trafficking in persons (TIP), by strengthening the GOB's capacity to enforce existing laws, prevent trafficking, and prosecute traffickers and unscrupulous recruiting agencies. The activity will include awareness-raising campaigns to broaden support for anti-trafficking and to provide care for victims.
- A total of \$3.0 million will expand civil society activities to improve labor conditions and workplace safety. Using these funds, USAID will help workers—particularly in the ready-made garment, shrimp, and fish export sectors—to form legally-registered unions, engage in collective bargaining, advance worker rights, and improve workplace safety. Activities will teach worker representatives and leaders how to advocate for their members, raise awareness of fire and building safety, and enforce international standards in these important industries.
- USAID will use \$1.0 million to support national governance reform. Building on previous and ongoing efforts to increase access and the right to information, U.S. assistance programs will continue to improve the environment and capacity for wider implementation of policies – such as the Right to Information Act – to ensure better governance. Interventions will result in greater awareness of policies that support transparency and accountability, better defined roles and responsibilities for individuals designated to implement these policies, and enhanced capacity of civil society organizations to perform watch-dog functions. These activities are in alignment with the government of Bangladesh's work to coordinate and consolidate reform efforts and USAID's current focus on implementation of freedom of information policies in the region.
- With \$2.5 million, USAID will support activities to strengthen the rule of law and human rights. Assistance will improve the capacity of the Bangladeshi judicial system to deliver services to all citizens and to empower vulnerable populations – including women and the poor – to exercise their rights effectively. Activities will work to lessen domestic violence and child marriage by raising awareness and strengthening community support mechanisms.
- A total of \$1.5 million will help USAID improve political competition and consensus building. USAID will continue to promote multi-party platforms and encourage cross-party activities to enhance tolerance at local levels. Activities will increase the ability of local civil society organizations to provide oversight to election processes. USAID will invest in people, systems, policy research capacity, and networks critical to the future of democracy in Bangladesh, while trying to mitigate the damage to these systems caused by political violence and suppression of opposition voices.

Food Security Improved

Key Interventions:

- USAID will use \$55.0 million to fund activities to promote food security. Specifically, USAID will improve agricultural productivity and nutrition through improved farming practices, new technology and research, infrastructure development, crop diversification, trade, and increased dietary diversity to enhance the consumption of nutritious food. USAID's food security activities will promote efficiency gains in rice production to allow farmers to diversify into additional, higher value, and more nutritious crops. These activities also improve incomes and nutrition by increasing the productivity of horticulture, aquaculture, and livestock and change behaviors and beliefs related to nutrition and women's empowerment. FY 2017 funding will build upon activities that have already demonstrated significant impact. USAID will further promote proven technologies such as improved rice seed varieties, which will be combined with other beneficial practices such as improved irrigation techniques as part of a cohesive package of improved rice and vegetable cropping practices. USAID will also expand the use of improved and more efficient fertilizer technologies, such as in the

fertilizer deep placement method in non-rice crops such as vegetables. USAID will utilize a market-driven, service provider approach with a high potential for agriculture scaling and sustainability, which is expected to increase the numbers of hectares under productive cultivation.

- With \$1.0 million, USAID will partner with the private sector to leverage resources to stimulate the development of growth industries and transfer and scale successfully adopted technologies in the non-FTF zone; generate new market links for FTF products; and enhance overall the investment climate in Bangladesh. USAID will also continue to support a trade facilitation activity that will streamline the procedures and controls governing the import and export of goods thereby improving regional connectivity. USAID will support an activity to provide young people with the skills and knowledge to broaden their economic prospects.

Access to Quality Education and Worker Training Improved and Educational Linkages Between the United States and Bangladesh Expanded

Key Intervention:

- USAID will use \$4.0 million to fund basic education activities to improve reading instruction in primary grades. Specifically, USAID will work closely with the GOB to disseminate supplementary reading materials, engage parents and communities to support reading, and provide training to teachers to improve the methods and techniques of reading instruction.

Responsiveness to Climate Change Improved

Key Interventions:

- USAID will support Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI) activities to promote sound natural resource management and conservation through work with community-based co-management organizations and relevant GOB ministries.
- A total of \$6.0 million in GCCCI - Adaptation funding will improve beneficiaries' livelihoods and the management of critical marine and terrestrial ecosystems in priority regions of the country to build resilience to climate risks and enhance adaptation to climate change effects.
- USAID will use \$4.7 million in GCCCI - Sustainable Landscapes funding to strengthen the GOB's forest management and monitoring capacity through the establishment of an institutionally sustainable, publically accessible forest monitoring and inventory system.
- A total of \$3.0 million in GCCCI - Clean Energy funds will support the development of solar renewable energy in rural off-grid areas focusing on home systems, mini-grids, and irrigation pumps. USAID will also work with the Bangladesh Energy Regulatory Commission, GOB ministries and agencies, energy utilities, and energy end-users to strengthen the regulatory climate; increase energy efficiency; and promote clean energy development through technical assistance, capacity building, and incentive programs.
- USAID will use \$3.0 million in Biodiversity funds to support wildlife conservation throughout Bangladesh, especially in the Sundarbans, the largest mangrove forest in the world and home of the critically endangered Royal Bengal tiger. Activities are intended to reduce illegal wildlife trafficking, strengthen biodiversity conservation research, minimize human-wildlife (tiger) conflict, and improve rural livelihoods. Activities will also help establish marine protected areas to assure the long-term sustainability of fisheries.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF will provide continued support for Bangladesh's maritime security capacity as part of a multi-year effort to increase the patrol capabilities of Bangladesh Coast Guard and Navy. FMF for patrol craft, associated equipment, spare parts, technical assistance, and training will increase the government's presence in remote areas, support efforts to counter transnational maritime threats, and facilitate the execution of humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations.

Improved Capacity of the Bangladeshi Government, Civil Institutions, Military, and Criminal Justice System to Protect its Citizens and Borders and Support International Peacekeeping Operations

Key Intervention:

- FMF of \$2.0 million will enhance the capability of the Bangladesh Coast Guard and Navy to protect Bangladesh's maritime borders. This will help address terrorism and other transnational threats, support disaster response capabilities, and increase the GOB's presence in isolated areas.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to end preventable child and maternal deaths and protect communities from infectious diseases. Bangladesh has met the Millennium Development Goal for under-five mortality, is nearing replacement-level fertility, and has reduced maternal deaths by more than 40 percent since 2001 – all impressive achievements. However, serious challenges remain, including significant unmet needs for family planning – a growing share of newborn deaths to contend with – and stubborn rates of chronic malnutrition that affect the nation's overall development. Bangladesh has one of the highest rates of tuberculosis (TB) in the world and a rapidly growing and poorly managed burden of non-communicable diseases. Domestic financing for health is only one-third of what is needed to fund its essential basic health services.

Health Status Improved

Key Interventions:

- With \$11.0 million in FY 2017 funds USAID will expand technical assistance to continue to strengthen the GOB's TB Control Program for TB detection and treatment; increase public, non-governmental, and private sector collaboration on TB control; and improve the detection and management of TB drug resistance through the use of improved diagnostic technology.
- USAID will use \$30.0 million to support maternal and child health by continuing to address the most common causes of their death through efforts to improve the quality and use of health care services during pregnancy, at the time of delivery, and through the first five years of life. As neonatal deaths make up a disproportionate share of all child deaths, USAID will support the GOB to scale evidence-based interventions in order to reduce mortality during this most vulnerable period of life. USAID will also continue to address obstetric fistula by building public and private capacity to repair fistula and improving safe motherhood practices that prevent them.
- With \$27.0 million in GHP funds, USAID will assist Bangladesh in continuing to improve all facets of the family planning and reproductive health program. In spite of progress, married women report substantial levels of unmet need for contraception and there has been very little uptake of long-acting and permanent methods of contraception. U.S. assistance will continue to ensure access to and strengthen the quality of voluntary family planning services through the public, non-government, and private sectors.
- USAID will use \$9.0 million to fund community-based nutrition activities to prevent and manage child under-nutrition, with an emphasis on children under two years old. USAID nutrition activities will continue to link agriculture and fish production with nutrition education and health interventions in an integrated approach to address chronic malnutrition in southern Bangladesh – the focus area of the FTF Initiative. Other interventions will include the promotion of exclusive breastfeeding, proper infant feeding, and homestead gardening for poor rural families. USAID will put in place a technical assistance mechanism to build capacity of health providers to deliver nutrition services.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET will fund courses that expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET training is intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and forge lasting relationships between emerging Bangladesh military leaders and U.S. counterparts. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Improved Capacity of the Bangladeshi Government, Civil Institutions, Military, and Criminal Justice System to Protect its Citizens and Borders and Support International Peacekeeping Operations

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$1.5 million in IMET assistance will build capacity in the Bangladesh Armed Services through various primary military education and technical courses. In particular, professional military education courses will allow the United States to develop strategic relationships with future leaders of the Bangladeshi military. Successful Bangladesh IMET graduates will better understand U.S. values, connect with U.S. mentors, and are better equipped to return to Bangladesh in positions of authority.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Extreme poverty, a history of political turbulence, poorly controlled borders, and loosely governed areas in remote regions continue to challenge the GOB's ability to enforce and uphold the law throughout the country. These conditions continue to make Bangladesh's population vulnerable to crime and terrorist activities. In FY 2017, U.S. assistance will continue to support programs for Bangladeshi law enforcement and other criminal justice sector officials to build capacity to prevent, detect, and address national and transnational criminal activity.

Improved Capacity of the Bangladeshi Government, Civil Institutions, Military, and Criminal Justice System to Protect its Citizens and Borders and Support International Peacekeeping Operations

Key Interventions:

- Assistance will support a comprehensive community policing program that will provide training and advising to Bangladeshi law enforcement.
- INCLE funding will support law enforcement training opportunities on key issues, such as counternarcotics, human trafficking, and wildlife trafficking.
- Assistance will provide advice and training to Bangladeshi judges and prosecutors including on plea bargaining, oral advocacy, and police-prosecutor cooperation.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The same conditions that make law enforcement and counter narcotics a challenge also make Bangladesh vulnerable to extremism and exploitation by proliferation networks and other nefarious actors seeking to transit weapons of mass destruction (WMD), their components, and other strategic commodities through its relatively insecure ports. U.S. assistance will continue to support the GOB's expressed and exhibited commitment to countering terrorism by building Bangladesh's resistance to violent extremism and its capacity to counter active threats while respecting human rights. In FY 2017, NADR assistance will help Bangladesh secure its land, air, and sea borders, prevent the proliferation of WMDs, and their transit through Bangladesh, and deny haven for transnational terrorists.

Improved Capacity of the Bangladeshi Government, Civil Institutions, Military, and Criminal Justice System to Protect its Citizens and Borders and Support International Peacekeeping Operations

Key Interventions:

- The Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) program will provide \$3.0 million to support training for Bangladeshi law enforcement entities in order to build capacity to deter, detect, and counterterrorist threats. Specifically, ATA training will focus on building law enforcement capacity to respond to border security threats and terrorism-related crisis incidents. Additionally, ATA programming will promote Bangladeshi cooperation in regional counterterrorism efforts. As appropriate, ATA programming could support training to build Bangladeshi police capacity to conduct counterterrorism-related investigations.
- Approximately \$0.3 million in Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Assistance will provide key Bangladesh regulatory and law enforcement agencies with training and equipment to enforce its air, land, and sea borders and improve officials' capabilities to draft strategic trade control laws and regulations and develop the regulatory infrastructure necessary to administer strategic trade controls. EXBS assistance will also support regional export control cooperation with Bangladesh's neighbors, such as India, Sri Lanka, and the Maldives.

P.L. 480 Title II

Food for Peace (FFP) resources will help achieve the goal of improving gender-equitable food security, nutrition, and resilience of the extreme poor and vulnerable people living in Bangladesh. FFP activities will target youth in livelihoods development, improve maternal and child health and nutrition, and help build capacity to effectively manage food security shocks. FFP will contribute to the collective impact of USAID/Bangladesh's FTF results framework, with a diverse set of mutually-reinforcing activities that address food security and natural disaster resilience among vulnerable populations in Bangladesh.

Food Security Improved

Key Interventions:

- With \$18.0 million in FFP funds, USAID will increase equitable access to income and nutritious food for both males and females.
- USAID will use \$8.0 million in FFP resources to improve the health and nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women, adolescent girls, and children less than five years of age.
- A total of \$10.0 million in FFP programming will help strengthen the ability of individuals, households, communities, and systems to mitigate, adapt to, and recover from man-made and natural disasters.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. Mission in Bangladesh informed its budget allocations and strategic planning by preparing the annual Performance Plan and Report, toward which all foreign assistance implementers contribute.

To help track performance and inform programmatic decision-making and resource allocation, USAID/Bangladesh collects and utilizes Performance Management Plans each year. All USAID Bangladesh performance data undergo data quality assessments (DQAs). DQAs for activities were conducted throughout FY 2015.

Finally, USAID/Bangladesh uses evaluations to measure project effectiveness, relevance, and efficiency, disclosing those findings to stakeholders, and using evaluation findings to inform resource allocation. In

FY 2015, USAID conducted six performance evaluations on: the Leadership Development Program (LDP) (mid-term); the Promoting Democratic Institutions and Practices activity; the Democratic Participation and Reform activity (mid-term); the Strengthening Democratic Local Governance activity (extension activity); and the Food for Peace (FFP) Multi-Year Assistance Program (MYAPs) in Bangladesh.

Through the Embassy's International Criminal Investigations Training Assistance Program (ICITAP), local U.S. law enforcement personnel are deployed to Bangladesh and work with the national police academy and rural police stations in Rajshahi and Rangpur. Specifically, the U.S. officers train academy trainees and rural police on basic investigative and supervisory skills development, human rights awareness, and improving police-community relations. To date, ICITAP has trained more than 12,000 Bangladeshi police officers, far exceeding its three-year goal of 2,500. To ensure performance quality, ICITAP consistently employs measurement and evaluation strategies that document that learning has taken place. In most of its formal classes, written pre- and post-tests are given to the participants. In all courses, the participants engage in practical exercises and are required to demonstrate to instructors that they can actually do what they've been taught in class.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The LDP evaluation informed revisions of program interventions including updating the program description and reducing the total estimated cost and geographic areas of interventions. Furthermore, a corrective action plan was developed that will re-design the community development grants. Based on the recommendations, LDP will also conduct a further review of the sub-grantees overall performance and management of the team.

The recommendations of the MYAP evaluation were incorporated into the design of the new FFP Development Food Assistance Program (DFAP). The evaluation was critical as it enabled the FFP team to assess if the MYAPs reached its objectives especially in improving nutrition status and increasing income. The findings and recommendations will be used to establish a baseline for reporting under the new DFAP.

USAID carefully monitors each of its programs through performance indicators established in project Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plans and the Mission Performance Management Plan. In addition, USAID funded nationwide household surveys to track outcome and impact indicators in the health and food security sectors. In April 2015, USAID disseminated the preliminary results of the Seventh Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (BDHS). The BDHS is a nationally representative population-based survey of 18,000 respondents that monitors the performance of Bangladesh's national health program. The preliminary results of the survey were disseminated and discussed through a national seminar and seven regional-level workshops to reach policy makers, development partners, program managers and implementers, grassroots-level health workers, academia and civil society members. The results were extensively publicized through various mass and electronic media. The BDHS also includes a qualitative component designed to complement and better clarify factors affecting adolescent fertility, antenatal care, and family planning. The BDHS results are pivotal in prioritizing program interventions, refining ongoing programs and developing policy guidance in the health sector. The final report is expected in January 2016.

Finally, under its current Country Development Cooperation Strategy, USAID has conducted nine high-quality external evaluations that provided insights into key programs. These M&E activities inform the Mission in project design and implementation. For example, results from the USAID's FY 2015 agriculture activities showed that the promotion of fertilizer-deep-placement technology increased rice production by 20 percent while reducing the amount of fertilizer used. In FY 2015, USAID expanded fertilizer-deep-placement technology to a total of 434,889 hectares, leading to incremental rice sales and an improvement in the access and availability of food, in the FTF zone.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Citizen Confidence in Governance Institutions Increased: Contentious national elections in 2014 put enormous pressure on the country's already weak democratic institutions and processes. These elections have reversed the positive democracy and governance trends of the past decade. Political parties primarily pursue zero-sum strategies and political interests are addressed outside of democratic processes. Under these circumstances, investments in democracy and policy-focused governance must aim to mitigate the damage of political violence and suppression, while making investments in people, systems, and networks that will be vital to the democratic future of Bangladesh. Furthermore, although factory-produced exports are immensely important to the Bangladeshi economy, safe working conditions and protection of labor rights remain serious challenges. Reducing corruption and improving governance are also central to U.S. objectives in the country and the region. Accordingly, assistance is critical to shore up progress in this sector and advance the mutually reinforcing U.S. objectives outlined below.

Food Security Improved: As part of the President's FTF initiative to address global hunger and food security, USAID will provide \$55.0 million to support the efforts of the Government of Bangladesh to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. Agriculture is a critical part of the Bangladeshi economy and accounts for an estimated 48 percent of employment. FTF activities will improve food security through targeted interventions to enhance agricultural productivity – especially for small farmers – and strengthen agriculture value chains. Equally important, FTF activities will increase farmers' incomes and access to food, while improving nutrition and dietary diversity.

Health Status Improved: Bangladesh has made enormous development progress in the public health sector, particularly in the last 20 years. The country has met the United Nations Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of reduction in child mortality ahead of time, and is nearing fulfillment of the MDG of reduction in maternal mortality. Results from the BDHS show that child mortality has reduced from 65 to 28 deaths per 1000 births since 2004. Childhood nutrition is also improving, with the proportion of children under five years who are stunted decreasing from 51 percent to 36 percent, since 2004. In maternal health, the proportion of births attended by skilled birth attendants increased from 32 percent in 2011 to 42 percent in 2014, with a nine percent increase in the proportion of births occurring in health facilities from 29 percent to 37 percent during this period. Data from 2014 find indicators for fertility and family planning remain relatively unchanged since the last BDHS in 2011. U.S. assistance under this objective promotes effective and sustainable programs in population, health, nutrition, and education. Under GHI, USAID helps Bangladesh to adopt and scale the use of voluntary family planning methods, including long-acting methods; reduce maternal, neonatal, infant, and child mortality; and improve maternal and child nutrition. USAID programs also contribute to the reduction of the burden of TB and strengthen health systems. GHI directly supports the GOB's Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Development Program for 2011-2016. Key accomplishments over the past year include enabling more than 2.2 million high-quality antenatal care visits at non-governmental clinics and public sector facilities in FY 2015, supporting the treatment of 2.7 million cases of childhood diarrhea, and training more than 74,500 people on maternal neonatal and child health topics.

Responsiveness to Climate Change Improved: Bangladesh is the most vulnerable country in the world to tropical cyclones. Eighty percent of the country is in the low-lying delta of the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Meghna rivers. The country is also the sixth most vulnerable to flooding. These natural disasters cause loss of life, damage to infrastructure and economic assets, and adversely impact the lives and livelihoods of many of Bangladesh's 156 million people – especially the poor. The combination of frequent natural disasters, high population density, poor infrastructure, and low resilience to economic shocks make Bangladesh especially vulnerable to climate risks. Mitigating the effects of global climate

change is a high priority both for the GOB and the United States. In cooperation with the GOB and the donor community, U.S. assistance will help improve the management of natural resources, enhance adaptation and resilience to shocks, and strengthen Bangladesh’s capacity for low emissions development. Proposed GCCI funding will include participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies program, which will help Bangladesh to develop and implement national action plans for low emissions development, measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions, and pursue opportunities for private sector investment using clean energy sources.

Access to Quality Education and Worker Training Improved and Educational Linkages Between the United States and Bangladesh Expanded: While Bangladesh has made considerable progress in primary school enrollment – especially for girls – the quality of instruction is often poor. Reading skills in particular are weak, with only 25 percent of students achieving prescribed competencies by the end of fifth grade. Furthermore, many students still drop out before completing primary school. In this environment, USAID activities will improve the quality of basic education by focusing on early grade reading skills to enhance comprehension, retention, and critical thinking.

Improved Capacity of the Bangladeshi Government, Civil Institutions, Military, and Criminal Justice System to Protect its Citizens and Borders and Support International Peacekeeping Operations: As the fourth largest Muslim-majority country by population with a moderate and pluralistic tradition, Bangladesh is a key bilateral and regional partner in combating terrorism and countering violent extremism. U.S. assistance will increase security force capacity, counter violent extremism, promote rule of law, strengthen porous borders, combat wildlife trafficking, enhance military-to-military engagement, bolster Bangladesh contributions to UN peacekeeping operations, improve law enforcement, and combat TIP and illegal drugs. Human rights training and increased trust between internal security forces and the communities they serve are at the core of efforts to improve the justice system, as are similar efforts to promote rule of law and access to justice. U.S. assistance will help Bangladesh secure its land, air, and sea borders, prevent the proliferation and transit through Bangladesh of WMDs, and deny a safe haven for transnational terrorists.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 207,876 |
| Improved capacity of the Bangladeshi government, civil institutions, military, and criminal justice system to protect its citizens and borders and support international peacekeeping operations. | 8,760 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 2,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 2,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,500 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,500 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 2,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,400 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 600 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 3,260 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 3,000 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 260 |

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| Citizen confidence in governance institutions increased | 9,100 |
| Development Assistance | 9,100 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 1,100 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 2,500 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 1,000 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 1,500 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 3,000 |
| Food security improved | 92,300 |
| Development Assistance | 56,300 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 55,000 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 1,000 |
| 5.2 Disaster Readiness | 300 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 36,000 |
| 3.1 Health | 8,000 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 18,000 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 6,000 |
| 5.2 Disaster Readiness | 4,000 |
| Health status improved | 77,000 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 77,000 |
| 3.1 Health | 77,000 |
| Responsiveness to climate change improved | 16,700 |
| Development Assistance | 16,700 |
| 4.8 Environment | 16,700 |
| Access to Quality Education and Worker Training Improved and Educational Linkages between the United States and Bangladesh expanded | 4,016 |
| Development Assistance | 4,016 |
| 3.2 Education | 4,016 |

India

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

India is the anchor of South Asia, one of the United States’ most important bilateral partners, and a rising global power with a multi-billion dollar economy. In the last several years the relationship has risen to a new level of cooperation, where the United States and India are working positively across a multitude of sectors to advance shared national interests.

One common area of interest is the pursuit of sustainable development, and the United States and India are now working jointly to achieve their shared development goals for India, the Asia Pacific Region, and global progress. New commitments include initiatives to mitigate the impact of climate change, achieve global health and food security objectives, and ensure continued regional integration and stability. U.S. assistance in India is used to advance this shared agenda by engaging a range of stakeholders to end extreme poverty – which affects 21.3 percent of India’s population, according to the World Bank – and increase citizens’ access to quality health care, education, water and sanitation, and energy. Through this assistance, the United States also helps to support and protect vulnerable women, girls, and minority groups. With assistance, the United States is piloting a new model of development, whereby partnerships and platforms created jointly with the Government of India (GOI), private sector stakeholders, and civil society organizations are used to scale proven solutions locally and globally.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 87,734 | * | 75,992 | -11,742 |
| Development Assistance | 5,969 | * | 21,792 | 15,823 |
| Economic Support Fund | 22,100 | * | 3,000 | -19,100 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 16,955 | * | 20,000 | 3,045 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 37,500 | * | 27,500 | -10,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,260 | * | 1,300 | 40 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 3,950 | * | 2,400 | -1,550 |

Development Assistance (DA)

As the world’s third largest carbon emitter after the United States and China, India is a priority partner for the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCII). There is currently an important window of opportunity for the United States to support India’s National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the international global climate change agreement – approved in December 2015 at Paris – given that much of the infrastructure that drives India’s rapidly growing economy is now being planned. Support to implement the NAPCC will help India to reduce the carbon intensity of its economy by at least 30-35 percent by 2030, its current target. India has made a related commitment to the U.N. Climate Secretariat to reduce carbon emissions per unit of GDP by a minimum of 33 percent by 2030 from the 2005 level. India has also pledged that 40 percent of the country’s electricity will come from non-fossil fuel based sources, such as wind and solar power, by 2030. Other DA funds will provide support for programs on water, sanitation, and hygiene and will build the capacity of local organizations working to advance gender equality and female empowerment locally and region-wide.

Accelerate India's Transition to a Low Emissions Economy

Key Interventions:

- A total of \$12.0 million for GCCI-Clean Energy will advance the GOI's strategic initiatives to expand the use of renewable energy until national greenhouse gas emissions levels stabilize. Funding will support the "Greening the Grid" program, which will ensure the reliable delivery of clean energy through a stronger, more flexible power system. This program will directly support India's "24x7" energy access goal and its objectives under the new INDC through activities designed to enable large-scale clean energy production and energy efficiency.
- With \$3.0 million in GCCI-Sustainable Landscapes funding, USAID will improve forest management practices in India. Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation activities will also be expanded. Working in partnership with the GOI's Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change, the intervention will: 1) resolve barriers to reducing emissions; 2) build human and institutional capacity for sustainable landscape management; 3) design and deploy improved scientific methods for ecosystem management and carbon inventory use; and 4) design and implement programs to provide conservation incentives to forest-dependent communities.
- A total of \$0.5 million in GCCI-Adaptation funding will improve the GOI's capacity to reduce the country's vulnerability to natural disaster by supporting infrastructure upgrades and emergency shelter construction in urban areas using risk management planning.

Development Innovations Impact People's Lives at the Base of the Pyramid in a Range of Sectors

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$2.0 million for Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene will support a new Knowledge Partnership with the Ministry of Urban Development that will build capacity for state and municipal water and sanitation service providers, engage the private sector across the sanitation value chain, and share international and local proven practices for improved access to water and sanitation services. Through flexible, demand-driven technical assistance to national and sub-national governments, this partnership will help the GOI build a cadre of urban water and sanitation experts to operationalize India's goal of extending critical water and sanitation services to low-income urban populations.
- A total of \$1.8 million will focus on building the capacity of local organizations to advance gender equality and female empowerment, reduce gender disparities and gender-based violence, and increase the capability of women and girls to protect their rights.
- Funding of \$2.5 million for GCCI-Adaptation will support the adaptation and diffusion of proven Indian agricultural innovations that contribute directly to overcoming global climate change-induced constraints to agricultural production and productivity. Under this program, Indian stakeholders will form and build upon current partnerships with African and Asian private enterprises and public authorities to share proven innovations and promote climate change adaptation through policy measures and best practices. The responses include: developing, testing, and deploying climate-resilient technologies and management practices that help farmers to cope with increased rainfall variability (e.g., translocation of crops and changing cropping patterns); diversifying crops; and improving the management of natural resources, such as soil and water. This will address the GCCI priority of helping countries achieve climate resilient and low emissions development.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

India's intensive focus on agricultural development over the past 40 years has resulted in increased agricultural production through the adoption and adaptation of new technologies and production methods. These include the mechanization of farming and food processing, improved seed varieties, and post-harvest management practices. India is now one of the world's largest agricultural producers of staple crops, fruits, horticulture, and dairy. Many of India's agricultural successes have emerged from its

ability to develop and apply cost-effective development solutions, such as low-cost tractors and integrated pest management approaches. The GOI seeks to capitalize on its unique experience to assist developing countries confronting similar challenges. In particular, India can assist Africa, which faces the major difficulty of food insecurity, through its Triangular Cooperation initiative. As part of the successful U.S.-India strategic partnership under Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will continue to work jointly with the GOI to source proven solutions among Indian agricultural innovations and implement them in third countries.

Innovations Proven in India Are Increasingly Adopted in Other Countries

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$3.0 million in FTF funding will support partnerships to share Indian agricultural development innovations with third countries as part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative. Interventions will include the transfer of agriculture products or technologies, delivery methods, processes, management practices, or business models that will promote large-scale food security in partner countries. Interventions will aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad based development.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

India accounts for 21 percent of the world's global burden of disease including the greatest number of maternal, newborn, and child deaths in the world. India currently accounts for 22 percent of the world's child deaths; 1 in 17 children dies before the age of five, and 43 percent of children under five are underweight. Avoidable complications during pregnancy and child birth kill approximately 56,000 women annually. The tuberculosis (TB) epidemic kills two persons every three minutes in India, which estimates 2.2 million new TB cases a year. India is also reporting an increase in cases of multi-drug-resistant TB, including strains resistant to all available drugs. In response, this year the GOI established a new goal of making India TB-free by 2035. Simultaneously, India is losing more than six percent of its GDP annually due to premature deaths and preventable illnesses. Despite recent increases in the GOI's health budget and the creation of a new forum to leverage additional finance, India's public investment in health remains low. Gender inequality is also pervasive throughout India and further undermines health outcomes by creating obstacles to the quality, and accessibility of services.

There are approximately 2.1 million people living with HIV/AIDS in India, with more than 0.8 million receiving antiretroviral treatment. India has a concentrated epidemic with HIV prevalence 10–20 times higher in high-risk groups than in the general population. The 2011-2012 HIV Sentinel Surveillance, published by the GOI, estimates a three percent HIV prevalence among female sex workers, four percent among men who have sex with men, seven percent among people who inject drugs, and nine percent among transgender individuals. The United States has been a key partner in the GOI's successful efforts to halt and reverse the HIV epidemic. Through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the United States supports India with high impact technical assistance to achieve epidemic control, with a focus on helping key populations gain access to services, reducing stigma and discrimination, and increasing the quality of core HIV services.

Approximately 265 million people reside in India's 500 mega cities, which have more than 500,000 residents. Rapid urbanization is placing an immense strain on the ability of the government to provide clean water and sanitation services to these growing urban populations. The negative health consequences of this deficit are evident across India, which exhibits high rates of stunting, malnutrition, and death from water-borne disease. Today, eight million children in India's urban areas are at risk of illness and death due to the poor quality and inconsistency of water supply. Recently, Indian Prime Minister Modi identified the provision of clean water and sanitation to all Indians as his top development priority. The GOI plans to eliminate the practice of open-defecation by October 2019.

U.S. assistance provided through the GHP account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases such as polio and TB. The Global Child Survival Call to Action in 2015, co-hosted with the GOI, secured India's commitment to a bold, shared vision of Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths by 2035. USAID continues to support the GOI to keep India polio free by strengthening surveillance systems and communication systems through social mobilization networks to maintain awareness that will mitigate importation and resurgence of the epidemic.

Going forward, USAID seeks to strengthen the capacity of India's health workforce, enhance the quality of data for government and local decision-making, and reduce out-of-pocket payments for health care. USAID takes a whole-of-market approach that mobilizes both private and public health systems essential to achieve universal access, reduce out-of-pocket expenditures, and improve client satisfaction. India is a proven laboratory for health innovations and provides a unique setting for USAID to expand the application of these innovations to augment its global impact. To this end, USAID is building locally-led alliances and platforms that enable private and public sector partners to leverage their resources.

Increase the Capacity of India to Improve the Lives of Vulnerable Populations

Key Interventions:

- As a part of PEPFAR, India will receive \$20.0 million to build partnerships to provide integrated HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- A total of \$3.0 million will support the GOI to prepare emergency response and preparedness plans – in the event the polio virus is imported – and to conduct environmental surveillance that captures any traces of hidden virus. While India remains polio free, there is still a risk of importation from neighboring countries, such as Pakistan and Afghanistan, where transmission of the polio virus continues.
- With \$1.0 million, USAID will support the GOI's Revised National TB Control Program. Activities will help ensure that the GOI has a strong national program in place with the staff, expertise, resources, and authority to implement one of the largest and most important TB programs in the world successfully. These efforts will improve TB case detection and treatment success rates thereby advancing national objectives in targeted geographic areas. The goal of the India TB program is to achieve 90 percent case detection and treatment success for all forms of TB by 2017.
- To improve maternal and child health, a total of \$1.5 million will increase access and availability of skilled providers for deliveries, antenatal care, and vitamin A supplementation and immunizations for children. Funds will support high-impact interventions during the critical 24-hour period around labor, delivery, and post-partum to reduce maternal mortality, saving both mothers and newborns. The program builds on India's commitments to the Child Survival Call to Action, and the GOI has designated USAID as one of five lead development partners in helping India reduce under-five mortality to less than 20 per 1,000 live births by 2035. The new partnership supports national-level policy development and implementation across 184 highly-burdened Indian districts with a population of 306 million (one-fourth of India's population).
- A total of \$3.0 million will support policy advocacy and expand access to a variety of high-quality voluntary family planning and other reproductive health services and information by expanding contraceptive choice, supporting postpartum family planning services, and using high-impact practices to bring quality contraceptive services to scale. Expected results by 2020 include an increase in voluntary use of modern contraceptive methods and a decrease in unmet need for family planning services. These results contribute to the goal of enabling 120 million more women and girls globally to access and use contraceptives by 2020, out of which 48 million are in India.

Development Innovations Impact People’s Lives at the Base of the Pyramid in a Range of Sectors

Key Interventions:

- A total of \$5.0 million will leverage new partnerships to advance national TB control efforts. USAID will support a large, joint urban health initiative to develop, test, and refine new ways to resolve major TB control challenges in large urban areas. These efforts will improve TB case detection and treatment success rates in order to achieve national targets. The goal of the “TB-Free India” program is to achieve 90 percent case detection and treatment success for all forms of TB by 2017.
- With \$3.0 million, USAID will support innovations that improve health-seeking behaviors; improve care for life-threatening infant and child infections; provide high-quality healthcare in designated facilities; decrease out-of-pocket expenses; increase access to medical supplies; strengthen tracking systems; and build awareness of health and hygiene. The program will improve knowledge and foster healthcare innovation with potential for scaling high-impact interventions. The program will also build institutional capacity to accelerate impact.
- A total of \$3.0 million will support the GOI in addressing the water, sanitation, and hygiene needs of the urban poor who are overwhelmingly women and children under five years of age. Funds will be programmed to support activities that leverage the GOI’s national programs, including the flagship sanitation effort under the “Swatchh Bharat Abhiyan” Clean India Campaign and 500 Cities National Urban Development Mission which has a strong water and sanitation focus. Activities will expand the reach and improve the quality of water and sanitation services for those living in extreme poverty in India’s Tier 1 cities (those with a population greater than 500,000). These activities will directly support the goal of ending preventable child and maternal deaths.
- With \$6.0 million USAID will support voluntary family planning/reproductive health activities. These programs will support innovations for healthy timing and spacing of pregnancies and activities aimed at reducing the unmet need for family planning services. USAID will support innovative service delivery, quality improvement, and social behavior change models for scaling up.

Innovations Proven in India Are Increasingly Adopted in Other Countries

Key Intervention:

- With \$2.0 million USAID will help establish systems to identify proven Indian innovations and best practices in maternal and child health and family planning and reproductive health from public and private sector organizations to introduce, adopt, and scale them up in third world countries.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET will fund courses that expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and forge lasting relationships between emerging Indian military leaders and U.S. counterparts. The IMET program favorably impacts India’s military leadership, doctrinal developments, and perceptions of the United States, which are crucial to mutual understanding between U.S. and Indian security establishments. The program provides access and leverage for U.S. diplomatic, military, and regional objectives. In recent years, there have been two occasions where all three service chiefs were IMET graduates. U.S. assistance helps enhance the planning capacities of senior leadership that will eventually manage large military commands and organizations.

Promote and Strengthen the Defense Relationship through Increased Military-to-Military and Security Cooperation Activities, in Accordance with the U.S. Pacific Command Theater Campaign Plan and ‘Country Security Cooperation Plan’

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$1.3 million will support training to enhance military professionalism, facilitate cooperation, and increase understanding as a means to promote regional stability.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

India has been the victim of numerous attacks by international terrorist groups that threaten stability in a highly volatile region. U.S. citizens in India have also been victims of these attacks. The Cabinet-level Homeland Security Dialogue and the Counterterrorism Cooperation Initiative Framework, launched as a part of the U.S.-India Strategic Dialogue, will enhance coordination between U.S. and Indian law enforcement authorities to protect both countries' citizens and interests. The GOI has made a long-term commitment to a strong strategic trade control system – a key achievement considering India's possession of nuclear arms and its civil nuclear agreement with the United States.

U.S. and India Increase Information Sharing and Operationalize the Strategic Security Partnership

Key Interventions:

- A total of \$2.0 million in NADR-Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) will support training of Indian law enforcement entities, with a potential focus on building the capacity of Indian police to protect vital infrastructure, respond to and mitigate terrorism-related crises, conduct related investigations, secure the country's borders from terrorist transit, and lead regional cooperation against terrorism threats in South Asia. ATA assistance could also support efforts to develop the counterterrorism training roles and capacities of key Indian law enforcement institutions, including the police academy system.
- Totalling \$0.4 million, NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) resources will continue the implementation of the U.S.-India Roadmap for Export Control Cooperation. FY 2017 EXBS programs will promote GOI outreach initiatives to Indian industry, continue support for the GOI's development of an effective and transparent interagency licensing process, and maintain enforcement-related training programs for Indian Customs and Border Guards.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2015:

- USAID conducted one independent performance evaluation in FY 2015 for the Health of the Urban Poor (HUP) Program. In early FY 2016, an evaluation of the Partnership to Advance Clean Energy - Deployment (PACE-D) Program will take place.
- USAID worked with the GOI and conducted regular monitoring site visits for family planning, child survival, TB, HIV/AIDS, clean energy, sustainable forests, and food security activities. USAID staff conducted site visits to ensure compliance with U.S. statutory and policy requirements in family planning.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by India informed the following actions and decisions regarding the budget:

- The evaluation of the HUP Program has highlighted that the program has successfully led to outcomes that include demonstration sites that informed the GOI's National Urban Health Mission framework, advocacy that created an enabling environment for urban health, replication and scale up of related programming, a demand for technical assistance, and increased allocation (122 percent) of funds to urban health. This evaluation caused USAID to: 1) design a convergence mechanism with pooled funding from USAID sources for programs seeking to address cross-cutting health issues,

which require multi-sectoral approaches and recruit regional hubs of high-powered technical assistance teams, as opposed to central technical assistance teams; 2) invest in documenting and disseminating HUP lessons, products, and models to reach a wider audience (state governments, non-health departments involved in urban development, organizations working with marginalized population, donors and other countries in the process of strengthening urban health programs); and 3) expand the scope of urban health in the medium term to demonstrate a model that includes comprehensive health services, disaster management, epidemic management, environmental health, solid waste management, community insurance models, and lifestyle issues. Based on these evaluation recommendations, USAID has designed the new Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, and Adolescent Health for Urban Poor Program and plans to design another Healthy Cities Program.

- The mid-term performance evaluation findings for the PACE-D Program will include results achieved by the program so far, identify implementation issues that will help rectify future activity design and approaches, and provide specific recommendations for the final two years of the program. The findings will also guide the USAID implementation of the new Greening-the-Grid Program.
- USAID conducted several data quality assessments (DQAs) involving multiple implementing partners. The findings of these DQAs were shared with partners, with specific recommendations on how to strengthen future data collection and utilization processes.
- The main conclusion of the FY 2015 portfolio reviews was that modestly-funded U.S. assistance programs in India – particularly those that leverage the resources of Indian partners – can yield impressive and sustainable development results, advance the President’s global development agenda, and support the goals of both countries. These reviews emphasized the need to reduce financial pipelines by accelerating program implementation and helping to strengthen local partner capacity.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Increase the Capacity of India to Improve the Lives of Vulnerable Populations: The United States will improve the health of vulnerable populations in India by applying effective and innovative health system solutions to address some of India’s most pressing health challenges. For India to realize the potential opportunities in its health sector, it must overcome a series of institutional and systemic barriers. Through technical collaboration, public and private sector health systems can be strengthened to deliver quality services to more people, which will lead to improved health outcomes and an enhanced likelihood that supported health innovations deliver the desired development impact.

Accelerate India’s Transition to a Low Emissions Economy: USAID will support clean energy and sustainable landscapes (forestry) under India’s NAPCC. Energy production and effective distribution is critical to economic growth. However, the energy sector in India accounts for as much as 58 percent of India’s greenhouse gas emissions. These emissions are projected to grow exponentially over the coming decades in order to meet increasing public and private sector demands. The forestry sector currently supports more than 200 million rural people who depend on forests for their livelihoods. Improving forest management will reduce emissions and enhance carbon sequestration through eco-friendly landscape administration – considered to be among the most cost-effective ways to address climate change. At the same time, improved landscape management generates significant co-benefits, such as greater biodiversity, enhanced livelihoods, and helping ecosystems and communities adapt to climate change.

Innovations Proven in India Are Increasingly Adopted in Other Countries: India is one of the world’s leading laboratories for innovation and provides a unique setting for USAID to source or create, test, and apply proven innovations at scale for global impact. USAID will catalyze and facilitate the sharing of proven Indian development solutions with other countries. USAID will also reach out to the Indian and global development community to share knowledge about the types of development innovations that are

being tested and proven in India. These activities, which leverage contributions from other partners in India and around the world, will advance the adoption of proven development solutions in select developing countries in Africa and Asia.

Development Innovations Impact People’s Lives at the Base of the Pyramid in a Range of Sectors: To capitalize on dynamic innovations, USAID will continue to test a new development model, whereby proven solutions are tested, selected, and then scaled through unique partnerships that engage a variety of public- and private-sector stakeholders. USAID has proven it can deliver development results faster, cheaper, and to more beneficiaries through projects and mechanisms designed according to this model. Effective solutions will be reviewed and selected for scaling-up at the regional level or with partner countries in Africa through joint U.S.-GOI initiatives.

USAID’s health program in India will specifically focus on bringing to scale high-impact interventions, through both public and private health care systems. With its vibrant private sector bringing massive leverage and a government that is open to testing new ideas and approaches, coupled with a large low-income urban population, India is an ideal environment in which to develop and deploy innovative water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) approaches that reach large numbers of beneficiaries. USAID will capitalize on the growing momentum and political will in India and magnify the development impact of its various WASH initiatives.

Promote and Strengthen the Defense Relationship through Increased Military-to-Military and Security Cooperation Activities, in Accordance with the U.S. Pacific Command Theater Campaign Plan and ‘Country Security Cooperation Plan: While the bilateral defense relationship has advanced significantly, the development of a robust strategic defense partnership remains a work in progress. U.S. security cooperation activities are designed to build this partnership incrementally, but success has been uneven. Defense trade and foreign military sales continue booming, and India’s desire to develop its defense industrial base and locate the production of military hardware in India presents many opportunities for co-production, co-development, and Science and Technology collaboration. Conversely, the complexity of military-to-military activities, such as exercises, subject matter expert exchanges, and senior leader engagements, have stagnated and in some areas even regressed in recent years. Continued development of the defense relationship will require growth across the full spectrum of security cooperation activities.

U.S. and India Increase Information Sharing and Operationalize the Strategic Security Partnership: India and the United States share many security challenges – both internal and external – none of which can be overcome by a single nation. While some areas of cooperation in this realm will remain sensitive, many issues like law enforcement, counterterrorism, maritime security, humanitarian assistance/disaster relief, and cybersecurity are relatively non-controversial. Leaders of both nations have already committed to deepening and broadening our engagement in these areas.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|-----------------|
| TOTAL | 75,992 |
| Innovations proven in India are increasingly adopted in other countries. | 5,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,000 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 3,000 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 2,000 |

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| 3.1 Health | 2,000 |
| U.S. and India increase information sharing and operationalize the strategic security partnership. | 2,400 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 2,400 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 2,000 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 400 |
| Promote and strengthen the defense relationship through increased military-to-military and security cooperation activities, in accordance with the U.S. Pacific Command Theater Campaign Plan and 'Country Security Cooperation Plan'. | 1,300 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,300 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,300 |
| Increase the capacity of India to improve the lives of vulnerable populations. | 28,500 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 20,000 |
| 3.1 Health | 20,000 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 8,500 |
| 3.1 Health | 8,500 |
| Accelerate India's transition to a low emissions economy. | 15,500 |
| Development Assistance | 15,500 |
| 4.8 Environment | 15,500 |
| Development innovations impact people's lives at the base of the pyramid in a range of sectors. | 23,292 |
| Development Assistance | 6,292 |
| 3.1 Health | 1,955 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 1,837 |
| 4.8 Environment | 2,500 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 17,000 |
| 3.1 Health | 17,000 |

Kazakhstan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. strategic aim in Kazakhstan is to seek to maintain Kazakhstan’s development as a stable, secure, democratic, and prosperous partner that respects international law and agreements, embraces free-market competition and the rule of law, and is a respected regional leader with increasingly robust economic and people-to-people relationships with the United States. Kazakhstan has made measurable progress toward these goals, and U.S. assistance has played an important role in supporting this progress; however, there are still critical areas where U.S. assistance is needed. FY 2017 assistance will focus on promoting an effective civil society and strengthening the capacity of non-governmental organizations, promoting the rule of law and human rights, and increasing access to independent media. U.S.-funded programs will also seek to strengthen border security, combat transnational crime, and promote the professionalization of defense services. Proposed Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI) funding will support a lower emissions development pathway for Kazakhstan. U.S. assistance will foster support for U.S. values, including respect for human rights, including the free exercise of religion or belief, people-centered development, and transparency and accountability in governance. U.S. assistance will build resilience and reduce vulnerability to Russian aggression, increase European integration, and provide continued support for enduring programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 8,393 | * | 8,783 | 390 |
| Economic Support Fund | 4,538 | * | 6,183 | 1,645 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 800 | * | - | -800 |
| International Military Education and Training | 725 | * | 700 | -25 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 900 | * | 900 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,430 | * | 1,000 | -430 |

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

As one of the most prosperous economies in South and Central Asia, Kazakhstan plays a prominent and critical role in numerous strategic U.S. policy priorities, including reinforcing U.S. values and regional stability and connectivity. Kazakhstan’s rapid urbanization and the government’s prioritization of countering violent extremism (CVE) are placing stress on Kazakhstan's underdeveloped democratic institutions. Furthermore, in 2015, the nation adopted an ambitious reform agenda that will further tax bureaucratic institutions’ ability to enact sweeping reforms in the judiciary, civil service, and economic and social spheres. ESF-funded programs will address U.S. priorities and support the implementation of some of these sweeping reforms most notably to improve rule of law, increase the influence of civil society on decision making at the national level, encourage the development of and access to independent media. U.S. assistance will also support Kazakhstan’s efforts to reduce emissions that contribute to climate change. To strengthen local capacity in CVE, ESF-funded programs will support improved social service delivery and address the crime of trafficking in persons (TIP).

Kazakhstan Increases Law Enforcement, Justice, and Military Capabilities through Improved Training, Equipment, and Standing Operating Procedures to Effectively Address a Wide Range of Threats, such as Transnational Crime and Foreign Military Action

Key Intervention:

- CVE activities will improve the government's and/or civil society's ability to deter residents of Kazakhstan from joining extremist organizations.

Kazakhstan Improves Health, Food, and Water Security through Closer Partnership with the United States and UN, in order to Better Counter Diseases and Mitigate against the Effects of Climate Change

Key Intervention:

- With \$2.5 million in funding requested as part of the GCCI, the United States will continue to support climate change mitigation by working with the Government of Kazakhstan and Kazakhstan's business community to promote policies that will reduce emissions. This will be done by helping to scale-up the adoption of renewable energy sources and energy-saving technologies.

Kazakhstan Promotes Greater Economic Diversity, Openness, and Competitiveness by Expanding Trade and Markets, Thereby Increasing U.S. Commercial Opportunities and Encouraging Greater Private-Sector Development

Key Intervention:

- ESF funds will be used to help promote the development of trade and a robust private sector by providing technical assistance and training for businesses and, where relevant, government officials. Additional activities will support the development of a science-based, sustainable agricultural system that is consistent with World Trade Organization obligations and incorporates international best practices.

Kazakhstan Increases the Effectiveness and Inclusiveness of its Governance Institutions by Promoting Accountability and Citizen Access in Order to Serve the Public Good

Key Interventions:

- Activities to combat TIP will increase awareness of TIP issues and improve the government's ability to identify and provide support for TIP victims.
- U.S. programs will strengthen the ability of government and civil society to engage each other to resolve issues identified by the citizenry.

Kazakhstan Expands the Space for Civil Society to Develop by Honoring its International Commitments, Thereby Increasing Citizens' Influence on Government and Becoming More Tolerant of Dissent

Key Interventions:

- FY 2017 funding will help identify and expand governance reforms advocated by civil society organizations, in order to achieve long-term, institutionalized improvements in public-service delivery and accountability.
- U.S. programs will strengthen the capacity of human-rights activists and groups to protect and promote human rights, and increase knowledge of and respect for human rights among Kazakhstan's youth, with a growing emphasis on Kazakh-speaking communities.
- U.S. assistance will promote an enabling legal framework for civil society and seek to mitigate the impact of legislation that threatens to impede the development of an independent civil society.
- Activities will include analysis, technical advice, and advocacy for positive legislative and regulatory reforms.

Kazakhstan Improves Access to Objective, Editorially Diverse Information Sources, Cultivating Pluralistic Civic Engagement and Resulting in Increased Openness to U.S. Policies and Perspectives

Key Intervention:

- U.S. programs will work to strengthen independent media outlets, both as individual entities and networks that share content, advertising markets, and advocacy positions on policy issues. U.S. support for independent media will also seek to broaden information sources available to citizens. Activities will include legal support, training, and networking opportunities for journalists and media outlets.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses introduce members of Kazakhstan's defense establishment to U.S. military training and doctrine. IMET training is intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas – such as peacekeeping, instruction of professional military education, military intelligence, special operations, and engineering – increase the professionalization of Kazakhstan's military, build partner capacity, and forge lasting relationships between the country's emerging military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. These outcomes help increase stability in the Central Asian region by increasing understanding and improving lines of communication. IMET requirements for U.S. training and education will increase as Kazakhstan's Ministry of Defense (MOD) continues its program of modernization and defense professionalization. Kazakhstan has acknowledged the importance of these programs in the past by funding the travel expenses of its military students to the United States, thus increasing the number of students from Kazakhstan who have an opportunity to attend IMET courses.

Kazakhstan Increases Law Enforcement, Justice, and Military Capabilities through Improved Training, Equipment, and Standing Operating Procedures to Effectively Address a Wide Range of Threats, such as Transnational Crime and Foreign Military Action

Key Interventions:

- IMET funds will continue to educate up to 20 Kazakh military leaders in U.S. military educational institutions to enhance their interoperability with other forces and advance Kazakhstan's professionalization initiatives.
- U.S. assistance will expand the MOD's capacity to train its non-commissioned officer corps through development courses.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Kazakhstan is a primary country for the transit of narcotics that originate in Afghanistan and are smuggled to Western Europe and Russia. Kazakhstan's law enforcement agencies continue to improve their overall professionalism and capacity to fight transnational threats, such as narcotics, trafficking in persons, and other organized crime. In spite of Kazakhstan's relatively competent law enforcement capabilities, these and other justice-sector officials still lack the means to successfully deal with the increasingly sophisticated criminal networks that move illicit drugs and money – as well as people – through the country. INCLE-funded programs target skill development necessary to combat these criminal enterprises and help advance the U.S.-Kazakhstan relationship. U.S. assistance will build upon the United States' strong partnership with Kazakhstan in fighting transnational organized crime.

Kazakhstan Increases Law Enforcement, Justice, and Military Capabilities through Improved Training, Equipment, and Standing Operating Procedures to Effectively Address a Wide Range of Threats, such as Transnational Crime and Foreign Military Action

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will help Kazakhstan strengthen its border security by further developing its canine drug and explosives detection programs and by working with the U.S. Coast Guard to enhance its controls over narcotics and contraband trafficking on the Caspian Sea.
- INCLE funds will be used for counternarcotics training in analysis of operative information, investigation of drug-related money-laundering crimes, instructor development courses, and technical expertise on counternarcotics legislation and international best practices to help improve Kazakhstan's legal and regulatory regime. These funds will also support evidence-based drug demand reduction programming.
- Funding will support training and technical assistance to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Prosecutor General's Office, and other relevant agencies to investigate and prosecute transnational organized crime in the form of money laundering and TIP.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Kazakhstan has been an important U.S. nonproliferation partner since it first gained its independence. It made early strides in denuclearization, but still possesses a significant proliferation-relevant industry and Soviet-era facilities. Through cooperative activities and the provision of training, equipment, infrastructure, and technical assistance, NADR-funded programs will help Kazakhstan combat transnational threats such the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) related commodities and technology.

Kazakhstan Eliminates the Risk that Dangerous Materials and Technologies Might Be Used to Make Weapons of Mass Destruction by Increasing Bilateral Cooperation, thus Strengthening Nonproliferation Efforts

Key Interventions:

- Export Control and related Border Security (EXBS) funding will support the provision of modern detection and inspection equipment, specialized training programs, and limited infrastructure support to help Kazakhstan enhance its strategic trade controls, meet its international nonproliferation obligations, and strengthen border control. The EXBS program continues to support Kazakhstan's plans to build a WMD-interdiction training facility, create distance learning capabilities, reform relevant strategic trade legal frameworks, develop capacity in strategic-trade-control licensing, and increase outreach to proliferation-relevant industry.
- The EXBS Program will also offer regional enforcement training with Kazakhstan and its neighboring countries.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- The Department of State's Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) in Washington with USAID, the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), all U.S. implementing agencies receiving ESF resources, and selected grantees. These reviews looked at results achieved in the past year and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.
- The annual public opinion survey conducted by USAID every year informs project monitoring and the design of new activities.
- Programs administered by INL were routinely tracked through end-use monitoring programs. In addition, as part of the annual letter-of-agreement funds-obligation process, INL reviewed

achievement indicators with the Government of Kazakhstan. In FY 2015, INL conducted an independent assessment of its counternarcotics assistance in Central Asia and will follow up with recommendations in FY 2016 and beyond.

- The EXBS Program conducts annual end-use monitoring programs of equipment and infrastructure programs delivered in previous fiscal years. Additionally, in FY 2015, EXBS contracted an independent Strategic Trade Control Assessment that was conducted in coordination with the Government. The assessment evaluated Kazakhstan's strategic trade control system, including legal frameworks, licensing and regulations, border security and enforcement, and industry outreach.
- The Department of Commerce's Special American Business Internship Training (SABIT) program conducts two primary evaluations on a continual basis. First, each departing group member provides written feedback before returning home, and second, SABIT conducts telephone, e-mail, and in-person follow-up regularly after participants have returned home and had time to apply the knowledge and skills gained during SABIT training.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- EUR/ACE used performance-related information received during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices.
- A media assessment conducted by specialists from USAID Washington and the USAID Central Asia Mission informed the plans for USAID's new regional "Access to Information" Program. This assessment resulted in several important changes, including an increased focus on journalist training and Kazakh-language media outlets, thus increasing Kazakh-language media content and improving the quality of reporting to a growing population.
- The EXBS program used information on the effectiveness of programs gathered during routine end-use monitoring to make decisions for future programs, including future equipment purchases, training programs, and infrastructure improvements. The results of the FY 2015 Strategic Trade Control Assessment will be shared with the Government of Kazakhstan and used to identify if there are key areas where the EXBS program can provide further assistance to make substantive improvements in Kazakhstan's strategic trade system, including legal frameworks, regulations, licensing, and industry outreach programs.
- The Department of Commerce updated and expanded its SABIT pre-program documents for program participants based on feedback from delegates in 2015.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Kazakhstan Increases Law Enforcement, Justice, and Military Capabilities through Improved Training, Equipment, and Standing Operating Procedures to Effectively Address a Wide Range of Threats, such as Transnational Crime and Foreign Military Action: Kazakhstan's law enforcement entities and justice system are looking to transform themselves into more professional and effective bodies. Helping this transformation improves Kazakhstan's ability to counter threats, such as violent extremism, terrorism, transnational crime, cyber-crime, TIP, narco-trafficking and corruption, and will pay large dividends within Kazakhstan and the region. The Kazakh government aims to modernize and professionalize its armed services, and desires closer cooperation with the United States to help carry out that transformation. U.S. assistance will support Kazakhstan's Armed Forces through the development of a professional military that can respond to a range of threats from foreign military action. Assistance will also help develop self-sustaining training and education programs to develop a capable corps of professional officers and non-commissioned officers; increase their interoperability with other forces through the pursuit of North Atlantic Treaty Organization Individual Partnership Action Plan goals and United Nations peacekeeping deployment; and employ U.S. Defense Department resources to counter the illicit trafficking of people, contraband, and narcotics across state borders through the provision of equipment and training.

Kazakhstan Eliminates the Risk that Dangerous Materials and Technologies Might Be Used to Make Weapons of Mass Destruction by Increasing Bilateral Cooperation, thus Strengthening Nonproliferation Efforts: Cooperation under the aegis of the Cooperative Threat Reduction Agreement has been a fundamental pillar of U.S.-Kazakhstan relations since the 1990s, and the U.S. government aims to continue to strengthen that cooperation. The U.S. Defense Threat Reduction Agency has made great progress working with Kazakhstan to enhance bio-safety and bio-security by consolidating and securing extremely dangerous pathogen collections in safe, centralized facilities, and continuing this work will enable us to almost completely eliminate those risks. U.S. Department of Energy programs aim to improve physical protection of nuclear and radiological materials, nuclear safeguards, nuclear forensics, radiation detection at border crossings and points of entry, the conversion of nuclear research reactors, the removal and disposition of weapons-usable special nuclear materials, and enforcement of strategic trade controls. These activities will further reduce the risk such materials and technology pose. U.S. assistance will also support and encourage Kazakhstan's efforts to fully eliminate its WMD infrastructure, secure WMD-related materials, enact and effectively enforce sound export controls, and continue active engagement in the area of nonproliferation.

Kazakhstan Improves Health, Food, and Water Security through Closer Partnership with the United States and UN, in order to Better Counter Diseases and Mitigate against the Effects of Climate Change: Climate change is predicted to negatively affect Kazakhstan. In addition to health concerns, estimates show that Kazakhstan's agricultural output could decrease by as much as 75 percent from 2030 to 2050, if no mitigating efforts are made, primarily due to the loss of water resources. This potentially has serious effects on the food security of the entire region, with other countries in Central Asia and Afghanistan heavily dependent on imports of wheat from Kazakhstan. Funds will be used to train energy auditors and to help finance long-term changes that help with the transition to a market-based system for renewable and clean energy.

Kazakhstan Promotes Greater Economic Diversity, Openness, and Competitiveness by Expanding Trade and Markets, Thereby Increasing U.S. Commercial Opportunities and Encouraging Greater Private Sector Development: While Central Asian countries, particularly Kazakhstan, are trying to increase their trade outside of the region, intra-regional trade among Central Asian countries remains less than five percent of total trade. This is low by global standards and reflects the lack of action to integrate trade corridors or harmonize customs procedures. Borders are frequently closed in response to bilateral conflicts. While trade figures remain modest for now, greater economic dynamism can provide future opportunities for international businesses, especially in key areas such as services, energy, mining, higher education, infrastructure, and aircraft sales. U.S. firms are well-positioned to help promote this economic dynamism, especially those with an edge in technology and management approaches. Greater business contact also strengthens ties between distant parts of the world, to the benefit of both the United States and Kazakhstan.

Kazakhstan Increases the Effectiveness and Inclusiveness of its Governance Institutions by Promoting Accountability and Citizen Access in order to Serve the Public Good: Governance and accountability are essential to a functioning democratic government. Assistance programs will promote open decision-making processes and the encouragement of public input. The promotion of transparency, civic engagement, and access to information will support Kazakhstan's continued development as the country's population demands additional and better services from the government.

Kazakhstan Expands the Space for Civil Society to Develop by Honoring its International Commitments, thereby Increasing Citizens' Influence on Government and Becoming More Tolerant of Dissent: Civil society development in Kazakhstan has lagged behind economic development. While the average citizen's material well-being has improved dramatically since independence, individual citizens do not play a markedly greater role influencing state policy than was the case 20 years ago. While Kazakhstan

needs continued assistance to complete its transition to a market economy; U.S. policy also prioritizes support for expanding space for civil society in Kazakhstan. That space has constricted in recent years, rather than expanded, through the adoption of restrictive laws on religious freedom, labor unions, and other public associations. By supporting civil society development, U.S. assistance can help reverse that trend by helping Kazakhstan live up to its international obligations, including on human rights. Supporting civil society also reinforces the importance of conforming to those obligations as a necessary condition for playing the regional leadership role that Kazakhstan desires.

Kazakhstan Improves Access to Objective, Editorially Diverse Information Sources, Cultivating Pluralistic Civic Engagement and Resulting in Increased Openness to U.S. Policies and Perspectives: The vast majority of Kazakhstan’s citizens see the world through the filter of Russian media. Improved access to a wider range of objective information sources, resulting from well-trained traditional media, as well as social media and other direct communication with the U.S. Mission, will allow Kazakhstan to become less suspicious of Western motives.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 8,783 |
| Kazakhstan increases law enforcement, justice, and military capabilities through improved training, equipment, and standing operating procedures to effectively address a wide range of threats, such as transnational crime and foreign military action | 1,714 |
| Economic Support Fund | 114 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 114 |
| International Military Education and Training | 700 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 700 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 900 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 252 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 324 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 324 |
| Kazakhstan eliminates the risk that dangerous materials and technologies might be used to make weapons of mass destruction by increasing bilateral cooperation, thus strengthening nonproliferation efforts | 1,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,000 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 1,000 |
| Kazakhstan improves health, food, and water security through closer partnership with the United States and UN, in order to better counter diseases and mitigate against the effects of climate change | 2,500 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,500 |
| 4.8 Environment | 2,500 |
| Kazakhstan promotes greater economic diversity, openness, and competitiveness by expanding trade and markets, thereby increasing U.S. commercial opportunities and encouraging greater private sector development | 225 |
| Economic Support Fund | 225 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 150 |

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 75 |
| Kazakhstan increases the effectiveness and inclusiveness of its governance institutions by promoting accountability and citizen access in order to serve the public good | 680 |
| Economic Support Fund | 680 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 250 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 430 |
| Kazakhstan expands the space for civil society to develop by honoring its international commitments, thereby increasing citizens' influence on government and becoming more tolerant of dissent | 2,099 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,099 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 495 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 1,604 |
| Kazakhstan improves access to objective, editorially diverse information sources, cultivating pluralistic civic engagement and resulting in increased openness to U.S. policies and perspectives | 565 |
| Economic Support Fund | 565 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 565 |

Kyrgyz Republic

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Kyrgyz Republic continues to consolidate its parliamentary democratic system since a popular revolution in 2010 led to the first democratic transfer of presidential power in Central Asia in 2011. International observers widely heralded the 2015 parliamentary elections as free and fair, further demonstrating the country’s commitment to a democratic system. The presidential election in 2017 will be critical to democratic development, as the country remains fragile and faces myriad challenges, including lack of viable employment opportunities, widespread corruption, weak rule of law and law enforcement sector impunity (especially in terms of treatment of minority groups), a persistent energy deficit, and a deteriorating social service infrastructure. The Kyrgyz Republic needs to address these challenges and demonstrate that democracy can deliver a better quality of life to its citizens. The primary goal of U.S. assistance programs is to partner with the government and civil society to foster a more stable and prosperous country. U.S. assistance will focus on economic growth programs that can have a demonstrable impact on people’s lives and provide market-based solutions to address the energy deficit, as well as programs that support continued parliamentary development, judicial reform, and an electoral process that continues to reflect the will of the citizens. U.S. assistance will fight tuberculosis and support higher education and early-grade reading across the country. U.S. assistance programs will support greater economic prosperity and promote increased cooperation of the Kyrgyz Republic with other states of Central Asia on economic connectivity, security, and counter-narcotics efforts. U.S. assistance will also continue to support reforms and tackle corruption in law enforcement structures. U.S. assistance will build resilience and reduce vulnerability to Russian aggression, increase European integration, and provide continued support for enduring programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 37,287 | * | 51,756 | 14,469 |
| Economic Support Fund | 28,558 | * | 43,946 | 15,388 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 4,300 | * | 3,750 | -550 |
| International Military Education and Training | 779 | * | 950 | 171 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 2,000 | * | 2,100 | 100 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,650 | * | 1,010 | -640 |

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will focus on implementation of business-enabling environment reforms and will strengthen the competitiveness of firms and industry sectors to promote business growth, job creation, and economic development. Assistance will also focus on improving the reading skills of primary-school students, who are critical to ensuring that the Kyrgyz Republic continues on the path of democratic reform with a competent, well-educated workforce. Democracy and governance programs will promote judicial reform, strengthen the country’s parliamentary democracy, improve local governance, and increase the capacity of key government ministries to deliver services to its citizens. U.S. assistance will also support efforts to increase citizen access to civically-relevant and diverse information, build the capacity of civil society organizations to oversee and contribute to government policy making and

implementation, and strengthen human rights institutions and organizations that protect individual human rights and the rule of law.

Support a More Inclusive and Accountable Democracy

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$1.2 million will support efforts to increase the integrity, independence, and transparency of the judicial system. Assistance will focus on certifying and training newly-appointed judges, enabling the transparent publication of judicial decisions, and promoting improved trial standards and courtroom management.
- U.S. assistance will support efforts to further improve electoral management and to transform political parties into vehicles for advancing competing policy ideas and representing citizen interests, rather than those focused on the advancement of certain individual or clan interests. Programs will support electoral legislation reforms, as needed; improved election administration, including steps to make voter lists more inclusive; monitoring of Parliament; and civic education.
- Small grants will be provided to support local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and independent media, enabling recipients to advocate and engage with the government on key issues, promote government accountability and public oversight, foster ethnic reconciliation, and empower minority and disadvantaged groups.
- A total of \$1.6 million in U.S. assistance will promote citizen access to diverse and independent media voices, Kyrgyz and minority language media, and unbiased information that will help the Kyrgyz Republic's citizens inform themselves about a broad range of issues of public interest.

Support Improved Governance, Service Delivery, and Policy Formation to Better Connect the Government to its People

Key Interventions:

- Good-governance programs will help key government partners improve their internal administration (public administration reform), and increase the quality and ensure inclusive service provision to all citizens. Institutional partners will include local government bodies and key national-level ministries.
- U.S. assistance will support development of a more collaborative relationship between government and civil society in order to broaden civil society's role in policy analysis, government oversight, and basic service delivery.
- A total of \$3.0 million will be used to strengthen reading instruction in order to improve students' reading outcomes in the first through fourth grades, increase the availability of quality reading materials, and promote community and parental support for reading to increase out-of-school reading time and build support for increased government funding to improve reading.

Encourage People-to-People Engagement at the Civil Society Level and Between the Government and its Citizens, and Within the Regions

Key Intervention:

- Small grants will be provided to support local NGOs and independent media, enabling recipients to advocate and engage with the government on key issues, promote government accountability and public oversight, foster ethnic reconciliation, and empower minority and disadvantaged groups.

Support and Advocate for Greater Respect and Attention to Human Rights for All Citizens, Focusing on Marginalized, At-Risk Minorities

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support individuals' access to justice through an increasingly independent, well-qualified, and appropriately trained cadre of defense lawyers, which will also seek to raise individual awareness of their legal rights and improve their perception of the justice system.
- Small grants will be provided to support local NGOs and independent media, enabling recipients to advocate and engage with the government on human rights issues.

Engage with the Security Services, Government Officials, Educators, Religious Leaders, and Civil Society to Counter International Terrorism and the Rise of Violent Extremism

Key Intervention:

- ESF funds will be used to support civil society projects aimed at promoting tolerance and countering the rise of violent extremism.

Counter Transnational Threats and Improve Law Enforcement: Strengthen the Country's Ability to Defend Itself against Transnational Threats such as Narco-Trafficking, Human Trafficking, and Nuclear Proliferation; In Conjunction with the United Nations, EU and OSCE, Promote Reform in Law Enforcement and Justice Sectors that Mitigates Corruption

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance to combat trafficking in persons (TIP) will support the efforts of local civil society partners to raise public awareness of TIP-related issues and will enhance protection of TIP victims by supporting return, rehabilitation, and reintegration services. U.S. assistance will also promote cooperation between the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic (GOKR), civil society, and other regional actors on TIP-related issues, including migrants' rights.

Accelerated Growth of a Diversified and Equitable Economy Bolsters Economic Growth, Increases Investment, and Prosperity

Key Interventions:

- U.S.-funded technical assistance will support the implementation of reforms of the Kyrgyz Republic's business-enabling environment that are designed to accelerate economic growth. Program activities will seek to increase incomes and sustainable employment by strengthening the competitiveness of small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) to improve their productivity, access to markets, availability of investment capital, and financial and operational management capacity. The activities will also include assistance to meet increasingly stringent regional and international technical trade and quality standards in support of regional economic integration.
- Funds will support private-sector development interventions in high-impact economic sectors, including agriculture. The funding will target SMEs, small landholders and businesses in specific value chains to support sustainable and diversify growth. For example, program activities in agriculture will assist smallholders to improve production yields and increase farm-level profitability. Support to SMEs will include assistance to improve human capacity, expand markets, reduce operating costs, and increase revenues.

Support Adoption and Implementation of Energy Sector and Natural Resource Reforms to Increase Transparency, Improve Management, and Develop Effective Long-Term Strategies, Including Support for CASA-1000

Key Intervention:

- The U.S. government will assist with implementation of reforms of the country's electrical system,

including an independent regulator and tariff setting. These reforms will reduce financial and technical losses that are inhibiting the system's ability to provide sufficient and regular electricity for the people of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the Kyrgyz Republic will benefit from regional HIV/AIDS programming funded through the Central Asia Regional operating unit. GHP funding requested for the Kyrgyz Republic will focus on the fight against tuberculosis (TB). The Kyrgyz Republic has one of the highest rates of difficult-to-treat multi-drug-resistant (MDR) TB in the world, with 26 percent of new TB cases estimated to be MDR, as compared to three percent of new TB cases worldwide. Drug resistance among previously treated patients is also alarming, at 55 percent. Through its TB Strategic Plan, the GOKR is seeking to increase the number of MDR-TB patients currently receiving treatment and improve the country's case notification and treatment success rates.

Support Improved Governance, Service Delivery, and Policy Formation to Better Connect the Government to its People

Key Intervention:

- Tuberculosis: Funding will help the GOKR to continue improving its systems for identifying, diagnosing, and managing TB and MDR-TB. The U.S. government will contribute to GOKR's goals of reducing new TB infections and improving case detection and cure rates by promoting equitable access to quality TB diagnosis, treatment and care. This will be accomplished by improving TB laboratory services, strengthening pediatric MDR-TB case management, building infection control systems within health facilities, and expanding TB prevention and control programs and outreach to vulnerable groups. U.S. assistance will support the Kyrgyz Republic as it shifts away from a mandatory hospitalization approach for TB patients to an outpatient care model, and develops national policies and guidelines that are in line with the World Health Organization's "Stop TB" Strategy. These efforts will contribute to more effective policies and a strengthened health system that promotes national ownership of sustainable TB control efforts.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET assistance will fund courses that expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. These courses are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and forge lasting relationships between emerging Kyrgyz military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. U.S.-trained Kyrgyz officers have been instrumental in encouraging reform in the country's military.

Strengthen the Kyrgyz Republic's Ability to Maintain its Security, Stability, and Sovereignty

Key Intervention:

- IMET training will help professionalize and increase the capacity of the Kyrgyz Republic's defense establishment. Professional military education programs are critical to improving interoperability as the Kyrgyz Republic becomes more involved in international and coalition operations and tries to reform to meet Western standards.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

The Kyrgyz Republic suffers from ethnic and regional conflicts and weak criminal-justice institutions that could potentially lead to instability. The GOKR has initiated institutional reform and development of its security services, but in the past, these efforts have been hampered by corruption. Strengthening the police's relationship with the public is a U.S. priority as the GOKR works to improve public trust in the nation's institutions.

Support and Advocate for Greater Respect and Attention to Human Rights for All Citizens, Focusing on Marginalized, At-Risk Minorities

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance, which includes support for a U.S. Resident Legal Advisor position, will help the Kyrgyz Republic implement its revised Criminal Procedure Code by training judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and police on new requirements, practices and procedures.
- U.S. assistance will support the GOKR's efforts to bring its criminal code into compliance with the Istanbul Action Plan and develop capacities for implementation.

Counter Transnational Threats and Improve Law Enforcement: Strengthen the Country's Ability to Defend Itself against Transnational Threats such as Narco-Trafficking, Human Trafficking, and Nuclear Proliferation; In Conjunction with the UN, EU and OSCE, Promote Reform in Law Enforcement and Justice Sectors that Mitigates Corruption

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support training programs conducted by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration for Kyrgyz counternarcotics officers.
- U.S. assistance will be used to improve police capacity to deliver services through community policing programs and to provide professional law enforcement advice and capacity-building.
- U.S. assistance will support targeted training to prosecutors and police to educate them on identification of TIP victims, referral mechanisms, and how to build solid TIP cases, which will result in more effective prosecutions.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

By supporting cooperative activities and the provision of necessary equipment, NADR funding will help the GOKR combat transnational threats such as international terrorism and the proliferation of weapons-of-mass-destruction related commodities and technology. The United States will also help the Kyrgyz Republic secure and destroy its excess munitions from the Soviet era.

Counter Transnational Threats and Improve Law Enforcement: Strengthen the Country's Ability to Defend Itself against Transnational Threats such as Narco-Trafficking, Human Trafficking, and Nuclear Proliferation; In Conjunction with the UN, EU and OSCE, Promote Reform in Law Enforcement and Justice Sectors that Mitigates Corruption

Key Interventions:

- The Conventional Weapons Destruction Program will support initiatives to secure and destroy excess or unserviceable munitions, ordnance, and man-portable air defense systems; renovate or upgrade existing explosive storage facilities and related security systems; and integrate international best practices for weapons and munitions management into national agency standards and operational procedures for ordnance control.
- Export Control and Related Border Security funding will continue to support the Kyrgyz Republic's efforts to address legal and regulatory gaps related to strategic trade controls, strengthen its

industry-compliance programs, and work towards a self-sustaining enforcement training program through the Kyrgyz Customs training academy, including the development of distance learning and training capacities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: U.S. government agencies implementing assistance programs in the Kyrgyz Republic regularly monitor their programs' performance.

- The Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia held Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) in Washington with the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), all U.S. government implementing agencies receiving ESF resources, and selected grantees. The Coordinator's Office also held an ABR with USAID/Kyrgyz Republic in-country and conducted site visits of a number of implementing partners. These reviews looked at results achieved in the past year, and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results. In addition, the Coordinator's Office conducted an evaluation of civil society organizations' use of newer information communication technologies to advance their agendas; the Kyrgyz Republic was one of the four case-study countries included in the evaluation.
- INL monitors the use of funds provided for law-enforcement facility renovations and training programs, and collects performance data as it became available from the GOKR. INL's implementing partners, such as the U.S. Department of Justice, provide periodic reports to the Department of State. Department of State personnel also perform periodic end-use monitoring of all equipment provided to ensure its use in accordance with bilateral agreements. As part of the annual letter-of-agreement funds-obligation process, INL reviews performance indicators with the GOKR.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities described above informed the following actions and decisions:

- The Coordinator's Office used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices for FY 2016 and FY 2017.
- USAID used its Performance Management Plan and portfolio reviews to monitor and track progress in achieving the Development Objectives and Intermediate Results identified in its 2013-2017 Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) for the Kyrgyz Republic.
- USAID's assessments for the five-year CDCS informed program design and prioritization for follow-on programs in the economic growth and democracy and governance sectors.
- The Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) informed USAID's programming in health and food security. The DHS identified the regions with the highest levels of stunting, which informed the choice of zone-of-influence for agriculture and food security programming.
- The Kyrgyz Republic interagency assistance review and assessment described above guided the proposed budget priorities and areas of focus for FY 2016. Under the Peace and Security objective, the U.S. government uses the information obtained from end-use monitoring of donated equipment and training to inform programming and budget choices.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Support a More Inclusive and Accountable Democracy: The Kyrgyz Republic made a successful leadership transition following the April 2010 revolution, holding a cycle of democratic parliamentary, presidential, and local elections that, for the first time in Central Asia, won international recognition as open and competitive. The country continued its consolidation of democratic electoral processes with the 2015 parliamentary election. Nevertheless, this electoral transition has not been matched by a broader transition across government and society to a more fully inclusive system for all citizens that

delivers the reforms necessary to fully institutionalize a participatory democracy. Programs will promote a more collaborative relationship between government and civil society in order to broaden civil society's role in policy analysis, basic service delivery, and government oversight.

Support Improved Governance, Service Delivery, and Policy Formation to Better Connect the Government to its People: The Kyrgyz Republic faces significant challenges to adequately reform government systems and improve service delivery, including reversing the decay of previously functioning education systems, health services, and basic infrastructure. U.S. assistance programs will support the government's efforts to become more responsive and to demonstrate the benefits of democracy through effective governance. Programs, including public administration reform, will help key government partners at the local and national level to strengthen their ability to formulate sound policy, improve communication with citizens, and ensure inclusive service provision. U.S. assistance will also support a more collaborative relationship between government and civil society to broaden civil society's role in policy analysis, basic service delivery, and government oversight. To address the decreasing quality of the education system, U.S. assistance will focus on strengthening teaching methodologies to improve reading instruction in the first through fourth grades, increase the availability of quality reading materials, and promote community and parent support for reading. Health programs will help the government to continue improving its systems for the identification, diagnosis, and management of TB and MDR-TB.

Encourage People-to-People Engagement at the Civil Society Level and Between the Government and its Citizens, and Within the Regions: U.S. assistance will support development of a more collaborative relationship between government and civil society to broaden civil society's role in policy analysis, basic service delivery, and government oversight.

Support and Advocate for Greater Respect and Attention to Human Rights for All Citizens, Focusing on Marginalized, At-Risk Minorities: The development of democracy in the Kyrgyz Republic is dependent on progress on human rights and upholding the guarantees of the Kyrgyz Constitution. An independent, professional judiciary and a strengthened defense bar are key to ensuring these guarantees. U.S. assistance programs help the Kyrgyz Republic's judicial system increase its independence, effectiveness, integrity, and transparency. Assistance will focus on certifying and training newly appointed judicial personnel, transparent publication of judicial decisions, and improved trial standards and courtroom management. Programs will continue to build the capacity of defense attorneys and support a stronger role for them in the Kyrgyz Republic's court system. U.S. assistance will also support programs to address crucial human rights issues of torture, access to justice, and impunity for law enforcement abuses.

Strengthen the Kyrgyz Republic's Ability to Maintain its Security, Stability, and Sovereignty: U.S.-funded assistance programs will provide training to professionalize and increase the capacity of the Kyrgyz Republic's defense establishment, helping to ensure that the security establishments are capable of providing security and stability. These programs will also enhance U.S.-Kyrgyz security cooperation.

Engage with the Security Services, Government Officials, Educators, Religious Leaders, and Civil Society to Counter International Terrorism and the Rise of Violent Extremism: Promoting tolerance is a key U.S. assistance objective in the Kyrgyz Republic. U.S.-funded activities will engage religious leaders and other civil society actors to help stem the rise of violent extremism.

Counter Transnational Threats and Improve Law Enforcement: Strengthen the Country's Ability to Defend Itself against Transnational Threats such as Narco-Trafficking, Human Trafficking, and Nuclear Proliferation; In Conjunction with the UN, EU and OSCE, Promote Reform in Law Enforcement and Justice Sectors that Mitigates Corruption: U.S. assistance programs will seek to improve police capacity,

thereby strengthening criminal justice actors to ensure a legal system that targets and tries criminal suspects in a manner that is compliant with human rights standards and diminishes the power of drug-trafficking organizations. Assistance will support efforts to combat trafficking in persons, including support for victims and training for prosecutors on how to build more effective prosecutions. U.S. assistance programs will support initiatives to secure and destroy excess or unserviceable conventional munitions; programs will also continue to support the Kyrgyz Republic's efforts to address difficult enforcement challenges on its green borders (between established points of entry) as well as to continue to work towards a self-sustaining enforcement training program through the Kyrgyz Customs training academy.

Accelerated Growth of a Diversified and Equitable Economy Bolsters Economic Growth, Increases Investment, and Prosperity: Poverty remains an important issue in the Kyrgyz Republic, and the country's near-term economic prospects are uncertain. U.S. assistance will support implementation of business enabling-environment reforms in tax administration, licensing, business inspections, and civil aviation. Assistance programs will strengthen the competitiveness of the textile, tourism, and construction sectors by working with value chains to improve their productivity, access to markets, financial management, and quality controls. They will also work across value chains in the poorest regions of the country to increase productivity and incomes of small-holder farmers and others who earn their livelihoods through agriculture.

Support Adoption and Implementation of Energy Sector and Natural Resource Reforms to Increase Transparency, Improve Management, and Develop an Effective Long-term Strategy, Including Support for CASA-1000: U.S. assistance will support implementation of reforms of the country's electrical system, including an independent regulator and tariff setting. These reforms will reduce financial and technical losses that are inhibiting the system's ability to provide sufficient and regular electricity for the people of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 51,756 |
| Support a more inclusive and accountable democracy | 6,699 |
| Economic Support Fund | 6,699 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 1,999 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 2,450 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 2,250 |
| Support improved governance, service delivery, policy formation to better connect the government to its people | 14,837 |
| Economic Support Fund | 11,087 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 5,108 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 2,479 |
| 3.2 Education | 3,500 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 3,750 |
| 3.1 Health | 3,750 |
| Encourage people-to-people engagement at the civil society level and between the government and its citizens, and within the regions | 37 |

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| Economic Support Fund | 37 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 37 |
| Support and advocate for greater respect and attention to human rights for all citizens, focusing on marginalized, at-risk minorities | 1,037 |
| Economic Support Fund | 537 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 500 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 37 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 500 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 500 |
| Strengthen the Kyrgyz Republic's ability to maintain its security, stability, and sovereignty | 950 |
| International Military Education and Training | 950 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 950 |
| Engage with the security services, government officials, educators, religious leaders, and civil society to counter international terrorism and the rise of violent extremism | 37 |
| Economic Support Fund | 37 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 37 |
| Counter Transnational Threats and Improve Law Enforcement: Strengthen the country's ability to defend itself against transnational threats such as narco-trafficking, human trafficking, and nuclear proliferation; in conjunction with the UN, EU, and OSCE, promote reform in law enforcement and justice sectors that mitigates corruption | 2,960 |
| Economic Support Fund | 350 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 350 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,600 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 700 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 200 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 200 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 500 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,010 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 760 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 250 |
| Accelerated growth of diversified and equitable economy bolsters economic growth, increases investment, and prosperity | 23,199 |
| Economic Support Fund | 23,199 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 23,199 |
| Support adoption and implementation of energy sector and natural resource reforms to increase transparency, improve management, and develop effective long-term strategies, including support for CASA-1000 | 2,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,000 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 2,000 |

Maldives

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

FY 2017 U.S. foreign assistance resources for Maldives will be directed toward global climate change adaptation and the promotion of maritime domain awareness, maritime security, and counterterrorism capability. Growing political unrest, weak democratic institutions, and limited government presence in outer atolls have created space for extremist ideologies to grow. U.S. assistance will focus on maritime security – an area of particular concern due to significant threats posed by narcotics trafficking, piracy in the Indian Ocean, and sea-borne trade in illicit materials of potential use for terrorist activity. Moreover, because the entire island nation is less than 1.5 meters above sea level, Maldives is among the most vulnerable countries in the world to climate change impacts, which have the potential to significantly disrupt the Maldivian economy and way of life; as such, a significant portion of the U.S. assistance program will focus on climate change adaptation.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 3,354 | * | 3,340 | -14 |
| Development Assistance | 2,000 | * | 2,000 | - |
| Foreign Military Financing | 400 | * | 400 | - |
| International Military Education and Training | 314 | * | 300 | -14 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 640 | * | 640 | - |

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funding will be used to strengthen climate-resilient, sustainable management of coastal resources – particularly coral reefs – and thereby strengthen economic, social, and environmental resilience to the adverse effects of climate change in Maldives. More specifically, FY 2017 resources will be used to fund U.S. Agency for International Development’s (USAID) Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI) efforts, which will help improve adaptive management of atoll ecosystems in a manner that is science-based, stakeholder-driven, and financially sustainable for the reef-dependent communities that are subject to the full range of climate change hazards, including extreme rainfall events, drought, and rising sea levels. GCCCI - Adaptation funding will continue to focus on building economic, social, and environmental resilience to the effects of climate change across select atolls.

Through Economic, Environmental, and Social Resilience, Supported by U.S. Programs, Maldives Adapts to Climate Change

Key Intervention:

- \$2.0 million to implement Reefs Generate Environmental and Economic Resiliency for Atoll Ecosystems (REGENERATE), a GCCCI adaptation program that will provide Maldivian stakeholders with relevant, internationally accepted climate change data and measurement technologies allowing them to make more informed decisions about managing coastal and reef ecosystems. These funds will also be used to develop a National Ecosystem Based Management and Adaptation Strategy; increase Maldivian stakeholders’ ability to measure, monitor, and adapt to climate stresses; strengthen management capabilities to foster resilient reef ecosystems; and establish sustainable financing mechanisms for high-priority marine management locations.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF funding will continue to increase the Maldives' maritime domain awareness, interdiction, and monitoring capabilities and to develop a self-sufficient force capable of securing its territories against transnational threats and improve humanitarian disaster response, while also contributing to regional maritime security.

Through U.S. Support and Programs, Maldives Increases its Capacity to Address Transnational Issues/Problems

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$0.4 million in FMF funding will build upon efforts to train and equip a credible counterterrorism force and increase Maldives' ability to exercise maritime security.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET will fund courses that expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET training is intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of security forces, and forge lasting relationships between emerging Maldivian military leaders and U.S. counterparts. Through IMET, the United States supports the professional development of Maldives' officers and non-commissioned officers. The program builds a culture of respect for human rights, good governance, and develops the capacity of military institutions.

Through U.S. Support and Programs, Maldives Increases its Capacity to Address Transnational Issues/Problems

Key Intervention:

- IMET funding of \$0.3 million will be used to continue senior-level, noncommissioned, and junior-level professional military education courses for studies related to counterterrorism and maritime security.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR resources will be used to provide training to key agencies in advanced border control techniques and support identifying and neutralizing potential terrorist threats transiting through, or operating within, Maldivian borders. The Maldivian Police Service (MPS) has a force of approximately 3,500 officers. FY 2017 funding will help to build the investigative and enforcement capabilities of the MPS in order to counter transnational threats, terrorism, and illicit trafficking. This will require sustained training focused on developing advanced leadership, investigative, prosecutorial, and management techniques coordinated through the Regional Security Office and other federal agencies.

Through U.S. Support and Programs, Maldives Increases its Capacity to Address Transnational Issues/Problems

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$0.5 million in NADR-Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) will provide training to enhance the law enforcement capacities of the Maldives to counter transnational threats and terrorist activities. The program will improve the capability of key agencies to deter, detect, investigate, and prosecute terrorist threats in the expansive territory of Maldives. ATA programming could also include port and border control officers with law enforcement responsibilities in order to enhance their skills in counterterrorism leadership and management, critical infrastructure and soft target protection, and the maritime interdiction of terrorist targets.
- Approximately \$0.2 million in Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Assistance will

help the Maldives develop strategic trade control legislation and regulations, and build the capacity of regulatory ministries, and customs and law enforcement entities to enhance maritime border security. EXBS assistance will also focus on regional export control cooperation with neighbors such as Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and India.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID has improved the system of program monitoring to ensure that projects achieve maximum impact. In October 2014, the Mission released a standard, compliant mission order on evaluation, which details USAID program manager requirements for monitoring their projects. In January 2015, the Mission instituted a standard site visit report which USAID program managers are required to complete for all project monitoring visits. The Mission also instituted requirements for the contents and organization of all project files, to ensure key records are in order and compliant with Agency standards, including the latest monitoring requirements.

As no new Maldives projects are planned for implementation in FY 2015 or FY 2016 and no activities were expected to end in FY 2015, the Mission did not conduct any formal evaluations of the Maldives portfolio. However, two rapid assessments were conducted to inform the development of: (a) the extension of the REGENERATE project, focused on coral reef management, and (b) the extension of the Maldives Women and Youth project, focused on civic participation.

The U.S. Embassy Political Section now has a warranted Grants Officer responsible for developing, implementing, and monitoring awards. Additional staff will train to become certified as Grants Officer Representatives in order to assist in all phases of the award process, including a staff member based in Maldives. During 2015, the Political and Economic Sections facilitated visits by an International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) assessment team (July); the Ambassador at Large for Global Women's Issues (October); and the Bureau for Counterterrorism Regional Coordinator (November-December), with the latter two including assessments for programmatic activities on women, peace, and security along with counterterrorism. Political Section involvement will help ensure funding allocated as a result of these needs assessments will further Mission goals and be managed by a dedicated grants team.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID conducts semi-annual portfolio reviews to assess the overall performance of each active project; this Mission-wide, cross sectorial review assesses past performance and guides future program adjustments, as needed. In FY 2015, the combination of the Mission's monitoring and evaluation processes, the discussions at the portfolio reviews, and the rapid assessments drove specific programmatic choices. First, the REGENERATE program was modified slightly to include a greater focus on community engagement and civic leadership, as opposed to the original project design which focused primarily on the national governance processes – the Ministry of Environment and Energy in particular. Similarly, the Maldives Women and Youth program was modified in November 2015 as a result of lessons learned from the Maldivian Elections Support Activity; the resulting project focused more heavily on the civic engagement of women and youth who were identified as the most excluded populations in civic discourse in Maldives.

The U.S. Embassy Political Section Grants Officer regularly assesses the performance of every active project under the section's management via mandatory periodic reporting. This helps to ensure projects remain on time, within budget, and on track to achieve their stipulated objectives. The Grants Officer also serves as liaison to awards managed from Washington-based Bureaus, such as an INL project, to improve access to and strengthen the justice sector. This aids in promoting oversight of locally implemented awards for Washington-based grants teams.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Through Economic, Environmental, and Social Resilience, Supported by U.S. Programs, Maldives Adapts to Climate Change: Given the Maldives’ vulnerability to climate-related hazards, GCCI-Adaptation funding will continue to focus on building economic, social, and environmental resilience of selected coastal and reef ecosystems to the effects of climate change. U.S. assistance will help provide needed climate change data and measurement technologies to better inform national and local Maldivian stakeholders in their decision-making to manage coastal resources more sustainably in the face of climate change and other hazards. The resources will also help develop the National Ecosystem Based Management and Adaption Strategy to use lessons from the selected ecosystems in formulating strategic guidance for stakeholders in other parts of the country to strengthen their ability to manage reef ecosystems in a more resilient manner.

Through U.S. Support and Programs, Maldives Increases its Capacity to Address Transnational Issues/Problems: Maldives is working to establish a professional military force and codify civilian control of the military. U.S. assistance programs are focused on professionalization of the Maldives National Defense Force (MNDF) and increasing its maritime domain awareness, maritime security, and counterterrorism capability. Given Maldives’ small size and relative strategic importance, overall progress has been at a steady pace, appropriate to the size and resources of the MNDF.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 3,340 |
| Through U.S. Support and Programs, Maldives Increases its Capacity to Address Transnational Issues/Problems | 1,340 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 400 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 400 |
| International Military Education and Training | 300 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 300 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 640 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 450 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 190 |
| Through Economic, Environmental, and Social Resilience, Supported by U.S. Programs, Maldives Adapts to Climate Change | 2,000 |
| Development Assistance | 2,000 |
| 4.8 Environment | 2,000 |

Nepal

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Nepal is focused on achieving a more democratic, prosperous, and resilient country that respects the rule of law. Investment in Nepal’s peace process, accountability in democratic institutions, civic participation, and improved policy and performance will result in more effective governance and increased political inclusion. Following the devastating April 2015 earthquake, the United States committed to supporting Nepal’s longer-term recovery. FY 2017 resources will be used in the following six key areas prioritized by the Government of Nepal (GON) and other donors through the June 2015 Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA): (1) housing and infrastructure; (2) livelihoods and food security; (3) re-establishing health and education services; (4) protecting vulnerable populations; (5) local governance; and (6) disaster risk management.

In September 2015, Nepal promulgated a new constitution—a key step in finalizing the peace process that began in 2006 after a decade-long conflict. Political developments in Nepal offer new opportunities for U.S. democracy and governance programs, which focus on building government capacity to deliver services and strengthening civil society, local governance, and public financial management. U.S. assistance also seeks to improve the inclusion of women and historically marginalized groups in government, civil society, and the economy. Additionally, U.S. assistance facilitates the country’s “relief to development” transition from a post-disaster environment to a stable democracy.

U.S. assistance will help address key development challenges through programs that include: strengthening and expanding the public health system through the President’s Global Health Initiative (GHI); improving nutrition and raising incomes of the rural poor through the President’s Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future (FTF); building resilience to changing climate conditions through the President’s Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI); safeguarding the country’s rich biodiversity; building the foundation for education by improving early grade reading skills; strengthening the rule of law; preventing trafficking in persons; strengthening border security; and building the capacity of law enforcement officers. These combined efforts promote resilience and reduce Nepal’s susceptibility to environmental shocks and societal stressors.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 101,002 | * | 109,320 | 8,318 |
| Overseas Contingency Operations | 14,583 | * | 68,720 | 54,137 |
| Economic Support Fund | 14,583 | * | 64,000 | 49,417 |
| Foreign Military Financing | - | * | 1,700 | 1,700 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | - | * | 2,230 | 2,230 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | - | * | 790 | 790 |
| Enduring/Core Programs | 86,419 | * | 40,600 | -45,819 |
| Economic Support Fund | 37,800 | * | - | -37,800 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 3,759 | * | - | -3,759 |

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 40,900 | * | 39,700 | -1,200 |
| International Military Education and Training | 885 | * | 900 | 15 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 2,230 | * | - | -2,230 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 845 | * | - | -845 |

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

Nepal's nascent democracy faces significant challenges, including: a history of poor governance and institutional weaknesses, particularly at the local level; limited and non-transparent public sector financial management and accountability; and the potential for political instability if traditionally excluded groups are not integrated into the political process. These challenges were exacerbated by an estimated \$6.6 billion in losses and damage due to the April 2015 earthquake, according to the PDNA. Nepal's largely agriculture-dependent population struggles with access to markets and finance, low productivity, and geographic remoteness. While Nepal has achieved 95 percent primary school enrollment for boys and girls, schools often fail to provide children with reading skills that are foundational to future learning. In FY 2017, ESF-OCO will support Nepal's earthquake recovery/disaster management efforts; improve economic growth; protect biodiversity and support climate change adaptation; strengthen primary school reading skills; build local governance capacity; strengthen civil society; increase political competition; enhance public financial management; and combat trafficking in persons.

More Inclusive and Effective Governance

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$1.5 million will help counter transnational crime by strengthening the capacity of the GON and civil society organizations to combat trafficking in persons and concentrating on prosecution, prevention, and protection efforts.
- A total of \$0.5 million will fund conflict management and mitigation activities designed to reduce drivers of conflict and strengthen local conflict mediation and resolution bodies. These funds will also support women's role in the peace process.
- A total of \$3.0 million will build the capacity of targeted GON ministries and agencies to improve transparency and accountability of public financial management systems.
- Assistance of \$3.0 million will support more participatory, transparent, and equitable local governance planning and implementation—including local government management, oversight, and communication of earthquake recovery activities.
- Approximately \$3.8 million will help advance inclusive political competition in Nepal as an effective vehicle through which citizens can democratically select their leaders and set a public policy agenda responsive to public interests.
- A total of \$2.3 million will help enhance the capacity of civil society organizations to develop a more strategic, accountable, and effective Nepalese civil society and media, capable of advancing the public interest and holding the government accountable.
- U.S. assistance of \$7.0 million will help strengthen both national and sub-national civilian disaster institutions, policies, and systems for preparedness, management, and recovery from future disasters. The funds will also enhance disaster information management and early warning systems; improve local response by professionalizing first responders and disaster managers; provide disaster response equipment and training to first responders; and enhance civil military cooperation in crisis management.

Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth to Reduce Extreme Poverty

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President’s FTF Initiative, USAID will provide \$11.0 million to support the efforts of the GON to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. Interventions will focus on two geographic Zones of Influence—FTF Zone 1, which includes 20 districts in the Far-Western, Mid-Western, and Western regions, and FTF Zone 2, which includes earthquake-affected districts. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad-based economic growth through agricultural development. U.S. assistance will increase agricultural productivity, enhance efficiency and competitiveness of agricultural value chains, and promote nutrition education and behavior change around food consumption habits to lift 100,000 households out of poverty.
- Approximately \$10.4 million will help improve the business environment for private sector-led growth, particularly as Nepal recovers from the earthquake. This support will assist small-and-medium enterprises to take advantage of agricultural market opportunities and increase private sector engagement in agricultural value chains to enhance their efficiency and competitiveness. Activities will also help facilitate private sector investment in hydropower resources in an environmentally and socially sustainable manner, including restructuring the electricity sector to create viable, efficient national power services and promote regional electricity trade. Additionally, these funds will support reconstruction and repair of public infrastructure damaged or destroyed in the 2015 earthquake as well as the multi-donor trust fund to support the GON’s housing reconstruction program.
- Approximately \$9.5 million will support biodiversity conservation and the President’s GCCI, which seeks to reduce adverse impacts of climate change. These activities will improve natural resource management and help households, communities, and government actors prepare for and adapt to climate change. These funds will also support the protection of biodiversity, including improving management of critical corridors for climate-sensitive species and restoring ecosystems, including forest and water corridors in priority areas.

Increased Human Capital

Key Interventions:

- A total of \$2.0 million will help improve equitable access to drinking water supply and public toilets, and strengthen water sector governance and hygiene practices to maximize health impacts in both the Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) focus districts and the earthquake-affected districts.
- With \$10.0 million, USAID will improve the reading skills of up to one million children in grades one to three in 16 districts and strengthen Ministry of Education capacity to implement, monitor, and evaluate its national early grade reading program. In addition, USAID will work to mobilize community support for reading.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) - OCO

Nepal is prone to natural disasters; it is ranked as the 11th most vulnerable country in the world to earthquakes and 30th most vulnerable to flooding. The Nepalese Army is the principal disaster response organization, though it lacks the most basic material response capacity. FMF-OCO resources will work to build the Nepalese Army’s disaster relief capabilities, which are essential to averting a humanitarian crisis following a natural disaster.

Assist Nepal's Efforts to Respond to Disasters while Developing Measures to Protect U.S. Citizens and the Internal Mission Community, Leading to Greater Security

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$1.7 million will support efforts to build an in-country disaster relief capability, including by providing Nepal's military with fixed-wing airlift capabilities to deliver supplies and equipment to remote areas on unimproved runways during response to disasters.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

The GON is committed to a national goal of improving the health status of all people through an accountable and equitable health service delivery system. The Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP) – together with other donors – developed the Nepal Health Sector Plan (NHSP) III, which will guide all health sector activities from 2015-2020. In line with the NHSP III, assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the GHI goals and principles to achieve major improvements in health outcomes by ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, protecting communities from other infectious diseases, and providing access to high quality, voluntary family planning and reproductive health services. Activities will integrate sustainable approaches and increase country ownership. USAID will continue providing leadership and technical expertise in the health sector as an active member of Nepal's External Development Partners Group. Note: All of the key interventions listed below will be implemented in both the CDCS geographic area and the earthquake-affected districts.

Increased Human Capital

Key Interventions:

- As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Nepal will receive \$3.0 million to build partnerships that provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs focused on achieving epidemic control in the highest burden districts. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- A total of \$15.5 million will help USAID continue to address key challenges in reducing maternal and under-five mortality by supporting GON efforts to strengthen community and primary health care; support immunization activities; improve sanitation and hygiene; increase birth preparedness; and improve skills of providers to better manage neonatal health care needs.
- With \$14.4 million, USAID will expand access to high-quality and sustainable voluntary family planning services, information, and reproductive health care. Interventions include the training of MOHP health workers to build competencies in counseling and in the delivery of long-acting reversible contraception methods to improve the quality of care received through static clinics at district hospitals, primary health care centers, health posts, and birthing centers, and through mobile clinics to the more remote areas of the country. USAID will also continue to support social marketing of subsidized reproductive health commodities in the private sector to all 75 districts in the country. Overall, USAID will focus on ensuring the availability of a full range of family planning methods and on reaching populations of high unmet need - particularly populations living in remote areas, minority communities, Muslims, migrant workers and their families, and youth.
- Approximately \$6.8 million will help USAID utilize the latest evidence-based interventions in health and agriculture to reduce chronic under-nutrition among women and children under two years of age as part of an integrated nutrition program. The program will support the GON-led acceleration of nutrition education and service delivery as well as household food production.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET will fund courses that expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values, and are intended to build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and forge lasting relationships between emerging Nepal military leaders and U.S. counterparts. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Assist Nepal's Efforts to Respond to Disasters while Developing Measures to Protect U.S. Citizens and the Internal Mission Community, Leading to Greater Security

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$0.9 million will be used for Professional Military Education courses that instill democratic values in the Nepalese Army and increase its capacity to act as a professional force. Currently, more than 90 percent of the General Officers of the Nepalese Army are graduates of one of the IMET-sponsored courses in the United States. Courses focus on the development of new concepts, doctrines, theories, and practices – ranging from civilian control and democratization of the military and addressing human rights standards to maintaining a professional military.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) - OCO

Nepal and its leaders have committed to a wide-ranging and comprehensive peace agreement that ended their decade-long civil conflict. Maintaining a long-term peace in Nepal is dependent upon completing the democratic transition and continuing to uphold the rule of law, including successful implementation of the new constitution promulgated in 2015. INCLE training has been essential to assist law enforcement and justice sector officials – such as the national police, the attorney general's office, the courts, and the Ministry of Home Affairs – in adopting, implementing, and institutionalizing law enforcement and justice sector standards and training programs. FY 2017 funds will continue support for a successful police training program, capacity building, and institutional reform activities with justice sector actors (for example, judges, prosecutors, and defense attorneys).

Support the Drafting/Implementation of a Constitution that Safeguards Basic Rights and the Establishment of Suitable Transitional Justice Mechanisms to Enforce Progress towards a Free and Open Democratic Society

Key Interventions:

- A total of \$1.2 million in INCLE-OCO funds will support ongoing efforts to develop Nepal's law enforcement institutions and build the capacity of law enforcement officers through training and other activities focused on issues including – but not limited to – human rights and democratic policing, disaster management, and criminal investigations and forensics, as well as targeted infrastructure improvements and equipment provision. Efforts will particularly support women police units and units engaged in protecting vulnerable populations.
- Approximately \$1.0 million will continue to support efforts to build the capacity of Nepali justice sector actors and institutions. Activities may include building the capacity of prosecutors and police to work collaboratively; training judges, prosecutors, and defense lawyers to gather and scrutinize forensic evidence rather than relying upon confessions of defendants in custody; strengthening justice system capacity to combat trafficking in persons; and promoting justice sector and legislative reforms.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) - OCO

Nepali legislation provides few controls over the movement of conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction and related items, and the India-Nepal border is one of the most illegally trafficked

borders in the world. These and other institutional challenges present significant risks of both state and non-state actors exploiting these weaknesses. The United States will help build the capacity of GON law enforcement agencies to protect its national borders and promote regional security cooperation.

Assist Nepal's Efforts to Respond to Disasters while Developing Measures to Protect U.S. Citizens and the Internal Mission Community, Leading to Greater Security

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$0.5 million in Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) training will help build law enforcement capacity in Nepal to detect, deter, and respond to terrorist threats and secure land and air borders. ATA will also promote Nepal's cooperation in regional counterterrorism efforts.
- With approximately \$0.3 million in Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) assistance, the United States will work closely with the GON to increase its capacity to manage its borders effectively, to promote regional cooperation including with India, and to improve coordination between Customs officials at border crossings and security forces monitoring the green borders. EXBS will also encourage Nepal's adoption of strategic trade control legislation and regulations.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

In December 2015, the MCC Board reselected Nepal for MCC compact development assistance. The Compact program is under development by the Nepal core team and is expected to address the two binding constraints identified in the Constraints Analysis: (1) inadequate supply of electricity; and (2) high cost of transport.

Electricity: Nepal experiences the worst electricity shortages in South Asia, with only half of its demand for electricity met by the nation's grid and the majority of residents without power for up to 18 hours a day in dry months. The low availability of electricity increases costs for businesses, which run generators with imported fuel in order to have power. Nepal has the potential for developing hydro-electricity, but currently less than one percent of that potential is utilized. If this hydro-electric potential were realized, Nepal could meet its own energy needs and export to neighbors India and Bangladesh, while boosting its own economic growth. Due to current power policies and complex institutional and bureaucratic arrangements, Nepal has not been able to attract sufficient private investments in the energy sector.

High Cost of Transport: Nepal ranked 105th out of 160 countries in the Logistics Performance Index from the World Bank in 2014, which measures challenges related to trade logistics. While Nepal's rugged terrain and land-locked geography contribute to this poor performance, the high cost of transportation in Nepal is also driven by poor quality and quantity of roads, a lack of competitiveness in the trucking sector, and by costly customs procedures. Nepal's road network lacks sufficient alternate transport routes, hampering the efficient movement of people, goods and delivery of services, and increasing transportation costs. In addition, there is insufficient funding for maintaining and rehabilitating the existing road networks and constructing new road infrastructure. The regional income disparity between the individuals living in the plains on the border with India and those who live further north in the hills also reflects disparities in accessibility.

For over a decade, USAID has been supporting cross border energy trade among South Asian countries, including Nepal, through the South Asia Regional Initiatives for Energy Integration. USAID/Nepal has been strategically engaged in the energy sector by helping the GON close energy deals and restructure

energy sector entities as necessary, while MCC's investments in the energy sector will complement this assistance by furthering policy dialogue and supporting infrastructure investments. Similarly, MCC's investments in the transport network will complement several past and current USAID projects in food security, agriculture value chain improvement, and poverty reduction.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID has implemented or planned several monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities in FY 2015 and 2016 to improve project performance and inform new project designs.

- USAID's monitoring activities included quarterly pipeline reviews, semi-annual portfolio reviews, and site visits to monitor implementation. USAID technical offices also conducted annual partners meetings to highlight high-performing projects and discuss implementation challenges and their solutions.
- In FY 2014, USAID instituted new standardized M&E practices, which included a requirement to develop a management response plan for each evaluation conducted. The plan helps USAID prioritize evaluation findings and establish concrete actions to remedy problems or incorporate recommendations. Progress on evaluation management response plans are reviewed during semi-annual portfolio reviews.
- In FY 2015, USAID completed a detailed CDCS Performance Management Plan (PMP) to coordinate the collection and reporting of Mission-wide project performance data. The PMP will inform adaptive management decisions and ensure that evaluations take place at appropriate intervals during project implementation. A new Mission-wide M&E support project was also launched in FY 2015 to help build knowledge management capacity and provide effective and flexible evaluation and analytical services to both USAID and all projects implemented under the five-year CDCS.
- In FY 2015, USAID completed 13 new project designs under both the CDCS and the Mission's earthquake recovery plan. For each of these designs, USAID reviewed past performance information, project evaluations, and external research and conducted new assessments and geographic information system analysis to determine the kinds of activities—targeting specific groups in specific geographic areas—that would be most effective to achieve both the CDCS and the earthquake recovery objectives.
- In FY 2015, USAID initiated the design of impact evaluations for three projects: the Business Literacy Project, the Early Grade Reading Program, and the Public Policy Debate Project. The impact evaluations will allow USAID to compare beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries over time to determine the activities' impact with greater rigor and provide evidence for replicating successful interventions.
- In FY 2015, USAID started developing priority learning agenda questions for the Mission as well as for each of its three development objectives (DOs), so that learning becomes more systematic and is used in programmatic decisions.
- In FY 2015, USAID conducted performance evaluations of four activities under the three CDCS DOs. The findings and recommendations from the evaluations will be instrumental in determining course corrections for ongoing activities and shaping directions of future activity designs.
- In FY 2016, USAID will undertake a national survey that focuses primarily on social inclusion, citizen participation in governance, and perceptions of government service delivery. This survey will provide several insights into governance issues and will be instrumental in shaping the governance portfolio as well as providing a strong basis for measuring several of the governance outcomes the Mission is trying to achieve.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: M&E activities conducted by Nepal informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2017 budget:

- The USAID earthquake recovery plan is based on the GON-led Post Disaster Needs Assessment (June 2015). A total of 16 USAID technical staff helped to collect and analyze data for this assessment. To adapt to a changed programming environment, USAID leveraged existing activities and launched new initiatives to support early earthquake recovery needs. The Mission is currently in the process of amplifying its 2014-2019 CDCS, by way of introducing a new "Transitional Objective," to account for new and future planned earthquake recovery programs.
- The FTF baseline survey collected data that informed programmatic targeting and budget allocations for FTF in FY 2017. The survey found, for example, that while the entire FTF zone of influence has higher poverty and under-nutrition rates than the rest of Nepal, there are important variations within that zone that should be considered when targeting USAID activities. Further, ongoing performance monitoring of the FTF activity helped identify the need for consistent nutrition programming between the FTF zone of influence and Nepal as a whole; USAID addressed this need by increasing the scope of its main nutrition activity within the FTF zone of influence.
- In FY 2015, USAID conducted several health sector studies, including a Female Community Health Volunteer Survey and a study on Nepali taboos around menstrual hygiene. These studies helped inform the design of new nutrition and water, sanitation, and hygiene programs as well as refine ongoing programs to more effectively utilize volunteers and reduce menstrual practices that endanger girls' and women's health and safety.
- In FY 2015, USAID received interim results from ongoing measurement of its integrated nutrition program. These results showed that the program's targeting of traditionally marginalized households had dramatically reduced gaps between marginalized and non-marginalized populations for practices such as breastfeeding, hand washing, and minimum acceptable diet. These results informed the design and refinement of new and ongoing programs in community resilience, health, and agriculture.
- Evaluations of two democracy and governance activities—Sajhedari Bikaas – Partnership for Local Development, and Nepal Peace Support Project—are being used to shape implementation of USAID's new Integrated Governance Project, which seeks over the next five years to support a peaceful political environment, strengthen Nepal's institutional accountability, increase civic participation and advocacy, and improve public policy and government performance.
- The evaluation of a health activity that focuses on HIV/AIDS informed the implementation of USAID's new Integrated Health Project, which over the next five years will work to improve the quality of health services (including antenatal care, treatment for childhood illnesses, HIV/AIDS testing and treatment, and reversible family planning and reproductive care) in Nepal, increase access and use of those services, and promote the adoption of healthy behaviors among marginalized groups.
- Impact evaluation of Early Grade Reading Project will be used to learn lessons for improving implementation approaches and governance of the school system, and to decide whether to scale up early grade reading interventions.
- The mid-term evaluation of a climate change and natural resources management activity—Hariyo Ban—in FY 2015 recommended strengthening partnerships with local and national level organizations and ensuring that sustainable livelihoods remain a strong focus of USAID environment interventions. These recommendations are being used in the ongoing project as well as during the design of a new activity, which is currently underway.
- USAID has planned nine evaluations, three of them to be impact evaluations, for the coming years. Seven of these are planned to be started in FY 2016. These evaluations will provide lessons for improving ongoing activities as well as setting directions for new projects that will also inform decisions regarding FY 2017 budget.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

More Inclusive and Effective Governance: USAID's integrated governance portfolio seeks to increase inclusion of Nepalese in civic and political life and strengthen the GON's ability to respond to increasing public demands. The portfolio objectives are: peaceful political environment sustained; accountability of national and local government institutions strengthened; civic participation and advocacy increased; and public policy and performance improved. USAID will continue to support the peace process through assistance for community organizations, the GON, and civil society groups to address issues such as community-based conflict, poor governance, and limited capacity for government service delivery. USAID will also support the strengthening of efforts by the GON and civil society to combat trafficking in persons, advance implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Accord, and improve the responsiveness of local government bodies to citizen demands. In addition, USAID will support the GON to formulate and achieve policy objectives, improve its transparency and accountability, and enhance its capacity to deliver basic services in a more inclusive manner. Together, the above interventions will help position the GON to alleviate extreme poverty, which affects 15 percent of the Nepali population.

Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth to Reduce Extreme Poverty: The April 2015 earthquake and the subsequent aftershocks slowed the country's economic activity; Growth Domestic Product (GDP) growth was only 3.0 percent in 2015, down from an earlier estimate of 4.6 percent. With a ten-year average annual GDP growth rate of 4.0 percent, Nepal experienced the lowest economic growth in the region, particularly over the last five-years. Nepal's sluggish growth has disproportionately affected the poor, with higher poverty rates persisting in rural and remote hill and mountain areas. In addition, women and other disadvantaged groups typically lack access to education, medical facilities, job opportunities, and property ownership or cash. Improved employment opportunities and economic growth are crucial for promoting stability after the insurgency, especially given Nepal's relatively low economic growth rate and high unemployment and under-employment. U.S. economic growth assistance will continue to focus on programs that increase food security; improve the policy and business enabling environment; increase access to financial services; and strengthen the foundations for rapid, sustained, and inclusive economic growth in Nepal. The purpose of this USAID-implemented objective is to: increase agriculture-based income; expand small enterprise opportunities; improve economic growth policies and performance; and promote the resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods.

Increased Human Capital: Improving the health, skills, and literacy of Nepalese will increase the human capital base necessary for full participation in a more prosperous and democratic Nepal. This includes ensuring that traditionally marginalized groups have access to and are able to utilize maternal and child health services – particularly antenatal and postnatal care and treatment for childhood illnesses – and that they receive important messages on healthy behaviors, such as hand washing, breast feeding, nutrition, hygiene, and antenatal care. This objective also emphasizes early-grade reading skills as critical to establishing a foundation for lifelong learning.

Assist Nepal's Efforts to Respond to Disasters while Developing Measures to Protect U.S. Citizens and the Internal Mission Community, Leading to Greater Security: Nepal is susceptible to geological and hydro-meteorological hazards – the most prominent being floods, drought, landslides, wildfires, and earthquakes (as evidenced in April 2015). The United States will continue to work with the Nepalese Army and the Home Ministry to enhance Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response capabilities.

Support the Drafting/Implementation of a Constitution that Safeguards Basic Rights and the Establishment of Suitable Transitional Justice Mechanisms to Enforce Progress towards a Free and Open Democratic Society: After a prolonged civil war, Nepali politicians and government officials are working to complete implementation of tasks from the 2006 Comprehensive Peace Agreement. Nepal

promulgated its constitution in September 2015, and U.S. assistance will focus on supporting its implementation. It is estimated that more than 100 new laws and policies are needed to operationalize the constitution. In its interactions with political parties, government officials, and civil society, and in cooperation with the international community, the Mission will stress the importance of completing the peace process in a way that protects human rights and provides a basis for a strong democracy going forward.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 109,320 |
| Support the Drafting/Implementation of a Constitution that Safeguards Basic Rights and the Establishment of Suitable Transitional Justice Mechanisms to Enforce Progress Towards a Free and Open Democratic Society | 2,230 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO | 2,230 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,200 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 1,030 |
| More Inclusive and Effective Governance | 21,138 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 21,138 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 1,500 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 500 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 6,000 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 3,838 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 2,300 |
| 5.2 Disaster Readiness | 7,000 |
| Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth to Reduce Extreme Poverty | 30,862 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 30,862 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 11,000 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 10,362 |
| 4.8 Environment | 9,500 |
| Assist Nepal's Efforts to Respond to Disasters While Developing Measures to Protect U.S. Citizens and the Internal Mission Community, Leading to Greater Security | 3,390 |
| Foreign Military Financing - OCO | 1,700 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,700 |
| International Military Education and Training | 900 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 900 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs - OCO | 790 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 540 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 250 |
| Increased Human Capital | 51,700 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 12,000 |

| (\$ in thousands) | | FY 2017 Request |
|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------|
| 3.1 Health | | 2,000 |
| 3.2 Education | | 10,000 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | | 39,700 |
| 3.1 Health | | 39,700 |

Pakistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Pakistan remains critical to U.S. counterterrorism efforts, nuclear nonproliferation, regional stability, the peace process in Afghanistan, and regional economic integration and development. The United States therefore has a deep interest in a stable, democratic, and prosperous Pakistan, as well as long-term constructive bilateral cooperation. The United States will continue its intensive engagement with Pakistan to advance our joint interest in a democratic Pakistan that is developing economically, countering militancy, and contributing to peace and stability in the region. This is facilitated both through the U.S.-Pakistan Strategic Dialogue and through U.S. assistance aligned with and supportive of these policy goals.

The United States and Pakistan enjoy a positive security partnership and are working collaboratively to address security threats faced by both nations. In FY 2017, Pakistan will continue to face significant and broad challenges to its internal security, economy, and social sectors, all of which threaten its long-term trajectory. Through security assistance, the United States is enhancing Pakistan's capabilities to address its counterterrorism and counterinsurgency challenges in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). Other U.S. assistance to Pakistan supports development, cooperation, and reform in five key areas: energy, economic growth, stabilization of areas most vulnerable to extremism, education, and health. This five sector-strategy is coordinated under the U.S.-Pakistan Strategic Dialogue and aligns with U.S. and Pakistan government priorities. Programs also aim to increase trade and investment bilaterally and regionally; improve infrastructure; leverage the private sector; and strengthen Pakistan's governance and services.

Pakistan's efforts at countering violent extremism within its territory have continued to expand and achieve results. Since 2014, Pakistan has carried out a number of large-scale operations in the FATA, an area on the Afghanistan-Pakistan border that is used by violent extremist groups, including those targeting the United States and the Pakistani state. These operations, while necessary to root out extremists, have also displaced more than 700,000 individuals. The significant number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) underscores the long-term importance of expanding economic opportunity and establishing stability in areas vulnerable to violent extremism. Support to the FATA will continue in FY 2017, including anticipated ongoing needs for the relief, return, and rehabilitation of IDPs and their communities, as well as longer-term stabilization and development.

Assistance to Pakistan complements U.S. national security policy in neighboring Afghanistan and remains critical to the stability and prosperity of the region, as well as U.S. national security interests.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 802,791 | * | 742,200 | -60,591 |
| Overseas Contingency Operations | 766,803 | * | 714,900 | -51,903 |
| Economic Support Fund | 452,603 | * | 400,000 | -52,603 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 265,000 | * | 265,000 | - |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 40,000 | * | 40,000 | - |

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 9,200 | * | 9,900 | 700 |
| Enduring/Core Programs | 35,988 | * | 27,300 | -8,688 |
| Economic Support Fund | 15,397 | * | - | -15,397 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | - | * | 22,500 | 22,500 |
| International Military Education and Training | 4,791 | * | 4,800 | 9 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 800 | * | - | -800 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 15,000 | * | - | -15,000 |

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

U.S. assistance through ESF is intended to help develop a more stable, democratic and prosperous Pakistan. ESF funded programs build long-term cooperation with Pakistan on all five priority sectors key to Pakistan's stability and growth: energy, economic growth, stabilization of areas most vulnerable to extremism, education, and health. The FY 2017 request includes funds for the voluntary return of IDPs displaced by counterterrorism operations and support long-term efforts to rehabilitate conflict-affected regions.

Increased Sustainable Energy Supplied to the Economy

Key Interventions:

- Under the umbrella of the U.S.-Pakistan Clean Energy Partnership launched in 2015, the United States will continue to support Pakistan's efforts to increase its energy supply, a key input for economic growth, including implementing clean energy infrastructure upgrades and improving efficiencies that increase energy available to Pakistan's citizens. The United States will utilize energy development opportunities, located in underdeveloped areas, to achieve ancillary benefits in providing economic opportunities to populations vulnerable to violent extremism. This will include public-private collaboration to foster more private investment in the energy sector, enabling sustainable clean-energy solutions over the long-term.
- The United States will support Pakistan's energy sector reform efforts, also outlined in Pakistan's International Monetary Fund program benchmarks, including strengthening energy regulatory and planning agencies, reforming and corporatizing distribution company operations, improving revenue collection, reducing energy subsidies, and rationalizing pricing.
- The United States will help Pakistan expand its electricity generation through partnership with the National Transmission and Dispatch Company to improve operations management and build a transmission network to complement private sector and other renewable energy projects. The United States will also support the development of private transmission systems and improved operation of power distribution companies' transmission systems, which may include both hardware and software inputs.

Support Improvement of the Trade and Investment Climate to Sustain and Create Jobs and Enhance Growth

Key Interventions:

- The United States will continue to provide assistance to small- and medium-sized enterprises, in order to increase economic growth opportunities, strengthen market competitiveness, link to regional trade options, expand access to credit and finance, improve the enabling environment for enterprise

development, and improve the business climate for trade and investment.

- The United States will continue to provide technical assistance to support the Government of Pakistan's efforts to reform the financial management structure and systems in Pakistan by advancing efforts to increase fiscal transparency and accountability. Technical assistance will work to further develop policies, regulations and services around issues of revenue sharing and management, investment, commerce, corporate governance, competition, telecommunications, energy, and oversight.
- The United States will continue to help Pakistan's commercial agricultural sector upgrade and modernize its operations through access to new tools and technologies to increase the sector's efficiency and profitability, while also expanding U.S. exports of agricultural inputs.
- The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) will work with Pakistan on animal and plant disease control to prevent the spread of diseases impacting both economies. In order to foster bilateral technical cooperation, USDA will also work with Pakistan to develop disease-resistant seeds, good farming practices, watershed conservation techniques, and alternative irrigation systems.

Build Government Capacity in Remote and Disconnected Areas

Key Interventions:

- The United States will support the Government of Pakistan's efforts to enable the voluntary return of IDPs displaced by counterterrorism operations and conflict, including supporting local institutions in remote and disconnected areas, with a focus on areas vulnerable to violent extremism. The United States will continue to partner with Pakistan to reconstruct and rehabilitate damaged infrastructure in the FATA. This cooperation includes the reconstruction of schools, hospitals, markets, and energy and transport infrastructure to restore communities and assist in the return of people to their homes. These interventions are aligned with Relief to Development Transition objectives.
- The United States will continue to build the capacity of government staff in the provincial governments of Sindh, Punjab, and Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa (KP) to provide essential services to their citizens through technical assistance, infrastructure development and rehabilitation of key structures such as municipal water systems.
- The United States will continue, through the FATA Secretariat and other partners, to support and strengthen nascent local institutions. These efforts will include improved service delivery, including increased access to health, water, and sanitation services. For residents and civil society organizations this will include support for communication, advocacy and representation of constituent communities.

Increase Civilian and Non-Civilian Capacity to Counter Violent Extremist Narratives with a Focus on Vulnerable Populations

Key Interventions:

- The United States will work with Pakistan to strengthen the writ of the civilian government and build its capacity to deliver essential services, particularly in underdeveloped communities vulnerable to violent extremism. Activities will encourage citizen participation in defining and advocating priorities and needs; promote positive alternatives to extremist violence; enhance structures and processes for resolving conflict; strengthen the rule of law; frame citizen attitudes, knowledge and behaviors on citizenship, inclusion, and tolerance; and strengthen responsive representation of citizen concerns.
- U.S. programming will work with civil society to enhance provincial governments' ability to promote and protect human rights; provide access to justice for vulnerable populations including women, the disabled, and religious minorities; promote due process and fair trial standards; strengthen university

journalism programs to improve the skills of media professionals; and counter sectarian narratives by promoting tolerance and inter- and intra-faith coexistence and implementing civic education curricula in targeted public and private primary schools.

Improve Human Capacity by Creating a Healthier, Better Educated, and More Skillful Workforce

Key Interventions:

- The United States and Pakistan will continue joint efforts to improve the literacy skills of children, and improve teachers' abilities to teach reading. Programs will promote innovative technology to train and professionally develop teachers in cost efficient, effective, and sustainable ways that support teachers, particularly female teachers, in remote areas. Part of basic education assistance to Pakistan will support the global Let Girls Learn Initiative.
- Through the Fulbright program and other exchange programs, the United States will provide scholarships for Pakistani students to pursue graduate degrees and study in the United States and develop long-term professional linkages between the United States and Pakistan. The United States will prioritize women's participation to promote women's empowerment in Pakistan.
- The United States will continue its support for English-language proficiency through classes for underserved Pakistani children and through teacher trainings. The United States will also fund programs for professional and educational exchanges to provide Pakistani citizens opportunities to develop leadership and professional skills, and to promote U.S.-Pakistan personal and institutional linkages through visits to the United States.
- The United States will continue to broaden its partnership with Pakistani universities to provide scholarships to local students based on merit and economic need, particularly in rural areas and for women.
- Under the U.S.-Pakistan Science and Technology Agreement, both the United States and Pakistan will continue to fund joint research grants in science and technology, as well as studies that have commercial applications in energy, water, and agriculture. USAID will assist universities in revising their curricula so that graduates have the required skills to meet industry needs in energy, water, agriculture, and food security.
- The U.S. will support youth workforce development, providing vocational training opportunities in targeted areas.
- The United States will support high-impact maternal, newborn, and child health services.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) - OCO

Given the NATO security transition in Afghanistan and the extension of the current U.S. troop presence into 2017, FMF-OCO will be even more essential to strengthening Pakistan's ability to provide stability and conduct effective counterterrorism operations on its territory, particularly along its border with Afghanistan. FMF-OCO trains Pakistan's security forces to perform activities that contribute to our shared national and regional security goals. Since June 2014, Pakistan has conducted continuous counterterrorism operations in the FATA and across the country. U.S.-funded equipment continues to play a concrete role in building Pakistan's capacity and the success of ongoing operations. FY 2017 funds will continue to bolster the counterinsurgency (COIN) and counterterrorism (CT) capabilities of Pakistan's security forces and encourage continued improvements in U.S.-Pakistan military-to-military engagement. FMF-OCO funds will also support Pakistan's participation in international maritime operations and enhance its ability to monitor its maritime border and patrol its coastal waters.

Enhance Capacity of Government of Pakistan Institutions – both Civilian and Military – that are Involved in Countering Terrorism

Key Interventions:

- U.S. cooperation will enhance Pakistan's long-term COIN/CT capabilities to maintain security and stability throughout the country, particularly along the Pakistan-Afghanistan border, through the acquisition of new equipment, the refurbishment of Pakistani-owned equipment, and the provision of training programs.
- The United States will continue the multi-year acquisition of attack helicopters for the Pakistan Army, which are critical to enabling the Pakistan military to target militants at high altitudes in the FATA.
- The United States will continue to assist the Pakistani Army and Air Force in further developing its precision strike and airborne intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities.
- U.S. assistance will continue to provide equipment and training to bolster Pakistan's ability to conduct precision airstrikes against militant targets while minimizing collateral damage.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support improvements in health outcomes aligned with the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative, which includes ending preventable child and maternal deaths, and protecting communities from infectious diseases. All GHP funding in Pakistan will be aligned with and complementary to ESF funding in health.

Improve Human Capacity by Creating a Healthier, Better Educated, and More Skillful Workforce

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support maternal, newborn and child health services, and strengthen clinical networks while incorporating critical family planning and reproductive health care into public and private social sector services.
- U.S. assistance will help Pakistan improve its health logistics management system including the forecasting, procurement, quality assurance and distribution of critical health commodities. U.S. technical assistance will support Pakistan's health sector reform and improve service delivery, particularly challenges presented by devolution of responsibilities from the federal to the provincial and local levels.
- The United States will continue to work with Pakistan on disease prevention.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET funds will continue to strengthen the U.S.-Pakistan military-to-military relationship; expose Pakistani officers to U.S. institutions and models of democratic values, human rights, and civilian control of the military; and improve Pakistan's COIN and CT capabilities. Funds will be used to support the following: senior and mid-level professional military education; coursework in defense resource management, medical care, and military justice; and modest amounts of technical and operational training.

Enhance Capacity of Government of Pakistan Institutions – both Civilian and Military – that are Involved in Countering Terrorism

Key Interventions:

- The U.S. government will use IMET to promote the development of professional and personal ties between Pakistani and U.S. military leaders to strengthen the military-to-military relationship. In doing so, IMET assistance will strengthen the U.S.-Pakistan military alliance critical to U.S. national security interests by developing a common understanding of shared international challenges.
- U.S. assistance will enroll intermediate and senior-level Pakistani military officers in senior invitational professional military education (PME) courses at U.S. command, staff, and war colleges as well as mid-level PME courses. Programs will build officers' leadership and management skills, augmenting the professionalism and the organizational capacity of the Pakistan military. The United States will ensure students participate in courses that have a human rights component.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) - OCO

INCLE assistance will continue to build the capacity of Pakistan's criminal justice sector, including civilian law enforcement agencies, in areas such as fighting terrorism, meeting basic community policing needs, expanding access to justice, and strengthening the rule of law. This assistance will continue to support Pakistan's "National Action Plan" to combat violent extremism. The U.S. government will provide tailored assistance to provincial and federal law enforcement bodies, including training, equipment, and limited infrastructure support. Some of this support will continue to be directed toward civilian law enforcement in the tribal areas, and to be responsive to recent requests for support in the provinces. The U.S. government will also continue to proactively look for opportunities to integrate topics around gender equity into its programs.

Develop an Effective, Professional, and Transparent Criminal Justice System and Law Enforcement Corps within Pakistan

Key Interventions:

- Through training, equipment, and limited infrastructure support, U.S. assistance will strengthen the survivability, professionalism, and technical capacity of law enforcement agencies to counter terrorist and criminal networks. Law enforcement training will cover topics such as organizational and leadership development, criminal investigation, crime scene management, forensics, human rights, and police academy management.
- U.S. assistance will support efforts to stem the production and flow of illicit narcotics by enhancing the capabilities of law enforcement agencies to interdict illicit narcotics and precursors, promoting regional and cross border collaboration, reducing the cultivation of poppy through alternative crops and related small development projects, as well as expanding access to rehabilitative services for drug abusers.
- U.S. assistance will improve law and order in Pakistan by providing training, technical assistance, and equipment support to enhance the ability of police, prosecutors, judges, and corrections officials to investigate, prosecute, convict, and incarcerate extremists and criminals. Prosecutorial and judicial training will include trial advocacy skills, police-prosecutor coordination, counterterrorism prosecutions, professional ethics, and case management. INCLE funds will also help develop legal education in Pakistan, as well as strengthen judicial security.
- U.S. corrections training will work to increase the capacity of Pakistan's corrections system to house prisoners in a safe, secure, and humane manner. Efforts will focus on prison management, prisoner classification, security best practices, and infrastructure and equipment assistance, especially in high-threat prisons that house violent extremists. U.S. assistance will provide legal aid for petty offenders to reduce their time spent in prison and their exposure to radical influences.

Build Government Capacity in Remote and Disconnected Areas

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will continue to enhance the capacity of law enforcement agencies and other civilian institutions of public order operating along the Afghan border in the KP province and the FATA while continuing to assist police in critical population centers, such as Karachi.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) - OCO

NADR-Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA): The ATA program will continue to build Pakistani law enforcement capacity to deter, detect, and respond to terrorism-related threats and attacks. The ATA program directly serves U.S. government policy by building Pakistan's civilian counterterrorism capacity. ATA programs will address critical counterterrorism gaps and Pakistani police needs at the federal and provincial level. ATA assistance will provide related equipment as necessary.

NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS): The EXBS program will assist Pakistan in stemming the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems as well as preventing the irresponsible transfer of conventional weapons. Since 2004, Pakistan has strengthened its strategic trade control systems by enacting legal and regulatory reform, updating its national control lists, and developing its license capability. EXBS assistance will focus on expanding Pakistan's strategic trade licensing and enforcement capabilities, and increase nonproliferation awareness among government and industry officials. EXBS will continue to support cross-border enforcement cooperation with Afghanistan.

Enhance Capacity of Government of Pakistan Institutions – both Civilian and Military – that are involved in Countering Terrorism

Key Interventions:

- ATA training courses will build Pakistani law enforcement agencies in their ability to investigate and manage cases to identify and disable terrorist organizations before they attack by employing investigative tools, information sharing, and investigative skills. U.S. assistance will also support Pakistan in developing a cadre of prosecutors and judges who are capable of handling highly complex terrorist finance and export control-related cases.
- ATA will improve Pakistani police capacity to deter, detect, and respond to crises related to terrorism, including explosive-related attacks.

U.S. assistance, through EXBS, will develop the capability of Pakistani Customs to detect, investigate and interdict unauthorized transfers of weapons and illicit goods, through training and delivery of related equipment. The United States will support Pakistan's efforts to update and maintain its list of controlled goods, will build Pakistan's capacity to license controlled goods, will sponsor customs enforcement training for Pakistani officials, and will promote nonproliferation awareness to industry and government officials.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2015, USAID completed three evaluations: 1) Final Evaluation of the Firms Project; 2) Mid-term Evaluation of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Reconstruction Program (KPRP); and 3) the Interim Evaluation of the Assessment and Strengthening Program (ASP); and four assessments: 1) Economic Growth and Agriculture Portfolio Impact Assessment Phase I; 2) Merit and Needs Based Scholarship Program (MNBSP) Assessment (Female Workforce Study); 3) an Assessment of Health on the Pakistan Initiative for Mothers and Newborns (PAIMAN); and 4) Family Advancement for Life and Health (FALAH) Programs, as well as a special study: Identifying Barriers to Reading in Pakistan. The findings from these evaluations and assessments are being used to inform programmatic and management decisions and improve program performance.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Monitoring and evaluation site visit findings were used to adjust programmatic implementation and approaches. Research related to stabilization initiatives and drivers of extremism was conducted to inform programming priorities. For example, the findings and recommendations from the final evaluation of USAID's Economic Growth and Agriculture (EGA) Firms Project will help EGA implement the next generation of engagement with the Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise sector in Pakistan. The evaluation was conducted to look at the achievements of EGA's largest and most diverse project and to inform design and implementation of a newly-designed follow-on activity. The evaluation focused on lessons learned from the project. Lessons were identified related to the effectiveness of business models, implementation approaches, and strategies.

An impact assessment of the EGA portfolio was completed to test the validity of the EGA development hypothesis, which posited “If USAID can promote economic opportunity for Pakistanis, this will lead to increased economic and social empowerment and ultimately community change.” Designed to show change over time in areas where EGA is working, the first phase of the assessment indicated that the EGA development hypothesis has validity. The assessment report reflected a strong design and methodology and showed the impact of EGA investments, especially work with households and farms.

The Mission also conducted a special study to identify the barriers to reading in Pakistan. The report identified broad patterns that will inform program design and highlighted areas for future study. The findings of this study will aid in achieving the USAID Improving Education Quality (IEQ) program’s objective to improve reading outcomes in Pakistan overall and for children in first and second grade in particular.

During 2015, INL conducted End Use Monitoring (EUM) visits to 94 sites to monitor how Pakistani partners were using over 65,187 donated commodities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Increase Civilian and Non-Civilian Capacity to Counter Violent Extremist Narratives with a Focus on Vulnerable Populations: Violent extremism remains a critical threat to Pakistan, as well as other countries within the region, and grass-roots support for terrorist organizations perpetuates this threat. Pakistan’s civilian government, military, and NGOs are fighting against extremist messaging and influence with an aim to decrease support for militancy within the country. Increasing Pakistan’s capacity to contest radical messaging, through a range of methods, also supports our joint efforts to counter violent extremism.

Enhance Capacity of Government of Pakistan Institutions – both Civilian and Military – that are Involved in Countering Terrorism: Terrorism continues to exact a startling toll on the people of Pakistan (and the region). Helping the Pakistani government address this security challenge is in the U.S. interest and working with Pakistan to build both civilian and military institutions’ capacity to counter terrorism and violent extremism – in line with its National Action Plan – will enhance stability, security, economic development, and justice in Pakistan. Countering terrorism is also key to supporting efforts to disrupt the funding of terrorist organizations operating both within Pakistan and across the region.

Support Improvement of the Trade and Investment Climate to Sustain and Create Jobs and Enhance Growth: Facilitating increased regional and U.S.-Pakistan trade and investment through bilateral and multilateral mechanisms will help build a more inclusive, economically prosperous and stable Pakistan, and create opportunities for both U.S. and Pakistani private sector. Helping Pakistan improve its business climate, including through compliance with internationally recognized labor standards and support for small- and medium-sized entrepreneurship, can promote increased investment, job growth, and improved economic performance for Pakistan within the region and worldwide.

Increased Sustainable Energy Supplied to the Economy: Chronic energy shortfalls handicap Pakistan’s economic development and undermine its economic growth and macroeconomic stability, as well as broader social stability. While Pakistan’s energy sector has not yet achieved full cost-recovery and has relied heavily on importing expensive fuels, the country has significant untapped local resources, especially in the area of clean resources (i.e., hydroelectric, wind, biomass, natural gas, geothermal, and solar power). Pakistan’s power sector requires tremendous investment to upgrade its infrastructure. The World Bank estimates that \$15.0 - \$20.0 billion is required over the next five years. The objective of U.S. assistance in the energy sector is to help Pakistan increase access to clean energy for economic growth and stability. U.S. assistance will also support targeted interventions that address the drivers of Pakistan’s chronic energy shortages, including necessary policy reforms. The United States will encourage private investment in clean energy, leveraging U.S. funding to catalyze private investment.

Develop an Effective, Professional, and Transparent Criminal Justice System and Law Enforcement Corps within Pakistan: Pakistan's criminal justice and law enforcement system continues to face increasing instability and insecurity caused by both internal and external factors. The system's ineffective structure and lack of law enforcement capacity exacerbates an already daunting challenge of high violent crime rates, rising religious extremism, and transnational terrorism. U.S. assistance will focus on helping Pakistan develop professional law enforcement and judicial institutions in accordance with internationally accepted professional standards of conduct and effective leadership, in order to help Pakistan achieve a criminal justice system that: protects human rights and provides justice; combats terrorism, corruption, and illicit narcotics; promotes security and stability; secures borders; and reduces the threat of transnational crime.

Improve Human Capacity by Creating a Healthier, Better Educated, and More Skillful Workforce: An educated and healthy population is critical to economic growth. Pakistan's economic future is integrally linked to improving its basic and higher education systems. U.S. assistance will facilitate increased access to quality basic education, including for girls, with a focus on improving reading skills and increasing access to higher education to address key workforce needs. Further, Pakistan's high population growth rate is overwhelming the country's ability to provide services and economic prospects to its citizens. The health care sector's capacity to address maternal and child health, family planning, and reproductive health directly impacts Pakistan's future trajectory. The World Bank estimates that GDP losses arising from under-nourishment alone are as high as two to three percent – given the size of Pakistan's economy this is equivalent of a \$3.5 to \$5.0 billion dollar annual loss. U.S. assistance to the health sector will continue to help Pakistan achieve a more sustainable growth rate, decrease deaths of both mothers and children, and ensure a healthier, more productive workforce.

Build Government Capacity in Remote and Disconnected Areas: To better ensure the resilience of individuals, communities, and the state, U.S. assistance will continue to support Pakistan's efforts to extend government effectiveness, improve governance, justice, and law enforcement, deliver essential services, and expand economic opportunity in remote and disconnected areas in Pakistan, particularly those most vulnerable to violent extremism. U.S. assistance will bolster the capacity of basic local administration to be more responsive, provide basic public services, and promote constructive, engaged relationships between communities and the state. The U.S. government will continue to support the Government of Pakistan in its efforts to enable the relief, reconstruction, rehabilitation and return of communities displaced by counterterrorism operations and increase local institutions' resiliency certain key communities.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 742,200 |
| Increase civilian and non-civilian capacity to counter violent extremist narratives with a focus on vulnerable populations. | 41,600 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 41,600 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 39,000 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 2,600 |
| Enhance capacity of Government of Pakistan institutions – both civilian and military – that are involved in countering terrorism. | 279,700 |
| Foreign Military Financing - OCO | 265,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 265,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 4,800 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 4,800 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs - OCO | 9,900 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 9,100 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 800 |
| Support improvement of the trade and investment climate to sustain and create jobs and enhance growth. | 42,300 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 42,300 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 2,500 |
| 4.3 Financial Sector | 2,000 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 28,000 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 7,800 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 2,000 |
| Increased sustainable energy supplied to the economy. | 132,000 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 132,000 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 118,000 |
| 4.8 Environment | 14,000 |
| Develop an effective, professional, and transparent criminal justice system and law enforcement corps within Pakistan. | 34,700 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 2,700 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 2,700 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO | 32,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 16,500 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 8,500 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 7,000 |
| Improve human capacity by creating a healthier, better educated, and more skillful workforce. | 143,200 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 120,700 |

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 4,000 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 16,000 |
| 3.1 Health | 22,500 |
| 3.2 Education | 68,000 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 10,200 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 22,500 |
| 3.1 Health | 22,500 |
| Build government capacity in remote and disconnected areas. | 68,700 |
| Economic Support Fund - OCO | 60,700 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 37,000 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 2,700 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 6,000 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 3,500 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 5,500 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 5,000 |
| 5.2 Disaster Readiness | 1,000 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO | 8,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 5,000 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 3,000 |

Sri Lanka

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Twice during 2015, Sri Lankans went to the polls and demanded dramatic political changes in their government – in both the Presidential and Parliamentary elections. These elections changed Sri Lanka’s political landscape, offering an opportunity to strengthen U.S.-Sri Lanka relations leading to greater political and economic cooperation and enhanced foreign assistance programming. The United States will support the new Sri Lankan government’s reconciliation, reform, and accountability agenda with increased resources and programming to achieve historic advancements in human rights, economic equality, and stability that were inconceivable a year ago. With FY 2017 resources, the United States will partner with civil society to increase accountability and transparency; protect human rights and fundamental freedoms; strengthen rule of law and democratic institutions; increase security and stability; promote reconciliation, interfaith harmony, and inter-ethnic understanding; and bolster good governance and economic growth.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 3,927 | * | 39,797 | 35,870 |
| Development Assistance | 500 | * | - | -500 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | * | 31,017 | 31,017 |
| Foreign Military Financing | - | * | 400 | 400 |
| International Military Education and Training | 547 | * | 500 | -47 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | - | * | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 2,880 | * | 6,880 | 4,000 |

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

FY 2017 ESF resources will build on existing programming with demonstrated momentum, engaged stakeholders, and committed government counterparts. U.S. assistance will support an integrated package of programming, including governance, legislative strengthening, rule of law, civil society and media development, democratic governance, and social cohesion/reconciliation projects. Programming priorities will be further refined by the USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS), which is currently under development in close coordination with the Department of State.

Sri Lanka Accelerates Reconciliation between the Majority Population and Ethnic and Religious Minorities with the Assistance of U.S. Programs

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$5.0 million will support accountability measures and efforts to encourage and engage cross-cultural, cross-ethnic, and inter-religious reconciliation throughout Sri Lanka, including through civil society engagement.

With U.S. Help and Projection of U.S. Democratic Values, Sri Lanka Improves Respect for and Application of Just and Democratic Governance, Human Rights, and Freedom of Expression, Principles

Key Interventions:

- A total of \$8.0 million will support civil society and local organizations engaged in activities related to good governance, accountability, human rights, and policy advocacy, and foster a free and independent media sector.
- Funding of \$6.0 million will strengthen democratic governance, including through legislative strengthening and oversight activities, technical assistance to the Sri Lankan parliamentary committees, and support for independent commissions.
- Approximately \$4.0 million will help increase the effectiveness of rule of law and bolster justice sector institutions. Assistance will develop and implement legal systems consistent with international human rights obligations and establish government mechanisms that protect and promote human rights. ESF may also include training and mentoring to build the capacity of the Sri Lankan criminal justice authorities to handle complex crimes, such as anti-corruption cases.

The North, East and Surrounding Conflict-Affected Areas Experience Accelerated and More Equitable Economic Growth

Key Intervention:

- With \$2.0 million, USAID will focus economic development efforts in the high security zones, the land recently released by the Sri Lankan military, locations with high youth unemployment, and other vulnerable areas throughout Sri Lanka. Assistance is expected to include, but is not limited to, improving income-earning prospects for vulnerable populations, removing barriers to small business development, providing entrepreneurship and microenterprise training, and supporting business accelerator interventions.

Sri Lanka Improves its Business Climate with Greater Transparency of Government Transactions and Adherence to Macroeconomic Principles

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$6.0 million will support anti-corruption activities, modernization of trade practices, and improvements in public financial management systems. Assistance will help Sri Lanka advance its national macroeconomic fiscal and monetary policy reforms, bolster foreign direct investment, improve the business enabling environment, and develop public financial management systems in line with international standards.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Resumption of FMF will support three U.S. objectives in Sri Lanka – maritime security, military professionalization, and demining. In FY 2017, FMF resources will be used to provide training and equipment in underwater search and explosive ordinance/hazardous material disposal – critical capabilities as Sri Lanka seeks to ensure its waters are safe from unexploded munitions.

Through U.S. Engagement and Training Programs, Sri Lanka Enhances Peace and Security in the Region

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$0.4 million will provide training and equipment in underwater search and explosive ordinance/hazardous material disposal to help increase the safety of Sri Lanka's waters.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET will fund courses that expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values, and are intended to build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and forge lasting relationships between emerging Sri Lankan military leaders and U.S. counterparts. Through Expanded-IMET, the United States will continue to enhance professionalization and adherence to human rights obligations and the law of armed conflict through officer development, maintaining strong linkages and cooperation between U.S. and Sri Lankan militaries on areas of mutual interest, including maritime security and regional stability.

Through U.S. Engagement and Training Programs, Sri Lanka Enhances Peace and Security in the Region

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$0.5 million will support the professional development of current and future leaders of Sri Lanka, which will foster greater respect for human rights and understanding of the principles of civilian control of the military and the role of the military in a democracy.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Following the 2015 political transition in Sri Lanka, the Government of Sri Lanka (GSL) has shown a strong commitment to governance reforms and a renewed interest in working with the United States. Given this opportunity, the Department is requesting INCLE assistance for Sri Lanka in FY 2017. The goal of INCLE programming in FY 2017 is to strengthen the rule of law and improve the ability of Sri Lanka's justice system to address criminal activities – including complex crimes – and strengthen the judicial system in order to deliver fair and equitable justice to all citizens.

With U.S. Help and Projection of U.S. Democratic Values, Sri Lanka Improves Respect for and Application of Just and Democratic Governance, Human Rights, and Freedom of Expression Principles

Key Intervention:

- INCLE assistance totaling \$1.0 million will support Sri Lankan criminal justice authorities and help build justice sector capacity to handle complex crimes, such as anti-corruption cases. Assistance may include training and mentoring to improve individual skills, working to increase effectiveness of government authorities, promoting interagency collaboration, and implementing legal regimes consistent with international standards and best practices.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

FY 2017 Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) funds will support efforts to safely and efficiently identify, remove, and neutralize remaining landmines and unexploded ordnance in contaminated areas in the north and east of Sri Lanka. The primary objective of the Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program is to cooperate with the host government to secure international trade and stem the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and related commodities through the establishment of export control systems that meet international standards.

Through U.S. Engagement and Training Programs, Sri Lanka Enhances Peace and Security in the Region

Key Interventions:

- CWD assistance totaling \$6.5 million will help Sri Lanka work toward its goal of becoming mine impact-free by 2020. This will enable the clearance of areas previously unavailable including the high-security zones in Jaffna, as well as ongoing clearance of heavily contaminated areas of Mannar, Jaffna, and Killinochichi. CWD will also support capacity building for the national mine-action sector in Sri Lanka, with the aim of eventual graduation from U.S. CWD assistance.

- Nearly \$0.4 million in EXBS resources will continue to build the capacity of the Sri Lankan Coast Guard, with an eye toward countering the WMD threat. EXBS assistance will also provide regulatory and enforcement-related training and equipment to assist the GSL in drafting, adopting, and ensuring compliance with effective strategic trade control regulations and legislation. EXBS will also promote nonproliferation awareness and outreach to the GSL and industry involved in strategic trade, and foster international cooperation with regional neighbors.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID has improved its system of program monitoring to ensure projects achieve maximum impact. In 2015, the Mission instituted a standard site visit report, which USAID program managers are required to complete for all project monitoring visits. The Mission also instituted requirements for the contents and organization of project files to ensure all key records are compliant with Agency standards, including the latest monitoring requirements.

Since USAID had been planning to downsize, no new long-term Sri Lankan projects were planned for implementation in FY 2015 and existing projects were expected to end as scheduled. As such, the Mission did not conduct any formal evaluations of the USAID assistance portfolio. However, in 2015, USAID completed a number of assessments and analyses to inform future programming, including: Democracy Rights and Governance (DRG), Public Financial Management (PFM), Political Economy, Gender and Social Cohesion, Communications Strategy, Tropical Forest and Biodiversity, Portfolio Climate Screening, and Youth Engagement. These assessments helped focus the design of USAID projects to address new areas of implementation, including policy reform, economic governance, and legislative strengthening. Discussions in-country with key stakeholders were invaluable to accurately assessing possible programmatic interventions; identifying U.S. comparative advantages; and identifying lead agencies, Ministries, and appropriate counterparts among GSL leadership.

In addition, the mid-term performance evaluation of the Development Grant Program (DGP) is in procurement. A total of 13 DGP awards were finalized for implementation between 2012 and 2016. As of August 2015, there are 10 remaining active DGP awards. The purpose of the mid-term evaluation of the DGP project is to:

- Determine the extent to which the project is on track to achieving the stated purpose of “improved management capacity and achieving technical objectives.”
- Assess the strengths and weaknesses of Mission’s management of the DGP portfolio.
- Recommend corrective actions needed and/or areas for improvement to achieve programmatic effectiveness and impact.

A final performance evaluation of the Civil Society Initiatives to Support the Rule of Law Project is planned for FY 2016. Additional evaluation or assessments may be conducted in early 2016 as USAID prepares for the completion of an abbreviated CDCS, which is expected to guide future programming sectors along the approved results framework.

U.S. Embassy grants are managed by certified Grants Officers (GOs) responsible for developing, implementing, and monitoring awards. GOs conduct frequent monitoring visits to project locations throughout Sri Lanka and review/approve required project reports for accuracy and possible improvements to grant performance. Additional Embassy staff will become certified as Grants Officer Representatives to assist in all phases of the award management, monitoring, and evaluation processes. The GO regularly assesses the performance of active projects under the section’s management via mandatory periodic reporting. This helps to ensure projects remain on time, within budget, and on track to achieving stated objectives. The GO also serves as liaison to awards managed from

Washington-based Bureaus, such as International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL), to improve access to and strengthen the justice sector. This aids in promoting oversight of local awards for Washington-based grants teams.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID conducts semiannual portfolio reviews to assess the overall performance of each active project; this Mission-wide, cross-sectorial review assesses past performance and guides future program adjustments, as needed. In FY 2015, the combination of the Mission's monitoring and evaluation processes, the discussions at the portfolio reviews, and the assessments cited above led to specific programmatic choices, including:

- USAID completed two analyses that identified more effective approaches for assistance to vulnerable populations. As a result, USAID re-purposed resources to support a new livelihoods activity for vulnerable households.
- USAID completed a comprehensive three-month financial and programmatic assessment of the performance of 30 projects implemented through six current bilateral agreements. This assessment identified more than \$1.5 million that was reprogrammed for more effective and higher-priority programs.
- An interagency team conducted a comprehensive DRG assessment in Sri Lanka to inform future programming. The team identified opportunities to promote democratic reforms and recommended options to rebuild democratic institutions and governance systems in Sri Lanka. The results of this assessment were used by senior leadership to pinpoint key interventions to be funded with the increased budget.
- An interagency team conducted the first-ever public PFM assessment for Sri Lanka. Released publicly in late 2015, the report details key programming opportunities in public procurement reform, general audit functions, and anti-corruption programming. This PFM assessment influenced the design of the Mission's newest economic growth program, focused on short-term technical assistance for the Sri Lankan Presidential Secretariat and the Ministry of Finance.

During 2015, the U.S. Embassy Political and Economic Sections facilitated visits by an INL assessment team (July), Department of Commerce Commercial Law Development Program assessment team (October), Bureau of Energy Resources assessment team (November), Department of Commerce Special American Business Internship Training assessment team (December), the Ambassador at Large for Global Women's Issues (October), and the Bureau for Counterterrorism Regional Coordinator (November-December) – the latter two included assessments for programmatic activities on women, peace, and security along with counterterrorism.

Finally, Sri Lanka is one of the three countries worldwide conducting a Religious Engagement Country Study, which is part of the U.S. Strategy on Religious Leader and Faith Community Engagement. The State Department's Office of Faith-Based Community Initiatives leads this effort and conducted a three-week preliminary assessment in Sri Lanka. Among the strategic recommendations was the need to mitigate the risk of religious tensions, protect and encourage the role of religious leaders in promoting tolerance and reconciliation, and support faith communities in building positive solutions to societal issues. Post is now using the assessment findings to develop interagency interventions to engage faith-based communities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Sri Lanka Accelerates Reconciliation between the Majority Population and Ethnic and Religious Minorities with the Assistance of U.S. Programs: Following a civil war spanning almost three decades, Sri Lankan society remains divided by tensions between the minority Tamil and Muslim populations and the majority Sinhalese population. Many in Sri Lanka continue to harbor distrust toward the central government. This is particularly true with respect to skepticism of the government's promises to address

justice and accountability issues related to alleged war crimes at the end of the conflict and in the years since. There is a lot of cynicism resulting from thousands of cases of unresolved disappearances, harassment and intimidation, past and current allegations of sexual and gender-based violence at the hands of the security forces, and seizure of lands by the military.

The new government has taken steps to address these grievances, but is hesitant to commit publicly to a full reversal of its predecessor's policies. Reconciliation, however, is essential to Sri Lanka's long-term peace and stability. Protecting citizens' rights and restoring effective and trusted governance – especially in the north and east – remain key priorities. To achieve a unified nation, with a strong foundation for a just and lasting peace, Sri Lanka requires frameworks and processes to build the capacity of government institutions to enforce the rule of law, ensure the equitable provision of government services to all communities, and work in partnership with civil society leaders and organizations

With FY 2017 funds, U.S. assistance will help promote participatory processes between citizens and government to improve service delivery; encourage and engage cross-cultural, cross-ethnic, and inter-religious reconciliation efforts; promote social integration among all segments of the society; and address policy reform needed for reconciliation and long-term sustainable social inclusion and participation.

With U.S. Help and Projection of U.S. Democratic Values, Sri Lanka Improves Respect for and Application of Just and Democratic Governance, Human Rights, and Freedom of Expression, Principles: Human rights defenders, civil society, and independent media have all noted a dramatic change in the “operational realities” of Sri Lanka under the new government. However, in an environment where minority ethnic and religious segments of the population, civil society, and advocates for human rights have felt under constant attack for the past decade, the United States plays an important role in advocating for increased tolerance, especially for those populations that do not have a domestic safety net. By promoting and protecting the work of civil society actors, the United States is positioned to help further the government's good governance agenda. Concurrently, these efforts promote U.S. values and offer a public record of support for just and transparent governance, accountability, and the protection of human rights for all. By amplifying messages of religious tolerance and freedom of expression, U.S. assistance can help reverse the trend toward destabilizing religious divisions. The new government has been cautious, but more open to changing both substance and optics when it comes to protecting and enhancing democratic values.

With FY 2017 funds, the United States will help strengthen the effectiveness of rule of law, bolster justice sector institutions, promote free and independent media, establish government mechanisms that protect and promote human rights, support the government's anti-corruption efforts, and advance the general pursuit of democratic values in Sri Lanka. Given the window of opportunity, the United States will strengthen civil society's oversight of government and public institutions on accountability, transparency, and inclusive governance. U.S. assistance will help strengthen the system of checks and balances through support for the oversight functions of civil society, media advocacy, and public participation, which will foster an enabling environment for inclusive democratic governance with human rights protections for all.

Through U.S. Engagement and Training Programs, Sri Lanka Enhances Peace and Security in the Region: Sri Lanka's political transition has provided an opportunity for the United States to work closely with the reform-minded GSL, to ensure stability and security in this new environment and protect the significant gains made in 2015. As a result, the FY 2017 request includes the reintroduction of FMF and the continuation of other security assistance programming, including IMET and NADR. U.S. training and equipment will help professionalize the military and will build the capacity of Sri Lankan officials to counter violent extremism and illicit trafficking through enhanced strategic trade controls and increased

maritime security – including enhanced underwater search and explosive ordinance/hazardous material disposal – and increase domestic and regional stability. Finally, FY 2017 security assistance will expose Sri Lankans to U.S. doctrine and values – including respect for the rule of law and human rights – and will forge lasting relationships between emerging Sri Lankan leaders and U.S. counterparts.

The North, East and Surrounding Conflict-Affected Areas Experience Accelerated and More Equitable Economic Growth: Suffering years of neglect, the previous militarized zones/conflict areas are slowly being returned to civilian control. As Sri Lankans return to these economically lagging regions, support is needed to ensure effective service delivery and small-scale livelihood activities. Employment and entrepreneurship opportunities are particularly critical for the vulnerable youth, who will return to their former homes with limited options for earning a living wage. With FY 2017 funds, the United States will focus on economic development in the high security zones – and more specifically the land recently released by the Sri Lankan military – as well as locations with high youth unemployment and other vulnerable areas throughout Sri Lanka.

Sri Lanka Improves its Business Climate with Greater Transparency of Government Transactions and Adherence to Macroeconomic Principles: Over the past decade, weak financial management systems, few checks and balances, strong power centers, fragmented financial administration, and often unfettered discretionary power created the weak public financial management system inherited by the new government. Under pressure to address these broad financial issues, the GSL has taken a number of positive steps, including forming several new bodies charged with fighting corruption and reinvigorating existing institutions with an anti-corruption mandate in 2015. Chief among these are the State Asset Recovery Task Force, the Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption, the Police Financial Crime Investigation Division, the Central Bank’s Financial Intelligence Unit, and the Anti-Corruption Committee and its Secretariat. While initial investigations of embezzlement, bribes, corruption, and money laundering have underscored the lack of capacity, U.S. assistance will work with the GSL to help support these new and reinvigorated institutions to improve anti-corruption measures.

In this sometimes tumultuous environment, the United States recognizes a window of opportunity to support the GSL in its efforts to strengthen public financial management and the business enabling environment more broadly, and anti-corruption efforts more specifically. Currently, the United States is coordinating communications and interventions with multiple U.S. and international organizations, including the Department of Commerce, and the U.S. Trade Representative’s Office, the Department of Justice, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the United Nations Development Program, etc. Planned interventions will focus on improving the financial position of the GSL, encouraging trade and direct foreign investment, and modernizing and reforming the national macroeconomic fiscal and monetary policies to improve the effectiveness and efficiency in the delivery of public services.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 39,797 |
| Sri Lanka Accelerates Reconciliation between the Majority Population and Ethnic and Religious Minorities with the Assistance of U.S. Programs (CDCS) | 5,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 5,000 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 2,000 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 3,000 |
| With U.S. Help and Projection of U.S. Democratic Values, Sri Lanka Improves Respect for and Application of Just and Democratic Governance, Human Rights, and Freedom of Expression Principles | 19,017 |
| Economic Support Fund | 18,017 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 4,017 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 6,000 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 8,000 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,000 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 1,000 |
| Through U.S. Engagement and Training Programs, Sri Lanka Enhances Peace and Security in the Region | 7,780 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 400 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 400 |
| International Military Education and Training | 500 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 500 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 6,880 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 380 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 6,500 |
| The North, East and Surrounding Conflict-Affected Areas Experience Accelerated and More Equitable Economic Growth | 2,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,000 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 2,000 |
| Sri Lanka Improves its Business Climate with Greater Transparency of Government Transactions and Adherence to Macroeconomic Principles | 6,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 6,000 |
| 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 2,000 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 4,000 |

Tajikistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Tajikistan faces many developmental and security challenges, including chronic food and energy shortages, poor water management, a long and porous border with Afghanistan, widespread corruption, underdeveloped democratic institutions, and inadequate health and education systems. With the drawdown of U.S. combat troops from Afghanistan, security along the Afghanistan border has become increasingly important. Tajikistan remains one of the world's poorest countries, with its fragile economy dependent upon remittances, mostly from migrant labor in Russia—estimated in 2014 at an amount equal to 50 percent of gross domestic product—and commodity exports to a limited number of trade partners, which makes it susceptible to global market fluctuations and to any downturn in the Russian economy. The goals of U.S. assistance to Tajikistan include improving the effectiveness and accountability of state institutions; building the capacity and professionalism of the security services; enhancing the bilateral security relationship with the United States; increasing outreach to business and civil society; expanding trade and markets; enhancing regional cooperation on energy and water; and increasing the quality of social services, including health and education. These goals support U.S. foreign policy priorities, including regional security, regional connectivity, and economic prosperity. U.S. assistance will build resilience and reduce vulnerability to Russian aggression, increase European integration, and provide continued support for enduring programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 28,941 | * | 41,570 | 12,629 |
| Economic Support Fund | 14,000 | * | 28,555 | 14,555 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 700 | * | - | -700 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 7,000 | * | 6,500 | -500 |
| International Military Education and Training | 536 | * | 525 | -11 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 3,720 | * | 3,720 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 2,985 | * | 2,270 | -715 |

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Stability and economic growth in Tajikistan are critical to achieving regional stability and strengthening regional economic integration. U.S. policy priorities in Tajikistan include the promotion of respect for human rights, including religious tolerance, peaceful expression of religion or belief, people-centered development, and transparency and accountability in governance, as well as promoting and the country's economic connectivity with the surrounding region. Recognizing that food insecurity hampers economic growth and affects the health of Tajik citizens, U.S. assistance will support efforts to improve food security and ensure access to proper nutrition through the Feed the Future (FTF) Initiative, while also spurring economic growth. ESF assistance will fund programs to provide clean water, improve government sanitation services, and promote education and access to information. ESF assistance will also increase U.S. engagement with Tajikistan's educational institutions and promote civic involvement and knowledge of basic democratic principles. Programs focused on economic resilience and diversity

will reduce Tajikistan's reliance on a limited number of trading partners and dependence on income from remittances of migrant laborers.

Build More Effective, Accountable, and Transparent State Institutions that Protect Public Safety and Human Rights, Combat Criminal Activity, and Respond Effectively to Crises

Key Intervention:

- ESF-funded good-governance programs will support the development of democratic institutions in Tajikistan, addressing issues such as media development and management, gender, and youth initiatives. Funding will be used to help improve local governance and service delivery in 20 municipalities throughout the country. U.S. programs will also help strengthen local governance, accountability, and fiscal decentralization through policy reform.

Build More Effective, Accountable, and Transparent Institutions that Protect the Legal Rights and Interests of Tajikistan's Citizens

Key Interventions:

- To protect civil liberties, U.S. assistance will improve civil society's access to legal information and advice. ESF-funded programs will improve the legal and regulatory environment for civil society, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and strengthen media outlets' capacity to provide citizens with access to objective news and information.
- The United States will also provide support to local television stations, media outlets, and media-related NGOs to strengthen local content generation and sharing, training for journalists and editors, and legal support. In addition, legal and organizational assistance will be provided to independent television stations in order to help them survive the internationally mandated shift to digital broadcasting in 2017.
- Grants will be awarded to Tajik NGOs to promote civil society's critical role in advocating for improved governance and inclusive public participation in government decision-making. ESF resources will also be used to award small grants to organizations – whose members may include alumni of U.S.-funded exchange programs – for activities that support democratic and economic reforms.
- ESF-funded programs will also bolster youth leadership and civic engagement, with a particular emphasis on traditionally under-served geographic regions.

Increase Outreach through Business, Civil Society Partnerships and Public Diplomacy in Order to Strengthen People-To-People Ties between Tajikistan and the United States

Key Intervention:

- ESF funding will improve access to higher education through an established scholarship program for talented and qualified students from Tajikistan to the American University of Central Asia in the Kyrgyz Republic.

Expand Diverse and Competitive Trade and Markets

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, FTF, the United States will provide \$7.0 million to support the efforts of the Government of Tajikistan (GOT) to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad-based economic growth through agricultural development.

- FTF programming will be complemented by approximately \$10.5 million in ESF for private sector programs to increase viability and employment in areas such as small-holder agricultural production and the scale-up of improved technologies and marketing in fruit and vegetable value chains. This will include funding to promote export of viable agricultural products to regional markets. The requested increase is intended to reduce Tajikistan’s critical dependence on migrant remittances from Russia.
- ESF resources will also be used to provide professional study tours and U.S.-based training for Tajik business leaders to enhance opportunities and conditions for trade. The funds will support site visits and meetings with leading U.S. companies and organizations, through which participants will learn about the necessary preconditions for investment, trade partnerships, and economic growth.

Improve the Quality of Delivery and Use of Health, Education, and Other Social Services so that Citizens may Meet their Basic Human Needs

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$3.6 million in ESF-funded basic education assistance will strengthen the building blocks necessary for the development of solid reading skills, forming the basis for thinking more complex analysis and comprehension and life-long skills acquisition. This funding will also directly leverage the U.S. contribution to the multilateral Global Partnership for Education.
- Lack of clean drinking water causes diarrheal disease in children and contributes to high malnutrition rates in Tajikistan. A total of \$1.5 million in ESF will help strengthen the capacity of local governments and the private sector to provide potable water to households.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. GHP funding requested for Tajikistan will be focused on combating tuberculosis (TB), promoting maternal and child health, and improving nutrition. While Tajikistan has made good progress in controlling drug-susceptible TB, it ranks among the 27 countries with the world’s highest rates of multi-drug-resistant (MDR) TB, which is especially challenging, given the high rates of migration. The United States will support the GOT’s fight against TB by helping improve access to universal treatment and strengthening the health system through improved diagnostics and infection prevention. In addition, as part of the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, Tajikistan will benefit from regional HIV/AIDS programming funded through the Central Asia Regional operating unit. Tajikistan’s health sector is characterized by poor health outcomes due to the poor quality and limited availability of medical services, which poses a threat to the country’s development.

Improve the Quality of Delivery and Use of Health, Education, and Other Social Services so that Citizens May Meet Their Basic Human Needs

Key Interventions:

- A total of \$3.5 million in GHP will be used to help build Tajikistan’s national capacity to address its TB problem by providing quality prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of drug-susceptible TB and MDR-TB. U.S. assistance programs will also support technical assistance, training, and direct outreach services to increase access to quality TB prevention and treatment interventions among most-at-risk populations. Through U.S. support, detection of MDR-TB cases has significantly increased, and in 2015, the proportion of these cases managed in outpatient settings increased from 40 percent to 44 percent.

- A total of \$2.0 million in GHP funding will be used to strengthen service quality and effectiveness, improve health knowledge and healthy behaviors, and expand community engagement in health to further develop the GOT's capacity to advance maternal and child health. In 2015, U.S.-supported interventions reached about 350,000 people, or 23 percent of the target area population.
- A total of \$1.0 million will be used to integrate nutrition interventions, social and behavior-change communication approaches, and maternal and child health activities at the household, community, and health-facility levels to complement the FTF food security activities described above.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded training courses introduce members of Tajikistan's defense-establishment to U.S. military doctrine and values. IMET programs are intended to build institutional and tactical capacity within Ministry of Defense forces, increase professionalization of Tajikistan's forces, and build lasting military-to-military ties, which increase mutual understanding and improve formal and informal lines of communication.

Develop the Bilateral Security Relationship with Tajikistan to Improve Relationships, Enhance Information Sharing, Secure Access, Build Tajik Capacity, and Improve Interoperability

Key Interventions:

- IMET will fund professional military education courses in the United States and training focused on counterterrorism, countering violent extremism, and critical military skills.
- IMET-funded mobile training teams will improve English language capability within the Ministry of Defense.
- IMET programs will promote the development of strategic and operational planning frameworks, human rights awareness, and defense institution building.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Strengthening border security, law enforcement, counter narcotics efforts, and the rule of law remain essential to Tajikistan's future. With its 870-mile border with Afghanistan and high unemployment rate, Tajikistan will face even greater risks to its border security and internal stability as coalition forces are reduced in Afghanistan. INCLE-funded assistance will help build the capacity of Tajik border security forces and law enforcement agencies to prevent and investigate trafficking of narcotics and trafficking in persons (TIP), as well as improve rule of law and gender equality, while at the same time continuing to support implementation of Tajikistan's National Border Management Strategy. The U.S.-funded Community Policing (CP) Program, which strengthens relations between community leaders and local police, will seek to increase social stability, reduce domestic violence, and counter violent extremism.

Build More Effective, Accountable, and Transparent State Institutions that Protect Public Safety and Human Rights, Combat Criminal Activity, and Respond Effectively to Crises

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support and train members of Tajikistan's Drug Control Agency and Ministry of Internal Affairs (MOIA) Counternarcotics Department to promote intelligence-led investigations of significant drug-trafficking networks.
- INCLE funds will also support efforts to reduce TIP in Tajikistan through work with law enforcement agencies.

Build More Effective, Accountable, and Transparent Institutions that Protect the Legal Rights and Interests of Tajikistan's Citizens

Key Interventions:

- INCLE-funded programs will support improved administration of justice by improving legal education, establishing a system of quality legal defense for the poor, and monitoring enforcement of national laws and international agreements.
- INCLE funds will also be used to support justice-sector development and work with judges, prosecutors, the defense bar, and law schools to strengthen their capacities to protect the legal and human rights of all individuals.

Enhance the Capacity and Professionalism of Tajikistan's Military, Border Security, Law Enforcement, Justice, and Broader Security Apparatus so that They May Defend their Country More Effectively and Contribute to Regional Security and Stability

Key Interventions:

- INCLE funding will be used to continue training and capacity-building activities to support the goals established in Tajikistan's National Border Management Strategy and to train the Border Guard Service to better secure the country's borders without impeding trade. INCLE funds will also be used to support border security activities through multilateral institutions.
- INCLE funding will support reform of the police force through training and community policing partnership teams, thereby strengthening law enforcement's ability to combat and prevent crime while still observing human rights.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Tajikistan is a potential transit country for chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive items. Given Tajikistan's difficulties with border management and its proximity to Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan, NADR-funded programs aim to improve Tajikistan's capacity to address transnational threats, including the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and terrorism.

Enhance the Capacity and Professionalism of Tajikistan's Military, Border Security, Law Enforcement, Justice, and Broader Security Apparatus so that They May Defend Their Country More Effectively and Contribute to Regional Security and Stability

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$0.8 million in Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) funding will be used to provide further enhancements to the Tajik Customs practical exercise facility that will allow the Tajik Customs Service to conduct training on specialized export control topics and to do so via distance learning. FY 2017 funding will complete EXBS support in the development of a self-sustaining enforcement training capacity, particularly distance learning and training capacity development for the Tajik Customs Academy.
- The EXBS Program will also help develop Tajikistan's strategic trade control licensing processes and procedures, as well as government-to-industry outreach efforts. The EXBS Program will procure and donate enforcement equipment, such as inspection and detection equipment, as well as radiation detection equipment as necessary.

Develop the Bilateral Security Relationship with Tajikistan to Improve Relationships, Enhance Information Sharing, Secure Access, Build Tajik Capacity, and Improve Interoperability

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$1.5 million in Conventional Weapons Destruction funding will be used to develop the national capacity of Tajikistan's small-arms-and-light-weapons, conventional-ammunition, and humanitarian-demining programs to identify, secure, and destroy excess and unserviceable weapons

and weapon systems; locate, gather, and destroy excess and unserviceable munitions and small-caliber conventional ammunition; and train, equip, and deploy manual demining teams along the Tajikistan-Afghanistan border region.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- In Washington, the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held annual budget reviews (ABRs) with USAID, the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), all U.S. implementing agencies that receive ESF resources, and selected grantees. These reviews looked at results achieved in the past year and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.
- The U.S. Embassy in Dushanbe, USAID's Central Asia Regional Mission based in Almaty, and Washington-based offices regularly monitor programs to ensure that they remain consistent with interagency assistance priorities and are achieving program objectives.
- In FY 2015, USAID completed a five-year Regional Development and Cooperation Strategy (RDCS) that includes Tajikistan and will inform future USAID program directions.
- Several assessments and evaluations of ongoing programs are underway that will inform program implementation in 2017. These include a mid-term FTF population-based survey (PBS), a nationwide Early Grade Reading Assessment (EGRA), and an impact evaluation of USAID's Local Governance Project.
- INCLE programs are monitored through annual end-use monitoring, review of achievement indicators as agreed in the annually amended letter of agreement with the government of Tajikistan, annual budget reviews, site visits, and monthly reporting cables. The U.S. Embassy's INL Office and Washington-based offices regularly monitor INCLE-funded programs to ensure they are consistent with strategic goals and objectives.
- In FY 2015, an independent evaluation of the counternarcotics programs in Central Asia found the INL's Bureau's counternarcotics programs in Tajikistan to be effective.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices, including placing a greater emphasis on promoting broad-based economic prosperity in Tajikistan.
- USAID's FTF PBS baseline collected in January 2013 found a 30.7 percent stunting rate (height-for-age) of children under five. Based on this information, FTF activities are focused heavily on nutrition-sensitive agriculture and nutrition measures to reduce stunting in the geographic focus area. The midterm PBS results (expected in March 2016) will inform activity implementation in FY 2017.
- Lessons learned from USAID's Land Reform and Farm Restructuring activity, which ends in 2016, are informing the design of the new FTF Land Market Development activity.
- The spring 2014 EGRA documented serious shortfalls in primary school students' abilities to read. It also provided critical baseline information on specific skills deficits these students need. USAID is using these results to focus national attention on the problem and to target teacher training programs on developing these specific skills. Results from the new EGRA will be available in March 2016 and will inform activity implementation in 2017.
- USAID will continue to incorporate public opinion on governance institutions into future project design through its Public Opinion Survey project, which collects impartial and representative information, reflecting citizens' awareness of political, social, and government institutions and structures, their civic rights, and the delivery of public goods and services. This project will conduct an annual survey through 2017.

- In FY 2017, INL will phase out contract activities at the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MOIA Police Training Center, following successful completion of several years of instructor and course development efforts at the institution, and undertake more self-implementation of training for MOIA personnel, rather than relying on training provided under higher-cost contracts.
- INL will also shift its focus away from rapid expansion of the CP Program into new districts and toward the institutionalization of CP through the creation of a national-level Center for Community Policing, which will support implementation of other INL Bureau programs, such as drug demand reduction (DDR), police athletic leagues, women’s empowerment, and domestic-violence education and reduction. Because of the strong desire of the MOIA to expand CP and continue DDR efforts, INL will begin a pilot project utilizing the combined efforts of its DDR and CP programs.
- In the area of border security, the FY 2017 INCLE request reflects INL’s decision to move away from high-cost infrastructure projects due to the challenges involved with construction in remote and extreme working environments. Instead, INCLE funding will targeted towards ongoing work to improve the Border Guards’ training regimen for patrol officers along the Afghan border and promote cooperation between Tajikistan’s and Afghanistan’s border services.
- Given the U.S. drawdown in Afghanistan, the potential implications for regional security and integration and a new Central Asia policy under discussion, a review of the interagency assistance strategy for Central Asia is anticipated. The assessment will revisit and, where necessary, revise assistance objectives to help focus U.S. assistance efforts and to help make budgetary tradeoffs.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Build More Effective, Accountable, and Transparent State Institutions that Protect Public Safety and Human Rights, Combat Criminal Activity, and Respond Effectively to Crises: Tajikistan’s lack of adequately trained civil servants, lack of transparency and civic engagement, as well as limited access to information, result in non-responsive policy outcomes and poor service delivery—a combination that limits development and is inherently destabilizing. U.S.-funded assistance programs will support increased respect for human rights, including religious tolerance peaceful expression of religion or belief,, people-centered development, and transparency and accountability in governance to help to establish a more stable and effective government that enjoys the support of its citizenry. The stability and security of Tajikistan are directly dependent upon having effective and capable security forces that can understand, identify, deter, and defeat a broad range of illegitimate internal and external threats, including illicit narcotics trafficking and TIP, while at the same time respecting Tajikistan’s international obligations regarding human rights.

Build More Effective, Accountable, and Transparent Institutions that Protect the Legal Rights and Interests of Tajikistan’s Citizens: The weak nature of Tajikistan’s democratic institutions and civil society do not lend themselves to adequate protection of individual rights. To protect civil liberties, U.S. assistance will improve civil society’s access to legal information and advice, and will seek to improve the legal and regulatory environment for NGOs. U.S. assistance will also support improved administration of justice by improving legal education, establishing a system of quality legal defense for the poor, and monitoring enforcement of national laws and international agreements. The United States will also to support justice-sector development and will work with judges, prosecutors, the defense bar, and law schools to strengthen their capacities to protect the legal and human rights of all individuals.

Enhance the Capacity and Professionalism of Tajikistan’s Military, Border Security, Law Enforcement, Justice, and Broader Security Apparatus so that They May Defend Their Country More Effectively and Contribute to Regional Security and Stability: Tajikistan is the poorest post-Soviet state. Independent Tajikistan received no Soviet-legacy military equipment, and the continued after-effects of the 1992-97 civil war, inadequate defense budgeting, and a long, porous border with Afghanistan all remain

challenges. The stability and security of Tajikistan are directly dependent upon having effective and capable security forces that can understand, identify, deter, and defeat a broad range of illegitimate internal and external threats, including WMD proliferation, while at the same time respecting human rights. Tajikistan's ability to do so will also contribute to regional security and stability in the wake of the new Afghanistan security and political landscape. U.S. assistance activities will include training, equipping, facilities improvement, and advising of Tajik security forces to provide them the tools and knowledge to defend the country more effectively. The United States will work closely with international partners including the United Nations, European Union, and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to maximize combined efforts in these areas.

Develop the Bilateral Security Relationship with Tajikistan to Improve Relationships, Enhance Information Sharing, Secure Access, Build Tajik Capacity, and Improve Interoperability: Tajikistan is a young country that is still building and creating institutions and learning how to best defend itself with limited resources. The United States aims to build an enduring relationship with Tajikistan's leadership and security forces to help them achieve greater security independence, which can keep local and regional threats from becoming global threats. In turn, this will also provide the United States continued air and land access to support operations in Afghanistan. Building unit-to-unit relationships will develop increased trust and confidence between soldiers and leaders, and it will expose Tajik security forces to international best practices in national security at all levels. Conducting long-range cooperation planning, including introduction of comprehensive Bilateral Security Consultations that address the full spectrum of security issues and agencies in Tajikistan will further build mutual confidence and assure the GOT about U.S. long-term interests in Tajikistan and across the region. Enhancing Tajikistan's security role in international partnerships is a vital element of the U.S. approach: the. The United States will encourage and facilitate increased Tajik participation in regional and international structures that promote multilateral cooperation and regional stability, and that emphasize human rights and the rule of law; enhance interoperability with the United States, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and the UN; and support institutional reform, professionalization, transparency, and strategic planning capacity. The United States will also help develop the national capacity of Tajikistan's small arms and light weapons, conventional-ammunition, and humanitarian-demining programs to identify, secure, and destroy excess and unserviceable weapons and weapon systems; locate, gather, and destroy excess and unserviceable munitions and small-caliber conventional ammunition; and train, equip, and deploy manual demining teams along the Tajikistan-Afghanistan border region.

Increase Outreach through Business, Civil Society Partnerships and Public Diplomacy in Order to Strengthen People-to-People Ties between Tajikistan and the United States: The United States will improve access to higher education for talented and qualified students from Tajikistan.

Expand Diverse and Competitive Trade and Markets: Tajikistan's economy is the most remittance-dependent in the world—remittances, primarily coming from Russia, account for more than 50 percent of the country's gross domestic product (GDP). Tajikistan's economy therefore remains extremely vulnerable to external economic shocks and recession. To reduce out-migration and its dependence on remittances, Tajikistan needs to create more jobs, but first it needs improved infrastructure and management practices, as well as better human capital—especially through an improved education system—in order to be able to create more jobs. Although 70 percent of the population still lives in rural areas, agriculture accounts for only 23 percent of Tajikistan's GDP, though it accounts for two-thirds of jobs in the country. U.S. assistance will seek to enhance agricultural competitiveness and food security, which will, in turn, encourage regional cooperation and prosperity, especially in rural areas. Finally, U.S. trade-related assistance will support regional connectivity and increased trade with a more diverse group of trading partners.

Improve the Quality of Delivery and Use of Health, Education, and Other Social Services so that Citizens May Meet Their Basic Human Needs: After Tajikistan gained its independence, its Soviet-era healthcare, education, and social service systems deteriorated suddenly and seriously due to the civil war, years of corruption, erosion of state capacity, unreliable or insufficient salaries, and poor performance.

U.S. assistance will support the GOT's efforts to improve the reading and critical thinking skills of children in the first through fourth grades. Tajikistan has the highest rate of TB in Central Asia. While drug-susceptible TB rates have stabilized, the proportion of MDR-TB is still increasing. The child mortality rate is decreasing, but still remains high at 43 per 1,000 births, and infant mortality is 34 per 1,000 births. U.S. health programming will help increase maternal and child health, improve nutrition, and help the GOT implement its TB national strategic plan.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 41,570 |
| Build more effective, accountable, and transparent state institutions that protect public safety and human rights, combat criminal activity, and respond effectively to crises | 2,850 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,000 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 2,000 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 850 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 670 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 180 |
| Build more effective, accountable, and transparent institutions that protect the legal rights and interests of Tajikistan's citizens | 3,110 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,780 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 2,780 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 330 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 330 |
| Enhance the capacity and professionalism of Tajikistan's military, border security, law enforcement, justice, and broader security apparatus so that they may defend their country more effectively and contribute to regional security and stability | 3,310 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 2,540 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 2,540 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 770 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 770 |
| Develop the bilateral security relationship with Tajikistan to improve relationships, enhance information sharing, secure access, build Tajik capacity, and improve interoperability | 2,025 |
| International Military Education and Training | 525 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 525 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,500 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,500 |
| Increase outreach through business, civil society partnerships and public diplomacy in order to strengthen people-to-people ties between Tajikistan and the U.S. | 180 |
| Economic Support Fund | 180 |

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| 3.2 Education | 180 |
| Expand diverse and competitive trade and markets | 18,485 |
| Economic Support Fund | 18,485 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 1,000 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 7,000 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 10,485 |
| Improve the quality of delivery and use of health, education, and other social services so that citizens may meet their basic human needs | 11,610 |
| Economic Support Fund | 5,110 |
| 3.1 Health | 1,500 |
| 3.2 Education | 3,610 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 6,500 |
| 3.1 Health | 6,500 |

Turkmenistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Turkmenistan is strategically important because it borders Iran and Afghanistan and is a major energy producer located amidst three major energy markets: China, Europe, and South Asia. Although it boasts major hydrocarbon reserves, Turkmenistan faces severe institutional capacity and governance limitations and remains one of the most isolated states in the world. U.S. assistance programs are vital to maintaining Turkmenistan’s engagement with the international community and to building the country’s capacity to expand and diversify trade—including energy exports—as well as to increasing regional prosperity, stability, and security. FY 2017 funding will focus on ensuring that Turkmenistan can effectively secure its borders and better face extremist and criminal threats; increasing trade and further integrating the country into regional and global economic markets and institutions; and advancing universal values through capacity-building, reforms, and accountable governance. U.S. assistance will build resilience and reduce vulnerability to Russian aggression, increase European integration, and provide continued support for enduring programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 3,360 | * | 4,815 | 1,455 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,670 | * | 4,100 | 1,430 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 100 | * | - | -100 |
| International Military Education and Training | 140 | * | 285 | 145 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 200 | * | 200 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 250 | * | 230 | -20 |

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF programs will seek to strengthen the accountability, effectiveness, and transparency of governance in Turkmenistan. Programs will also work to strengthen civil society organizations (CSOs) and improve communication between CSOs and the government. Economic assistance will encourage Turkmenistan to diversify its economy and promote inclusive, broad-based growth through macroeconomic stability, enhanced competitiveness, expanded private-sector participation, and increased trade. ESF resources will also support increased access to information and educational opportunities to boost human capacity across the government and society at large.

Improved Capabilities in Law Enforcement, Security, Crisis Management, Detecting and Preventing Trafficking in Persons (TIP), and Protecting Trafficking Victims

Key Intervention:

- ESF funds will be used to conduct information campaigns and training on best practices in preventing and combating TIP, and will assist in the rehabilitation and reintegration of TIP victims.

Turkmenistan’s Economy Benefits from Expanded and Diversified Trade and More Competitive Markets

Key Intervention:

- The United States will provide technical support in the formulation, implementation, and monitoring of government policy priorities, especially those that can facilitate Turkmenistan's World Trade Organization (WTO) accession and increase regional trade (e.g., trade policy reform, arbitration, and mediation). ESF-funded assistance will advance the country's 2015 national export promotion strategy in select sectors. Technical assistance will be provided to increase productivity in the livestock sector—one of the few economic sectors that is mostly privatized.

Broadened Access to Information and Educational Opportunities Boost Human Capacity across Government and Society at Large

Key Interventions:

- ESF funding will be used to bridge the gap between Turkmen and international secondary-school educational standards by providing intensive college-preparatory classes in essay writing and subject matter covered in the Scholastic Aptitude Test and Test of English as a Foreign Language, which will also help prepare participants for the U.S.-style classroom experience.
- ESF funding will also be used to help increase access to higher education by providing supplementary scholarships to the most competitive students and provide guidance to all program participants on scholarship opportunities.
- U.S. assistance will create opportunities for future students and citizens to improve their English language skills, expanding their access to information and opportunities for higher education.

Turkmenistan's Governance Institutions More Effectively and Inclusively Serve the Public Good

Key Interventions:

- The United States will provide training and short-term technical assistance to executive- and legislative-branch officials to increase their understanding and acceptance of democratic governance processes and the importance of engaging civil society and transparency in government decision-making processes. Such activities will focus on increasing the effectiveness of select public services.
- Activities will help local CSOs engage with government institutions on key issues and provide services to vulnerable populations. Programs will provide information about comparable legal processes and offer consultations to CSOs on registration and other legal and regulatory topics.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses introduce members of Turkmenistan's defense establishment to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are the core of U.S.-Turkmenistan military-to-military engagement. These programs are intended to increase the professionalization of the armed forces; build capacity in key areas, such as first-responder training; promote democratic values; and increase mutual understanding, improving formal and informal lines of communication. IMET programs in Turkmenistan will focus on English language training and general military officer courses.

Increased U.S.-Turkmenistan Security Cooperation by Developing a Closer Partnership and Building Trust with the Government So that Military-to-Military Programs Can Be Expanded to Enhance National and Regional Stability

Key Interventions:

- IMET funding will be used to support participation by Turkmenistan's armed forces in bilateral, regional, and multilateral training courses and in other networking opportunities.
- IMET will provide English-language training to key Turkmen officers to facilitate their participation in international training sessions and exchanges.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Turkmenistan's 465-mile border with Afghanistan and extensive outlet to the Caspian Sea make the country a prime drug-transit corridor. U.S. assistance will work to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement agencies to combat illicit trafficking, investigate related crimes, and fight transnational crime, such as TIP.

Improved Capabilities in Law Enforcement, Security, Crisis Management, Detecting and Preventing Trafficking in Persons (TIP), and Protecting Trafficking Victims

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance programs will improve the Government of Turkmenistan's (GOT) ability to combat trafficking – including TIP – by providing information and training in methods that are based on international experience and best practices.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The United States will provide technical assistance to Turkmenistan in combating transnational threats, such as the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related commodities and technology.

Strengthened Border Controls by Training and Equipping Counternarcotics and Border Security Units and Encouraging Compliance with International Standards on Trade and Border Security

Key Intervention:

- The Export Control and Related Border Security program will continue to help Turkmenistan develop its strategic trade control legal and regulatory framework and licensing practices and procedures, helping to bring Turkmenistan into compliance with international standards, such as United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540. In addition, programs will continue to provide specialized enforcement training for frontline enforcement agencies, improving Turkmenistan's capacity to detect and interdict illicit trafficking in WMD and other items of proliferation concern, especially via rail lines and cargo shipments.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- The Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held annual budget reviews (ABRs) in Washington with USAID, the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), all U.S. implementing agencies that receive ESF resources, and selected grantees. These reviews looked at results achieved in the past year, and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.
- The U.S. Embassy in Ashgabat and Washington-based offices regularly monitor programs, including through site visits, to ensure that they remain consistent with interagency assistance priorities and are achieving program objectives.
- In FY 2015, U.S. Embassy Ashgabat finalized its Integrated Country Strategy (ICS). The development of this strategy was a Mission-wide exercise that involved a comprehensive review of existing and future programs.
- USAID has adopted a five-year Regional Development Cooperation Strategy that covers Turkmenistan and includes long-term and intermediate results as well as indicators that are being used to monitor USAID's programmatic contributions to strategic reforms in Turkmenistan. This performance monitoring plan will soon be a fully automated, on-line system.
- USAID staff, based both in Ashgabat and in USAID's Central Asia Regional Mission in Almaty,

Kazakhstan, regularly monitor assistance activities carried out by implementing partner organizations. Ongoing monitoring includes review and approval of quarterly/annual narrative and financial reports, participation in project events, frequent visits to project offices, and technical direction in order to achieve broader U.S. foreign policy goals in Turkmenistan.

- As part of the annual letter-of-agreement funds-obligation process, INL reviews achievement indicators with the GOT and adjusts its activities as appropriate, while also conducting end-use monitoring of equipment donated to the GOT.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices for FY 2016 and FY 2017.
- In FY 2015, the staff of the U.S. Embassy in Ashgabat held a six-month review of the ICS. The review enabled the Embassy to ensure the alignment of U.S. assistance programming with Mission objectives and to determine if any programmatic adjustments are warranted.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Strengthened Border Controls by Training and Equipping Counternarcotics and Border Security Units and Encouraging Compliance with International Standards on Trade and Border Security: Turkmenistan's long borders with Iran and Afghanistan; the threats posed by the smuggling of many forms of contraband, including drugs, weapons (including WMD) and human trafficking; and the potential for cross-border terrorism all make strengthening Turkmenistan's border controls a high priority.

Improved Capabilities in Law Enforcement, Security, Crisis Management, Detecting and Preventing Trafficking in Persons (TIP), and Protecting Trafficking Victims: The GOT increasingly acknowledges that TIP is a problem in Turkmenistan, and it is working with international organizations to develop a national TIP action plan. U.S. assistance will help the GOT increase the effectiveness of its anti-TIP efforts in all four areas—prevention, protection, prosecution, and partnership—and encourage the GOT to publicize more effectively the positive actions it has already taken. Funding will also assist in the rehabilitation and reintegration of TIP survivors and in the dissemination of TIP prevention information to Turkmenistan's public.

Increased U.S.-Turkmenistan Security Cooperation by Developing a Closer Partnership and Building Trust with the Government so that Mil-to-Mil Programs Can Be Expanded to Enhance National and Regional Stability: U.S. assistance will improve professionalization and English-language skills among military officials in order to increase direct interaction with foreign counterparts and result in positive perceptions of U.S. military doctrines and civil-military relationships among Turkmen officers.

Turkmenistan's Economy Benefits from Expanded and Diversified Trade and More Competitive Markets: Turkmenistan's economy is centrally managed and relies almost entirely on the extraction and export of primary commodities, making it vulnerable to price volatility and downward price shocks. Throughout FY 2015, this vulnerability became particularly evident with the global fall in oil and gas prices, and the Turkmen economy suffered extensively as a result. Turkmenistan now finds itself in unfamiliar territory—for the first time in its history the country is experiencing a recession. Faced with the prospect of continuing economic decline, the GOT is going to be forced to make short- and medium-term economic decisions that may counter long-term political stances, making the country particularly susceptible to Russian pressure as well as the dominating influence of other large neighboring states. The increasing lack of economic opportunities could also make Turkmen citizens more susceptible to the rising influence of violent extremism. Trade is also hobbled by an array of tariff and non-tariff barriers that impede efficiency and stymie economic growth. These include inefficient and corrupt customs

procedures, poorly defined product standards, and weak trade information systems. Therefore, U.S. assistance will aim to improve the legislative and regulatory environment in order to facilitate the expansion and diversification of trade, which should have a positive effect on increasing regional cooperation and countering undue external influence. Despite significant challenges for businesses, implementation of modest reforms has started and the consideration of WTO accession is cautiously underway in Turkmenistan. The United States will help diversify Turkmenistan's economy, promote export strategies (particularly in relation to energy and other select industries), expand participation in the private sector, and continue supporting Turkmenistan's move toward the full implementation of international accounting, audit, and valuation standards.

Broadened Access to Information and Educational Opportunities Boost Human Capacity across Government and Society at Large: Turkmenistan faces a human capacity crisis within the public and private sectors. The root of this crisis lies within the education sector. Students who complete secondary education and even university studies are increasingly unprepared to become effective members of the workforce. This is due both to poor quality teaching standards and materials and to a huge divide between educational institutions and public- and private-sector employers. U.S. assistance will be used to enhance pedagogical skills, develop and adapt curricula and training materials, as well as advance information technology and research skills, both among students and faculty/management. These programs will also bring the public and private sector into the process through an institutional capacity-building approach. These activities will help address the root of the human capacity crisis facing Turkmenistan and will springboard development across all sectors.

Turkmenistan's Governance Institutions More Effectively and Inclusively Serve the Public Good: Turkmenistan remains a mostly closed society, whose institutions face limited capacity, and where citizens' rights are highly restricted. U.S.-funded programs will continue to advance U.S. strategic goals by helping citizens play a more active role in governance and civil society, by promoting increased transparency and openness, and by building the capacity of GOT officials. Exposing Turkmenistan's civil servants to various international best practices such as on transparency and engagement with civil society is one of the primary means to achieving this objective. Through seminars, study tours, legal advice, and technical assistance, governance programs will build the capacity of both GOT officials and civil society to more effectively provide services to their constituencies. U.S. assistance will help Turkmenistan build resilience in these areas, enabling the country not only to become more stable and move toward more diverse economic activity and broad-based prosperity, but also to counter foreign pressure and exploitation.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 4,815 |
| Strengthened border controls by training and equipping counternarcotics and border security units and encouraging compliance with international standards on trade and border security | 230 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 230 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 230 |
| Improved capabilities in law enforcement, security, crisis management, detecting and preventing Trafficking in Persons (TIP), and protecting trafficking victims | 310 |
| Economic Support Fund | 110 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 110 |

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 200 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 200 |
| Increased U.S.-Turkmenistan Security Cooperation by developing a closer partnership and building trust with the government so that mil-to-mil programs can be expanded to enhance national and regional stability | 285 |
| International Military Education and Training | 285 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 285 |
| Turkmenistan's economy benefits from expanded and diversified trade and more competitive markets | 1,976 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,976 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 645 |
| 4.3 Financial Sector | 337 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 994 |
| Broadened access to information and educational opportunities boost human capacity across government and society at large | 705 |
| Economic Support Fund | 705 |
| 3.2 Education | 705 |
| Turkmenistan's governance institutions more effectively and inclusively serve the public good | 1,309 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,309 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 425 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 884 |

Uzbekistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Uzbekistan, the most populous country in Central Asia, is key to stability and economic integration in the region. The only country to share borders with all four Central Asia countries and Afghanistan, Uzbekistan’s efforts are essential to impeding the movement of violent extremists and combating narcotics trafficking and transit of illicit goods. U.S. assistance seeks to foster durable political, economic, and social stability for Uzbekistan and for the region, while promoting rule of law and respect for human rights. The United States will work with the Government of Uzbekistan (GOU) to increase support for religious tolerance, people-centered development, and transparency and accountability in governance. U.S. programs will support implementation of rule-of-law reforms and efforts to increase the independence of the judiciary, as well as the provision of direct assistance to civil society organizations. Programs will also work to improve the operating environment for non-governmental organizations (NGOs). U.S. assistance will promote the New Silk Road Initiative by supporting and developing regional trade and export linkages, strengthening the private sector, including both small and medium-sized enterprises, and will increase agricultural productivity in select value chains from production to post-harvest and export. U.S. assistance will continue to support agriculture sector reforms and to help seek avenues for expanded trade between companies in Uzbekistan, Central Asia, the wider region, and the United States. U.S. assistance will focus on improving the prevention and control of transboundary infectious diseases through interventions to strengthen the diagnosis and management of tuberculosis (TB) and multi-drug-resistant (MDR) TB. U.S. assistance will build resilience and reduce vulnerability to Russian aggression, increase European integration, and provide continued support for enduring programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 10,678 | * | 11,608 | 930 |
| Economic Support Fund | 4,191 | * | 6,828 | 2,637 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 700 | * | - | -700 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 4,000 | * | 3,000 | -1,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 507 | * | 300 | -207 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 740 | * | 940 | 200 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 540 | * | 540 | - |

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance supports regional connectivity through economic growth programs that increase private-sector competitiveness. Interventions in this area will be focused on the Uzbek horticultural sector to improve the quality and volume of agricultural production; strengthen post-harvest handling and production; facilitate market linkages; and link educational institutions with private sector demand. U.S. assistance will also work to improve the legal and regulatory framework for NGOs and ESF-funded rule-of-law assistance will support increased civil court accountability and alignment with internationally recognized standards. ESF assistance will also support victims of trafficking in persons (TIP).

Reduce the Ability of Violent Extremists and Criminals to Threaten Domestic and Regional Stability and U.S. Security

Key Intervention:

- ESF-funded programs will support reintegration of TIP survivors and protection activities, including the provision of shelters and individual case management. U.S. assistance will increase the capacity of civil society, NGOs, and social services to prevent TIP, and enhance cooperation mechanisms between government and civil society. By supporting TIP prevention campaigns, community outreach and support for TIP hotlines, ESF funds will supplement the work currently undertaken by the GOU to stem the number of women and men subjected to TIP.

Improve Uzbekistan's Compliance and Implementation of Domestic Legislation and International Commitments on Human Rights

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will work with the GOU and civil society to improve the legal and operating environment for NGOs.
- U.S. assistance will work with civil society to support the implementation of the new Law on Social Partnership.
- Small grants will continue to be awarded in support of projects promoting and protecting human rights.
- ESF funds will be used to actively engage the community of Uzbek alumni of U.S. government-funded exchange programs through alumni grants.

Increase Public Access to and Trust in Uzbekistan's Justice System toward a More Transparent and Consistent Administration and Enforcement of Justice

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support increased transparency and strengthen citizen access and trust in the decision-making process within the civil court system. Activities will include conducting research, training for judges and administrative staff, and increasing access to justice.

Increased Trade with the United States and the Wider Region

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will continue to promote regional agricultural trade and help create avenues for expanded trade within Central Asia and the wider region.

Improve Agriculture Productivity, and Energy and Natural-Resource Management

Key Intervention:

- Funds will be used to increase private-sector competitiveness by providing technical assistance to commercial farmers, local research institutes, and businesses to improve production, processing, marketing, and distribution domestically and internationally. Activities will diversify the agro-economy, raise incomes, and facilitate increased trade.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting

communities from infectious diseases. GHP funding requested for Uzbekistan will focus on the fight against TB. High TB and MDR-TB rates pose a threat to Uzbekistan's public health system and to the country's health and economic development. Combating TB is therefore an important element of U.S. assistance to Uzbekistan. U.S. assistance will strengthen the GOU's institutional capacity to prevent and contain the prevalence of TB and MDR-TB. GHP funding will build the country's capacity to lead and support sustainable TB treatment and prevention. Under its current TB strategic plan and with the help of U.S. assistance, Uzbekistan is implementing the World Health Organization's Stop TB Strategy. U.S.-funded programs will collaborate with the Global Fund, to which the United States is one of the largest contributors. In addition, as part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, Uzbekistan benefit from regional HIV/AIDS programming funded through the Central Asia Regional operating unit.

Improve the Quality of Public Health and Safety Services Available to Citizens

Key Intervention:

- Tuberculosis: Funding will be used to continue expanding Uzbekistan's capacity to prevent TB transmission, particularly among vulnerable groups; to improve the quality of TB and MDR-TB case identification, diagnosis and treatment; and to strengthen the role of primary healthcare providers in delivering TB services, with the goal of expanding access to TB diagnosis and treatment. U.S. assistance will help Uzbekistan strengthen its systems and practices to improve infection prevention and control in health facilities. In particular, GHP funds will support the Ministry of Health and provide technical assistance to implement new technologies and clinical protocols for the diagnosis and treatment of MDR-TB.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET funding will support the participation of Ministry of Defense officials in U.S.-based training.

Ensure Access for U.S. Forces in Uzbekistan and the Wider Region to Maintain Stability in the Region as the United States Draws Down Troops in Afghanistan

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will help promote modernization and further professionalize in Uzbekistan's defense establishment through direct engagement with U.S. military officers.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE-funded programs will improve the rule of law by assisting judicial reforms and increasing the use of forensic evidence in the legal system. INCLE assistance will also address TIP, focusing on improving coordination between law enforcement and civil society. INCLE resources will complement and be coordinated with ESF-funded efforts on TIP and rule of law.

Reduce the Ability of Violent Extremists and Criminals to Threaten Domestic and Regional Stability and U.S. Security

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support a highly successful anti-TIP program, implemented through local NGOs that improve law enforcement's response and involvement in TIP cases.

Increase Public Access to and Trust in Uzbekistan's Justice System toward a More Transparent and Consistent Administration and Enforcement of Justice

Key Interventions:

- INCLE funding will support training for lawyers, judges, and prosecutors to help the GOU implement rule-of-law reforms that support increased judicial independence. INCLE-funded programs will also assist the development of anti-corruption safeguards for criminal-justice sector actors, including prosecutors.
- U.S. assistance will help improve the forensics capacities of the Ministries of Health, Interior, and Justice to further increase the use of forensic evidence in criminal investigations and court cases. INCLE-funded programs will provide continued support to educate judges, prosecutors, and defense lawyers on appropriate uses of forensic evidence.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Uzbekistan is a potential transit and source country for chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive items, and it possesses proliferation-relevant industry, inherited Soviet-era facilities, and significant uranium deposits. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program will help the GOU counter the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related commodities and technology.

Reduce the Ability of Violent Extremists and Criminals to Threaten Domestic and Regional Stability and U.S. Security

Key Intervention:

- The EXBS program will robustly engage with Uzbekistan across the strategic trade control assistance spectrum. EXBS funds will continue to support Uzbekistan's development of a strategic trade control legal/regulatory framework that meets international standards. The EXBS program will also continue to support Uzbekistan's strengthening inspection; detection and interdiction capacities; and training efforts, including through distance learning/training.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- In Washington, the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) holds Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) with USAID, the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), and U.S. implementing agencies that receive ESF resources. These meetings review results achieved in the past year and discuss each agency's funding request.
- USAID regularly reviews the progress of its projects through field monitoring and evaluation field visits.
- USAID developed a five-year Regional Development and Cooperation Strategy (RDCS) that includes Uzbekistan. The RDCS includes long-term and intermediate results indicators used to monitor and evaluate performance.
- U.S. agencies implementing Peace and Security programs perform end-use monitoring of procured equipment and supplies; those agencies also follow up on training programs to see if training is being applied.
- The Department of State conducts regular internal reviews of project performance for its law enforcement, counternarcotics, border security, and rule-of-law projects. Where amended letters of agreement provide the framework for U.S.-funded activities, U.S. Embassy staff monitor and regularly review achievement indicators as agreed upon in the INL-amended letters of agreement with the GOU.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- EUR/ACE used performance-related information received during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices.
- Information from evaluations of the USAID Agricultural Links and Agricultural Links Plus projects informed the design of the follow-on, Agricultural Value Chains, program.
- For programs under the Peace and Security objective, the United States used information from end-use monitoring of donated equipment and training to inform programming and budget choices.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Ensure Access for U.S. Forces in Uzbekistan and the Wider Region to Maintain Stability in the Region as the United States Draws Down Troops in Afghanistan: Uzbekistan has the largest military in Central Asia and is the only country bordering Afghanistan and the other four republics. Strong military-to-military relationships are a U.S. government priority. Assistance programs help modernize and further professionalize Uzbekistan's defense establishment, while promoting long-term regional stability and denying safe havens for terrorists.

Reduce the Ability of Violent Extremists and Criminals to Threaten Domestic and Regional Stability and U.S. Security: The GOU openly acknowledges the human trafficking problem and is taking steps to address it. TIP programs support reintegration and protection activities that include providing shelters and case management and increase civil society, NGOs, and social services capacity to prevent TIP. Foreign assistance enhances cooperation mechanisms between government and civil society and programs improve law enforcement's response and involvement in TIP cases.

Improve Uzbekistan's Compliance and Implementation of Domestic Legislation and International Commitments on Human Rights: U.S. assistance programs work with civil society and the government to implement laws on government transparency and social partnership and continue to improve the legal and operating environment for NGOs.

Increase Public Access to and Trust in Uzbekistan's Justice System toward a More Transparent and Consistent Administration and Enforcement of Justice: An independent, transparent, and predictable court system is critical to increasing public trust in the Uzbek justice system. The GOU confirmed its commitment to reforming the judiciary, and U.S. assistance programs support increased transparency and strengthen structural safeguards for independent judicial decision-making within the civil court system. Programs will support training for lawyers, judges, and prosecutors to help the government implement rule-of-law reforms that support increased judicial independence and anti-corruption safeguards within the judicial system.

Improve the Quality of Public Health and Safety Services Available to Citizens: Addressing the threat of TB and MDR-TB rates to Uzbekistan's public health system is an important element of U.S. assistance to Uzbekistan. U.S. assistance will expand Uzbekistan's capacity to prevent TB transmission, particularly among vulnerable groups, to improve the quality of TB and MDR-TB case identification, diagnosis, and treatment; and to strengthen the role of primary healthcare providers in delivering TB services, with the goal of expanding access to TB diagnosis and treatment. U.S. assistance will continue to help Uzbekistan strengthen its systems and practices to improve infection prevention and control in health facilities.

Increased Trade with the United States and the Wider Region: Uzbekistan is one of the largest potential markets in the region, especially in the agricultural sector. U.S. assistance supports interventions that create avenues for expanded horticulture trade and organizes forums to facilitate increased business-to-business linkages.

Improve Agriculture Productivity, and Energy and Natural-Resource Management: Agriculture accounts for 25 percent of Uzbekistan’s export earnings and an estimated 33 percent of the work force is engaged in or depends on agriculture. There is significant potential for growth in the horticultural sector and such diversification can reduce the country’s reliance on cotton for export earnings. U.S. assistance programs will provide technical assistance to commercial farmers, local research institutes, and businesses to improve production, processing, marketing, and distribution domestically and internationally. Activities will diversify the agro-economy and raise incomes. Assistance programs will foster dialogue between the private sector and GOU officials to improve the business and investment climate.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 11,608 |
| Ensure access for U.S. forces in Uzbekistan and the wider region to maintain stability in the region as the United States draws down troops in Afghanistan. | 300 |
| International Military Education and Training | 300 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 300 |
| Reduce the ability of violent extremists and criminals to threaten domestic and regional stability and U.S. security | 1,096 |
| Economic Support Fund | 400 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 400 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 156 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 156 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 540 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 540 |
| Improve Uzbekistan’s compliance and implementation of domestic legislation and international commitments on human rights | 1,023 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,023 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 1,023 |
| Increase public access to and trust in Uzbekistan’s justice system toward a more transparent and consistent administration and enforcement of justice | 1,509 |
| Economic Support Fund | 725 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 725 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 784 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 129 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 655 |
| Improve the quality of public health and safety services available to citizens | 3,000 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 3,000 |
| 3.1 Health | 3,000 |
| Increased trade with the United States and the wider region | 1,881 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,881 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 1,831 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 50 |

| (\$ in thousands) | | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--|--------------------|
| Improve agriculture productivity, energy and natural resource management | | 2,799 |
| Economic Support Fund | | 2,799 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | | 2,799 |

State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

South and Central Asia continues to be among the world’s least economically integrated regions. With the ongoing economic and security transitions in Afghanistan, greater economic integration through trade and investment is increasingly critical to long-term prosperity, security, and stability in Afghanistan and the broader South and Central Asia region. The United States advances regional economic cooperation and regional stability through the New Silk Road (NSR) and Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor (IPEC) initiatives, which facilitate cross-border connectivity through energy linkages, trade and transport agreements, customs and border security reforms, and people-to-people ties. IPEC also supports linking India and South Asia with Southeast Asia to increase prosperity and stability in both regions, while laying the groundwork for increased U.S. commercial opportunities.

With support from the international community, countries in the region are leading NSR and IPEC implementation through infrastructure investments and cross-border agreements. The United States continues to advance economic cooperation and connectivity by participating in regional and multilateral efforts and organizations such as the Heart of Asia Istanbul Process, the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Program, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, and the Indian Ocean Rim Association. The United States also works closely with multilateral institutions, such as the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and other donors to coordinate efforts on regional connectivity.

U.S. regional assistance will continue to focus on investments in regional economic connectivity and cross-border programs that yield visible results and leverage additional host country and donor support. Through the promotion of regional cooperation, U.S. assistance – provided through security, economic growth and trade facilitation, water, higher education, independent media and civil society, and global health programs – will help facilitate sustainable, broad-based, and participatory development outcomes over the long-term.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 25,885 | * | 49,905 | 24,020 |
| Overseas Contingency Operations | - | * | 23,282 | 23,282 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | * | 14,782 | 14,782 |
| Foreign Military Financing | - | * | 3,200 | 3,200 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | - | * | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | - | * | 1,300 | 1,300 |
| Enduring/Core Programs | 25,885 | * | 26,623 | 738 |
| Development Assistance | 800 | * | 484 | -316 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,461 | * | 10,415 | 6,954 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,900 | * | - | -1,900 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 14,294 | * | 14,294 | - |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 1,000 | * | 1,000 | - |

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 4,000 | * | - | -4,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 430 | * | 430 | - |

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 25,885 | * | 49,905 | 24,020 |
| Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) | - | * | 6,500 | 6,500 |
| Enduring/Core Programs | - | * | 6,500 | 6,500 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | * | 6,500 | 6,500 |
| Other | 25,885 | * | 43,405 | 17,520 |
| Overseas Contingency Operations | - | * | 23,282 | 23,282 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | * | 14,782 | 14,782 |
| Foreign Military Financing | - | * | 3,200 | 3,200 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | - | * | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | - | * | 1,300 | 1,300 |
| Enduring/Core Programs | 25,885 | * | 20,123 | -5,762 |
| Development Assistance | 800 | * | 484 | -316 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,461 | * | 3,915 | 454 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,900 | * | - | -1,900 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 14,294 | * | 14,294 | - |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 1,000 | * | 1,000 | - |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 4,000 | * | - | -4,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 430 | * | 430 | - |

Development Assistance (DA)

Increasing opportunities for energy and electricity trade within South Asia remains critical given supply shortages in the region, which will become more acute as countries utilize more electricity to fuel economic growth. Regional energy-sharing and diversification will address energy security concerns and accelerate the region's economic development and integration. The South Asia Regional Initiative for Energy Integration will consolidate and advance previous U.S. efforts to increase South Asia's energy security.

Develop the Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor and Enhance U.S. Engagement in the Indian Ocean Rim to Promote Economic Growth and Security, and Deal Effectively with Humanitarian Challenges

Key Intervention:

- Almost \$0.5 million will help advance regional energy integration and increase cross-border electricity trade by enhancing the institutional capacity of key government organizations in select countries in South Asia to address political, policy, and regulatory barriers for power trade through skills development and focused technical interventions.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

FY 2017 ESF will support the Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor initiative to improve regional connectivity in South Asia by facilitating reform of legal and regulatory frameworks, streamlining customs and border-crossing procedures, and identifying other impediments to regional economic integration. In line with FY 2016, a portion of FY 2017 ESF support to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) is transitioned from EUR to SCA under the Central Asia Regional Operating Unit (OU) to promote democracy and human rights, protect national minorities, and advance media freedom.

Develop the Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor and Enhance U.S. Engagement in the Indian Ocean Rim to Promote Economic Growth and Security, and Deal Effectively with Humanitarian Challenges

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will identify impediments to trade in South Asia and commercial opportunities for U.S. businesses. The United States will reduce trade barriers in the region by streamlining customs and border procedures, improving transit infrastructure, and facilitating legal and regulatory reforms.
- Funding will promote regional economic cooperation by advancing regional energy connectivity and supporting development of a regional energy market.

Increasingly Inclusive, Representative, and Accountable Governments that Manage Transparently, Ensure the Space for Civil Society and the Discussion and Emergence of Solutions to National and Regional Challenges

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$6.5 million in ESF will support OSCE activities through its Central Asian institutions and field missions.

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

FY 2017 ESF – OCO complements bilateral programs in Central Asia to build resilience to economic and political pressures due to Russian influence. In FY 2015, the Department used \$15 million in ESF-OCO funds from Afghanistan to support regional NSR activities with a nexus to Afghanistan’s transition needs. In FY 2017, NSR funds are requested through the Central Asia Regional budget to continue support to regional cross-border activities that further Afghanistan’s economic integration into the broader region and increase Central Asia’s access to diverse markets. These resources will fund projects that increase economic growth and trade, including improving the transit of legal goods and services across borders, increase regional cooperation on the use of energy resources, increase cooperation and rational use of water and other natural resources, improve governance along trade and transit corridors, and foster business-to-people exchanges. ESF-OCO will also support the new “C5+1” process, which provides a forum for high-level dialogue between the United States and all five Central Asian states. Additional FY 2017 funding is requested to support regional efforts to increase access to relevant objective news and information for the region.

Implement New Silk Road Vision Initiatives to Consolidate our Gains in Afghanistan and Promote Prosperity and Stability for Afghanistan’s Neighbors

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support increased regional economic integration through the elimination of non-tariff barriers to trade and adoption of international standards. U.S. assistance also will facilitate the reform of legal and regulatory frameworks, streamlining customs and border-crossing procedures, and identifying other impediments to regional economic integration.

Increasingly Inclusive, Representative, and Accountable Governments that Manage Transparently, Ensure the Space for Civil Society and the Discussion and Emergence of Solutions to National and Regional Challenges

Key Intervention:

- A total of \$3.0 million will support regional efforts to increase access to relevant objective news and information.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) - OCO

U.S. assistance programs in Central Asia will help strengthen capabilities to combat transnational threats, such as terrorism and illicit trafficking in the wake of the U.S. drawdown in Afghanistan; and promote the professionalization of security forces, with particular focus on fostering respect for democratic governance, accountability, and international obligations concerning human rights among U.S. partners. Consistent with FY 2016, FMF funding for Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan is requested under the Central Asia Regional OU. This enables the collection of FMF proposals through a competitive process, allowing for more agility and responsiveness to quickly changing security needs in this volatile region.

Defense Cooperation: Engage Military Partners in the Region to Address a Wide Range of Threats, while Responsibly Supporting Commercial Opportunities for U.S. Industry

Key Intervention:

- FY 2017 FMF-OCO, requested under the Central Asia Regional OU, will help train, equip, and professionalize security forces in the region and strengthen partner capabilities to combat transnational threats and enhance border security, increasing security within their borders and better enabling them to resist coercion by external actors.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. The overarching goal of the Central Asia Regional President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) program is to prevent new HIV infections, particularly among key populations, and to provide high-quality services for affected populations through strengthened and sustainable health systems.

Achieve More Broad-Based and Sustainable Outcomes in Health, Education, Food Security, Management of the Environment, and Economic Opportunity

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: As a part of PEPFAR, \$15.3 million is requested to continue to build partnerships and provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout Central Asia, and to support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) - OCO

Narcotics trafficking through Central Asia breeds corruption and social, health, and economic ills within Central Asia and beyond. U.S. assistance will support regional initiatives to combat illicit narcotics trafficking by expanding the capacities of counternarcotic agencies in the region and of the Central Asia Regional Information and Coordination Center to serve as a hub for operational drug intelligence sharing within the region and beyond.

Counter Narcotics and Counter Corruption: Deter the Illicit Narcotics Economy through Law Enforcement Cooperation that Encourages Transition to Licit Alternatives

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support highly specialized units, interagency drug task forces, intelligence-led investigations, and regional cooperation to disrupt trafficking networks.
- U.S. assistance also will support programs to establish intelligence-based Port Control Units at select ports of entry, as well as a regional program to establish multi-agency Border Liaison Offices, which promote cross-border information-sharing and cooperation throughout the region, including with Afghanistan.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

With FY 2017 resources, the United States will support the standardization and harmonization of border security practices, training in the use of inspection equipment, and the sustainability of that training through service academies. Strong communication and cooperation between border services leads to more efficient and technically sound inspections, which both assists the NSR and IPEC visions and helps provide logistical support to remaining coalition forces in Afghanistan.

Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism: Prevent Attacks against the U.S. Homeland, U.S. Interests, and Partners in the Region

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$0.4 million in Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Assistance will continue cross-border interdiction training and other enforcement initiatives in the region. Funding will support regional targeting and risk management, advancement of strategic trade controls, and law enforcement activities. Regional funding allows EXBS to encourage governments to adopt effective controls, enforcement mechanisms, and interdiction capabilities through an integrated approach, protecting against proliferation exploitation.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) - OCO

The United States will continue to support capacity building and professionalization among the law enforcement agencies in South and Central Asia to combat terrorism and better secure their borders. Consistent with FY 2016, NADR - Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) funding for Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and is requested under the Central Asia Regional OU.

Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism: Prevent Attacks against the U.S. Homeland, U.S. Interests, and Partners in the Region

Key Intervention:

- Central Asia Regional ATA funding of \$1.3 million will support training of law enforcement officers in the region to build capacity in counterterrorism deterrence, detection, and response as well as border security. ATA training also includes a component to ensure institutionalization of counterterrorism skills. The Department of State will evaluate region-specific threats, policy priorities, and capacity gaps and allocate funding for bilateral and regional ATA assistance as appropriate.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts of regional programs were undertaken:

- The State Department's Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE), which includes Central Asia, conducts Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) with USAID, the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), all U.S. implementing agencies that receive ESF resources, and selected grantees. The ABRs examine results achieved over the past year, and include a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results. In addition, EUR/ACE will continue to monitor impact of NSR activities through its regional economic integration Progress Monitoring Plan.
- In September 2015, a mid-term evaluation was published on USAID's regional project on conservation and climate change adaptation in Asian high-mountain communities. The evaluation findings are informing decisions about future planning for the project, which includes work in vulnerable communities in India, Nepal, Pakistan, and the Kyrgyz Republic.
- USAID/Central Asian Republics commissioned a regional HIV/AIDS program evaluation to evaluate the performance of its five-year HIV/AIDS program and inform future programming.
- INL commissioned an evaluation of its FY 2004-2014 counternarcotics assistance programs in Central Asia, which concluded on August 25, 2015. INL is following up on the recommendations contained in the evaluation. INL also conducts regular, on-site monitoring missions to review projects being implemented under the INCLE account.
- Funded out of EXBS's global NADR account, EXBS conducted two in-country assessments in FY 2015 – one in Tajikistan and one in Kazakhstan – on export control and border security capacities. EXBS also plans to conduct new in-country assessments for Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Sri Lanka, and Maldives, and table-top assessments for India and Pakistan before the end of 2016.
- The State Department's Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs (SCA) and USAID's Asia Bureau have undertaken a diagnostic study that analyzed the constraints to trade in South Asia to identify key future interventions.
- A summary of PEPFAR monitoring and evaluation efforts will be included in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities described above informed the following actions and decisions regarding the budget:

- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices.
- USAID's Central Asian Republics HIV/AIDS Program Evaluation informed the design for the new, follow-on HIV/AIDS prevention program in Central Asia.
- INL is using the recommendations from its counternarcotics assistance evaluation to determine funding and project priorities for future programming.
- SCA and USAID/Asia will use findings from the South Asia trade diagnostic study to inform a subsequent assessment into the feasibility of previously identified recommendations. These findings will guide future program planning and design in support of regional economic connectivity.

Western Hemisphere Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. policy toward the Western Hemisphere seeks to advance durable institutions and democratic governance, defend human rights, improve citizen security, enhance social inclusion and economic prosperity, secure a clean energy future, and build resiliency to climate change. The United States will take advantage of a unique window of political opportunity in the hemisphere to broaden the approach to Central America, deepen diplomatic engagement with Cuba, support Colombia’s implementation of a peace agreement with the FARC, while remaining firmly committed to partnership within the hemisphere to advance opportunity and meet shared challenges. U.S. assistance to the region responds directly to U.S. policy priorities, particularly expanded assistance that supports the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America (the Strategy).

Throughout the hemisphere, the United States continues to work with national governments and the Organization of American States to create expanded civic and economic opportunities for all citizens and meet the hemisphere’s challenges. The Merida Initiative for Mexico, the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) and the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) improve security and address crime and violence. The United States will advance policy goals through bilateral diplomacy; regional forums like the 2018 Summit of the Americas; robust multilateral dialogues and partnerships; and continued engagement with civil society, the private sector, and the donor community.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 1,584,840 | * | 1,739,949 | 155,109 |
| Development Assistance | 214,113 | * | 411,950 | 197,837 |
| Economic Support Fund | 583,106 | * | 513,374 | -69,732 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 48,775 | * | 71,265 | 22,490 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 142,475 | * | 145,244 | 2,769 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 66,128 | * | 65,541 | -587 |
| International Military Education and Training | 13,510 | * | 13,205 | -305 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 483,195 | * | 489,000 | 5,805 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 12,563 | * | 25,370 | 12,807 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 20,975 | * | 5,000 | -15,975 |

Detailed Overview

U.S. assistance will support partnership with the Western Hemisphere, particularly in Central America, Mexico, Colombia, Haiti, and Peru. These partnerships are cross-cutting to sustain U.S. investments for the long term. The United States will continue investments in Central America that advance the Strategy objectives of security, governance, and prosperity. The request will continue to scale up proven security investments made through CARSI, particularly at the community level. The United States will continue to

partner with Central American governments to advance long-term reform, ensure sustainable outcomes from U.S. investments, and establish a positive trajectory for Central America. The United States will maintain additional investments beyond Central America to address important, shared objectives with countries of the Western Hemisphere. In some areas, hemispheric partners have gained increased capacity to support their own security and development.

Central America: In October 2014, the U.S. government launched the Strategy, which complements the work undertaken by national governments and multilateral development banks, to support the priority objectives identified in the Plan of the Alliance for Prosperity in the Northern Triangle. The Strategy focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration; 2) enhancing security through continued and expanded Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) activities; and 3) promoting improved governance. Therefore, the Department of State and USAID’s FY 2017 request of \$750.0 million in bilateral and regional assistance for Central America – a part of the Administration’s \$1.0 billion whole-of-government request for appropriations and financing assistance to support the Strategy – includes and aligns the resources necessary to increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, address climate change and food insecurity, and address challenges that have resulted in an influx of migration. CARSI programs will improve regional security and reduce gang violence to complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

CENTRAL AMERICA STRATEGY REQUEST (\$ in thousands)

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Development Assistance | \$357,292 |
| Economic Support Fund | \$143,300 |
| <i>of which Climate Smart Food Security</i> | \$28,000 |
| Food for Peace Title II | \$5,000 |
| Foreign Military Financing | \$22,540 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | \$13,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | \$3,985 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | \$205,000 |
| <u>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</u> | <u>\$500</u> |
| TOTAL | \$750,617 |

In Mexico, the Merida Initiative will emphasize technical assistance, expanding support to additional states in accordance with the Mexican government’s priorities. U.S. assistance aims to increase rule of law capacity at the federal, state, and local levels and build communities resilient to the impacts of crime and violence. In Colombia, assistance is aimed at strengthening Colombia’s capacity to implement a sustainable and inclusive peace, including strengthened state presence of democratic institutions and processes in targeted areas; reconciliation; social and economic opportunity; and environmental resiliency. Increased Colombia bilateral assistance will support its implementation of an anticipated peace agreement, which reflects Colombia’s commitment to conclude its decades-long internal conflict and the success of prior-year U.S. assistance investments. In Peru, the United States leverages a strong partnership with the Peruvian government, especially through support to counternarcotics and alternative development.

CBSI seeks to reduce rates of crime and violence in the Caribbean, which threatens both U.S. and Caribbean security. CBSI assistance provides a range of regional and bilateral programs to reduce the illicit trafficking and movement of narcotics, firearms, and criminals; improve public safety by strengthening the capacity of law enforcement, judicial sector, and security services actors; and reduce the root causes of crime and violence in communities at-risk, with a focus on youth and young adults.

The U.S. partnership with Haiti remains a priority; correspondingly, U.S. foreign assistance will continue to work toward a more stable and more prosperous Haiti. U.S. assistance will promote food security and economic growth, health, and other basic services; and promote good governance, rule of law, and security. The United States will continue democracy assistance to Cuba to support civil society and greater human rights for the Cuban people, which is consistent with U.S. support for democratic principles and human rights worldwide.

Peace and Security: The hemisphere continues to face significant threats from crime and violence that inhibit progress in enhancing prosperity and governance in the region. Peace and Security assistance for Mexico, Colombia, Peru, CARSI, CBSI, and Haiti directly supports partner country efforts to enhance citizen security. In Central America, the Strategy's security objective falls primarily under Peace and Security and is supported primarily through CARSI, where it will focus on expanding the rule of law. In particular, U.S. assistance will address key drivers of insecurity such as illicit trafficking, smuggling, transnational organized crime, and gangs. U.S. support will improve the capacity of law enforcement agencies and assist partner countries to control littoral waters, borders, and ports. Military assistance will also improve the capacity of regional forces to participate in coalition operations with the United States and combined operations with other regional forces, as well as to defend territorial waters. These professionalization efforts and support for defense reforms are intended to ensure long-term sustainment and eventual nationalization of most programs supported with U.S. assistance.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Strengthening democratic governance and institutions to expand vibrant civil societies that hold governments accountable is a key prerequisite to securing lasting gains in citizen security and advancing the region's long-term economic growth potential. To deter crime and violence, stronger institutions are needed. Assistance for the Merida Initiative for Mexico, Colombia, Central America including CARSI, CBSI, Peru, and Haiti are particular priorities for this area. For Central America more broadly, portions of the Strategy's security and governance objectives fall under Governing Justly and Democratically, including support for effective, transparent, and accountable institutions. Separately, the United States continues to provide support for democracy and human rights in challenging operating environments, including Cuba and Venezuela. Consistent with the President's Cuba policy, the United States will continue to provide democracy assistance for Cuba to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms, and support the free flow of information.

Investing in People: U.S. assistance will support critical education and health programs throughout the hemisphere, particularly for historically marginalized populations. Programs will seek to improve the quality, delivery of, and access to health care, and will address the spread of infectious diseases, including HIV/AIDS. U.S. assistance will continue to address the wide range of health challenges facing the region through the Global Health Initiative. U.S. assistance will also continue to increase access to quality basic and higher education to foster greater social equity and expand opportunity in the region. For Central America, the prosperity objective of the Strategy includes some elements of Investing in People, often through integrated programming with other sectors. In Haiti, the United States supports provision of health services, including infectious disease prevention and integrated HIV/AIDS services.

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance will support economic and social opportunity through partnership-based approaches that draw upon the region's strengths and successes. Environment, energy, and climate programs, including through the Administration's Global Climate Change initiative (GCCCI), will seek to create growth in a sustainable manner. Also as part of GCCCI, the United States will work with Mexico and Canada to integrate climate-smart food security activities to mitigate the risk of climate change and increase resilience. U.S. assistance will address public financial management and other fiscal governance issues, including transparency to strengthen the effectiveness of and citizen trust in government institutions at local and national levels. The Feed the Future initiative will support the design and implementation of comprehensive country-led food security strategies in Guatemala, Haiti,

and Honduras to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. In Central America, the prosperity and governance Strategy objectives include elements that fall under Economic Growth. Integrating a regional market of 43 million in Central America will be a focus of U.S. assistance, with the goal of addressing one of the key factors driving migration, in addition to supporting entrepreneurship (including women entrepreneurs), small businesses development, and inclusive growth. U.S. support for economic growth will be closely aligned with the efforts of the Millennium Challenge Corporation, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the World Bank. For the Caribbean, CBSI will increase economic opportunities and skills for at-risk youth and vulnerable populations, via workforce development, vocational training, rehabilitation, and professional development.

Argentina

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance in Argentina promotes regional stability and nonproliferation, and enhances opportunities for mutually beneficial economic initiatives. The Argentine government's approaches towards international peacekeeping operations (PKO), the nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and counterterrorism are welcome developments. Although the previous Kirchner government placed substantial constraints on security, counternarcotics, and law enforcement cooperation in recent years, the new government, which took office on December 10, has signaled very clearly that it seeks much more robust cooperation with the United States on all of these issues.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 576 | * | 550 | -26 |
| International Military Education and Training | 336 | * | 350 | 14 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 240 | * | 200 | -40 |

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. IMET will support professional military education for the Argentine defense forces at the basic, mid, and senior levels. IMET will also support technical, management, and operations training to enhance interoperability with U.S. and North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces for peacekeeping and other activities.

Use Argentina's Stature and Role in Global and Regional Fora to Maximize Pursuit of Shared Interests such as Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Human Rights

Key Intervention:

- IMET funding will support professionalization of the Argentine defense forces through professional military education, subject matter exchanges, and technical training.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) assistance to Argentina will focus on industry outreach and enforcement efforts. The Argentine government and state-dominated energy sector are well versed in export controls. However, other industry sectors have less exposure to export controls and are in need of increased outreach and monitoring. The EXBS program will undertake seminars for government and industry on implementing internal compliance programs designed to mitigate the risk that exports will support weapons of mass destruction; exchanges for Argentine export enforcement officials and prosecutors on how to build and successfully resolve nonproliferation cases; and practical enforcement exercises on dual-use commodity identification for the Argentine customs and border patrol that will increase its ability to target, identify, and interdict items related to weapons of mass destruction and precursors.

Use Argentina’s Stature and Role in Global and Regional Fora to Maximize Pursuit of Shared Interests such as Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Human Rights

Key Intervention:

- EXBS funds support a program to train and equip Argentine border security officials from multiple ministries on best practices and techniques to identify and interdict dual-use materials and strategic trade goods.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Use Argentina’s Stature and Role in Global and Regional Fora to Maximize Pursuit of Shared Interests such as Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Human Rights: Argentina is an active and important regional contributor to United Nations PKO efforts. The United States will continue to encourage Argentina to increase its PKO support, improve its capacity to conduct and contribute to PKO missions worldwide, and broaden its historically strong ties for building PKO capacity in other countries.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 550 |
| Use Argentina’s stature and role in global and regional fora to maximize pursuit of shared interests such as nuclear non-proliferation and human rights | 550 |
| International Military Education and Training | 350 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 350 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 200 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 200 |

Belize

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Like its neighbors, Belize faces multi-faceted challenges affecting security, economic diversification, and social development, particularly in the health and education sectors. Continued steadfast partnership with Belize is critical to advance Belize’s citizen security efforts, fight against transnational criminal networks, and foster development. U.S. assistance supports the modernization of the country’s security forces and continues to build the capacity of the Belize Defense Force (BDF) and Belize Coast Guard (BCG). Assistance in FY 2017 will further develop Belize’s ability to plan and conduct interagency operations from the Joint Intelligence and Operations Center, an endeavor between the United States, Canada, and the Government of Belize, and will improve military and intelligence capabilities to provide actionable information for Countering Transnational Organized Crime efforts.

The U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration; 2) enhancing security through continued and expanded Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) activities; and 3) promoting improved governance. Therefore, the Department of State and USAID’s FY 2017 request of \$750.0 million in bilateral and regional assistance for Central America – a part of the Administration’s \$1.0 billion whole-of-government request for appropriations and financing assistance to support the Strategy – includes and aligns the resources necessary to begin to comprehensively increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, address climate change and food insecurity, and challenges that have resulted in an influx of migration.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 1,058 | * | 1,250 | 192 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 800 | * | 1,000 | 200 |
| International Military Education and Training | 258 | * | 250 | -8 |

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Complementing assistance from CARSI and other interagency programs, FMF will support Belize in enhancing its ability to secure its maritime and land borders, and to conduct operations against transnational threats. FMF assistance will support air mobility capabilities for the BDF to improve its capacity to provide security in border regions, including training, communications, and sustainment and maintenance of maritime assets and patrol aircraft.

Belize Strengthens Law Enforcement, National Security, and Judicial Institutions to Improve Effectiveness and Transparency and Ensure Safer Communities

Key Intervention:

- FMF will support Belize’s efforts to improve maritime and border security against transnational threats through expanded mobility and maritime capacity development.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses provide critical institution-building skill sets through U.S. military training and doctrine to advance its partners' long-term capabilities and effectiveness to fight transnational threats and improve security. IMET training is intended to promote democratic values and human rights, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET will continue to support professional military education at the basic, mid, and senior levels for the BDF and BCG. Funds will also support leadership, management, and technical skills development in targeted areas such as maritime security, defense resource management, civil-military relations, and joint operations.

Belize Strengthens Law Enforcement, National Security, and Judicial Institutions to Improve Effectiveness and Transparency and Ensure Safer Communities

Key Intervention:

- IMET improves the professionalization of Belize's security forces through military education and technical training.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The United States Military Liaison Office (USMLO) routinely inspects equipment purchased through the FMF program and other ongoing initiatives through formal and informal end-use monitoring inspections, which guarantee that specific items are properly inventoried, maintained, and secured. The USMLO also performs periodic reviews of training executed by U.S. forces in support of the Belizean military, and is deeply involved in the development of short- and long-term training plans that support Chief of Mission initiatives and priorities as well as those of the U.S. Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM). FMF aims to satisfy Belize defense requirements and reflects U.S. national interests in Belize and the Central American region. Programs funded through FMF and IMET, when complemented with the USSOUTHCOM Counter-Drug Program, have greatly improved the capacity of the Belizean military to counter transnational organized crime and secure its borders and territorial waters.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: One highlight of U.S. security assistance to Belize is an FMF-funded program supporting the BCG through training on boat repair, operations, and maintenance. Past performance has shown that training improves the effectiveness of BCG officials and dramatically increases their capacity to carry out successful security, narcotics interdiction, and policing missions. U.S. assistance strengthens the U.S. relationship with Belizean security forces on mutual security goals. The Belizean government continues to make significant investments in air and maritime assets.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Belize Strengthens Law Enforcement, National Security, and Judicial Institutions to Improve Effectiveness and Transparency and Ensure Safer Communities: In the past 10 years, Belize has experienced a significant increase in crime, gang membership, and violence, and has become a major transit country for narcotics, weapons, human trafficking, and smuggling. Increases in U.S. security assistance in the past several years have helped Belize realize some successes, particularly in the areas of narcotics interdiction and convictions for trafficking-in-persons, but much more needs to be done. Continued investments will bolster the security of Belizean and U.S. citizens by enhancing interdiction of illicit narcotics and weapons and providing the conditions for continued socio-economic development.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 1,250 |
| Belize strengthens law enforcement, national security, and judicial institutions to improve effectiveness and transparency and ensure safer communities. | 1,250 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 250 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 250 |

Brazil

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Brazil will continue to deepen partnerships with the Government of Brazil (GOB) to make progress on shared goals, including improving regional stability by enhancing security and law-enforcement cooperation. The United States will continue to assist in the deployment of new technologies and methods in the Ministry of Health to create an AIDS-free generation. Brazilian military officials will continue to receive training that fosters closer cooperation and the ability to implement shared strategies. Brazilian and U.S. security will be enhanced by combating transnational crime, improving the rule of law, and strengthening counterterrorism programs. Under the U.S.-Brazil Joint Initiative on Climate Change signed in 2015 and the USAID-GOB Development Objective Agreement on Biodiversity Conservation signed in 2014, the United States and Brazil are pursuing cooperation on environmental priorities, including biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 11,586 | * | 1,165 | -10,421 |
| Development Assistance | 10,500 | * | - | -10,500 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 300 | * | 300 | - |
| International Military Education and Training | 546 | * | 625 | 79 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 240 | * | 240 | - |

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) will use funds to continue fostering collaboration with the Brazilian Ministry of Health. Specifically, CDC will promote knowledge sharing and the use of new technologies and innovation to achieve a sustainable, evidence-based national response that meets the needs of key populations in Brazil’s heavily concentrated HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Enhance Innovative Partnerships to Improve Research Cooperation

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: Brazil will receive \$0.3 million to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and create lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military educational institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with local

communities across the country. The Security Cooperation Office works with the Brazilian Armed Forces to identify and select fast-track personnel with the highest potential for upward mobility. U.S. assistance will support the professional development of the Brazilian military through professional military education at the mid- and senior levels, management and leadership courses such as defense resource management, and technical training to enhance Brazilian peacekeeping operations.

Expand Defense Cooperation and Improve Interoperability to Maintain Regional Stability

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support professional military education courses, such as Air War College, Army War College, Command and Staff Courses, Squadron Officer Course, Captain's Career Courses, Amphibious Warfare School, and Army Sergeant Major Academy.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) programs will include legal exchanges for Brazilian export enforcement officials and prosecutors to build and successfully resolve nonproliferation cases, as well as practical enforcement exercises on dual-use commodity identification for Brazilian customs and border patrol. These EXBS programs will enhance Brazil's ability to target, identify, and interdict items related to weapons of mass destruction and their precursors.

Enhance Security and Law Enforcement Cooperation to Protect the Homeland, U.S. Strategic Interests, and Improve Brazilian Security Capacity

Key Intervention:

- EXBS assistance will include training designed to enhance Brazilian strategic trade control compliance and enforcement and maritime and port security.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The United States performs periodic reviews of IMET-funded training. All participants are vetted, and programs are reviewed in Washington, DC by the U.S. Southern Command and in Brasilia through an interagency process. The Security Cooperation Office at Embassy Brasilia monitors training programs for effectiveness, for compliance with Section 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (FAA), also known as the Leahy Amendment, and to ensure that key milestones are met. The goal of IMET is to build durable professional relationships that create strong incentives for Brazilian military leaders to choose the U.S. military as its partner of choice. Brazil's nominee selection process for attending U.S. training courses is rigorous, and only the best candidates are selected. Brazilian policy requires that all officers who receive training abroad must be utilized in that training specialty for at least one year upon returning. Brazil maintains an equal partnership with the United States and reciprocates by funding course costs for U.S. service members to attend Brazilian schools such as the War College, Command and General Staff College, and other advanced army courses.

CDC's activities to expand HIV diagnosis among men who have sex with men (MSM) include a strong evaluation component that involves cost and cost effectiveness evaluations, and qualitative and quantitative analyses of three state-of-the-art approaches to expand MSM access to rapid HIV testing. The study is expected to generate important scientific evidence and publications that will directly impact future program planning.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Brazilian officials have used IMET training to improve operational readiness. Military to military relations have also improved steadily and have been bolstered by both civilian and key military leader engagements. In addition, the GOB is committed to sustaining gains in the professionalization of its armed forces. While its economy has recently faltered, Brazil still maintains the ability to self-fund per diem, transportation, and lodging costs. The United States should continue to offer international IMET funded training. Both IMET and E-IMET-funded training courses provide appreciable and transparent exposure to U.S. professional military education, which helps build lasting confidence between the nations. Military personnel trained in the United States rise to prominent positions within the Brazilian armed forces, per the U.S. tracking program.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Enhance Innovative Partnerships to Improve Research Cooperation: The United States and Brazil seek to deepen mutual cooperation in science and technology through the expansion of institutional engagement. U.S. scientists and scientific institutions, as well as private technology companies and U.S. government agencies, are increasingly interested in gaining access to and partnering with Brazilian scientific networks and institutions, because Brazilian scientists are at the forefront in many areas. The Mission seeks to elevate this cooperation, which is excellent at the individual scientist and university level, by engaging more with the Government of Brazil on institutionalizing such ties. These collaborative efforts range from joint scientific studies to monitor climate change indicators, such as measuring CO2 emissions over the Amazon, to practical on-the-ground training on increasing public access to national parks. USAID's five-year program to support biodiversity conservation in the Amazon region, which was signed in 2014, has enabled the U.S. Forest Service to continue working with the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity to strengthen park management services, as well as sustainable livelihood chains of production. The CDC will use funds to continue fostering collaboration with the Brazilian Ministry of Health. Specifically, CDC will promote knowledge sharing and use of new technologies and innovation to achieve a sustainable, evidence-based national response that meets the needs of key populations in Brazil's heavily concentrated HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Expand Defense Cooperation and Improve Interoperability to Maintain Regional Stability: The U.S. government will continue to increase its partnership with Brazil on defense and international security issues, with the goal of encouraging Brazil to export stability to the region and globally. Several aspects of this objective are being pursued simultaneously: 1) Although affected by the economic recession, Brazil continues to pursue the modernization of its armed forces, making the United States its partner of choice for defense cooperation; 2) Brazil continues to maintain a robust role in international peacekeeping, including the training of international peacekeeping forces; and 3) Brazil upholds international nonproliferation standards and encourages third parties to do so.

Enhance Security and Law Enforcement Cooperation to Protect the Homeland, U.S. Strategic Interests, and Improve Brazilian Security Capacity: Brazil actively seeks U.S. law enforcement assistance in areas such as counternarcotics, antiterrorism training, the professionalization and training of police forces, combating trafficking in persons, and prison reform. Enhanced law enforcement cooperation and the promotion of justice-sector reform will forge stronger and lasting ties between U.S. and Brazilian law-enforcement agencies, resulting in increased citizen security and a coordinated approach to combating all forms of transnational crime and terrorism.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 1,165 |
| Expand defense cooperation and improve interoperability to maintain regional stability. | 625 |
| International Military Education and Training | 625 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 625 |
| Enhance security and law enforcement cooperation to protect the homeland, U.S. strategic interests, and improve Brazilian security capacity. | 240 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 240 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 240 |
| Enhance Innovative Partnerships to Improve Research Cooperation. | 300 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 300 |
| 3.1 Health | 300 |

Chile

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Chile is a regional strategic partner in peacekeeping activities, training both civilian and military personnel from Latin America at its peacekeeping training center and attaching peacekeeping platoons from other countries to its own large and professional force. U.S. assistance will support Chile's efforts to modernize and enhance its military's capacity to participate in regional security and peacekeeping operations, and increase interoperability with U.S. forces. U.S. assistance will also help to combat the spread of weapons of mass destruction and the transfer of dangerous contraband as Chile develops a comprehensive export control system that meets international standards. Additionally, U.S. assistance will support technical exchanges and training relevant to the establishment and enforcement of export control laws.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 1,032 | * | 700 | -332 |
| International Military Education and Training | 742 | * | 500 | -242 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 290 | * | 200 | -90 |

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose Chilean defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. IMET will support professionalization of the Chilean military through basic, mid, and senior level professional military education. Funds will also support technical training in targeted areas, such as maritime skills development. IMET training will also focus on civil-military relations and human rights training. Additionally, IMET assistance will feature mobile training teams and support humanitarian assistance and disaster relief courses.

U.S. Citizens are Protected at Home and Abroad

Key Interventions:

- IMET-funded training of Chilean military and Ministry of Foreign Affairs personnel will support improved interoperability with U.S. forces and enhance Chile's peace-keeping activities.
- Assistance will promote the professional development and technical capabilities of the Chilean military and strengthen civil-military relationships within the country.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Export Control and Border Related Security (EXBS) funding supports Chile's efforts to develop a coherent, nonproliferation-driven strategic trade control system that meets international standards. Conventional arms sales and certain chemical exports are subject to licensing requirements, but existing controls in Chile are not part of a coherent, nonproliferation-driven strategic trade control system. Despite the shortcomings of its domestic strategic trade control system, Chile has a good record in supporting international efforts to promote responsible trade in strategic goods and technologies. Chile's

rapidly expanding economy and numerous free trade agreements make the establishment of a comprehensive strategic trade control system a priority. Chile is also eager to align its system with the international standards of multilateral export control regimes.

U.S. Citizens are Protected at Home and Abroad

Key Intervention:

- EXBS will provide training, advice, and technical assistance to help Chile develop comprehensive strategic trade control legislation, as well as appropriate implementing modalities, especially with respect to border security.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

U.S. Citizens are Protected at Home and Abroad: Through its leadership in the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti and its state-of-the-art peacekeeping training center, the Government of Chile has established itself as a regional leader, most notably in issues related to women, peace, and security (WPS). A new multi-year peacekeeping deployment to Africa is planned for 2016 and Chile has offered to support the Government of Colombia during the implementation of its imminent Peace Accord with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). The U.S. military continues to pursue greater interoperability with Chile’s armed forces to protect shared interests and protect U.S. citizens, an objective furthered through officer exchanges and joint training and operational exercises.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 700 |
| U.S. citizens are protected at home and abroad | 700 |
| International Military Education and Training | 500 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 500 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 200 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 200 |

Colombia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Over the course of the last 15 years, Colombia has steadily advanced along the path of sustained economic growth while firmly stepping into the role of regional leader. The country is also on the verge of ending a half-century of conflict as the Government of Colombia negotiates a peace agreement with the region's largest and oldest insurgent group, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). On September 23, 2015, the two opposing sides announced they expect to sign an agreement by March 23, 2016. The United States supports Colombia's efforts to end the 52-year conflict and implement a just and lasting peace. The U.S. government has been an influential partner in Colombia's progress by advancing security, stability, law enforcement, counternarcotics, rule of law, human rights, and development. U.S. bilateral foreign assistance of \$391 million - a part of the Administration's \$450.0 million whole of government request to support Colombia - includes capacity building and technical assistance in areas of mutual interest to Colombia and the United States: coca eradication and interdiction; institutional presence and licit economic opportunities in conflictive regions; land restitution; demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants and rehabilitation of soldiers; respect for human rights; access to justice; protection of and services to internally displaced people, Afro-Colombians, indigenous populations, and other vulnerable citizens; global climate change and environmental conservation through the President's Global Climate Change Initiative; and humanitarian assistance and reparations for conflict victims and vulnerable populations. The United States' national interests are served by assisting Colombia with the most critical aspects of peace accord implementation once the two sides sign an agreement.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 307,776 | * | 391,253 | 83,477 |
| Economic Support Fund | 133,000 | * | 187,328 | 54,328 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 27,000 | * | 38,525 | 11,525 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,446 | * | 1,400 | -46 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 135,195 | * | 143,000 | 7,805 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 4,300 | * | 21,000 | 16,700 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 6,835 | * | - | -6,835 |

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

The goal of USAID's assistance under the ESF account is to support Colombia's transition out of its 52-year internal conflict, including support for the implementation of the anticipated peace accords. To achieve this objective, USAID focuses on four primary areas: 1) expanding state presence and the reach of democratic institutions in regions that have historically been marginalized by the conflict; 2) fostering reconciliation among victims, ex-combatants, and other citizens; 3) improving the conditions for inclusive, rural economic growth; and 4) strengthening environmental resilience and low-emissions development. The anticipated benefits associated with a peace agreement, the 2012 free trade agreement with the United States, and Colombia's interest in Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and Trans-Pacific Partnership membership all create incentives for Colombia to put an end

to the conflict, modernize the state, expand public investment, and bring state presence to traditionally marginalized regions.

The Government of Colombia and Civil Society Extend the Effective Presence of Democratic Institutions and Processes in Targeted Areas

Key Interventions:

- **Good Governance:** Approximately \$11.2 million will support reforms at all government levels to help decentralize public investment, service provision, and governance functions. Interventions will also focus on improving transparency of policy-making and public budgeting to improve citizen trust in government. By improving mechanisms for citizen participation, this assistance will strengthen the links between the citizens and their government.
- **Human Rights:** Approximately \$5.0 million will support programs to strengthen a culture of respect for human rights in Colombia by building the capacity of human-rights non-governmental organizations, law schools, and key governmental institutions at the national and sub-national levels. Assistance to local organizations will focus on improving their advocacy skills and organizational capacity with special emphasis on strengthening organizations in key conflict-affected regions.
- **Access to Justice:** Approximately \$5.0 million will enhance the state's capacity to mediate conflicts, resolve grievances, and provide basic justice services to underserved populations, particularly in conflict-affected areas. This includes training of land restitution judges, strengthening local justice houses and mobile justice brigades as well as alternative dispute resolution providers, capacity-building of law schools, assistance for implementation of the criminal procedure code, and promoting court administration reform. This assistance also supports key local civil society organizations to improve access to justice for women and other vulnerable groups.
- **Reduce Corruption in Electoral Processes:** Interventions will promote the development and implementation of policies and laws that engage civil society and address electoral corruption at the national and sub-national levels.

Reconciliation Advanced among Victims, Ex-Combatants, and Other Citizens

Key Interventions:

- **Victims and Ethnic Communities:** Approximately \$21.0 million will be used to strengthen the capacity of Government of Colombia entities that serve conflict victims with a focus on Afro-Colombian and indigenous populations, strengthen the role of civil society organizations that support Afro-Colombian and indigenous populations, strengthen civil society in victims' and related policy formulation and implementation oversight, enhance the capacity of ethnic minority civil society groups to access employment and income generation opportunities, and promote positive messaging regarding diversity and cultural heritage.
- **Community-Based Reconciliation:** Approximately \$20.5 million will support communication strategies to better inform society of transitional justice initiatives, strengthen community-based reconciliation efforts, and improve the Government of Colombia's capacity to successfully carry out a truth commission.
- **Reintegration:** Approximately \$7.1 million will be used to strengthen the capacity and coordination of governmental entities that provide services, such as psycho-social, educational, health, job training support, and legal assistance, to demobilized ex-combatants and soldiers.

Conditions for Inclusive Rural Economic Growth Improved

Key Interventions:

- **Public/Private Investment:** Approximately \$10.0 million will be used to leverage private investment that generates business opportunities and improves livelihoods in targeted rural municipalities. Support will also strengthen local government capacity to use Colombian public funds for productive infrastructure and other public goods in conflict-affected areas.
- **Small Business Support:** Approximately \$3.8 million will provide innovative financing for small and medium enterprises in conflict-affected areas that traditionally lack access to investment fund capital. These funds will leverage additional amounts of Colombian resources, promoting economic growth in a post-accord environment through investments in high-potential businesses and agribusinesses that create linkages and opportunities for small rural producers.
- **Access to Rural Finance:** Approximately \$7.5 million will promote the provision of market-based rural financial services for micro-, small-, and medium-sized producers and businesses in targeted rural marginalized municipalities. Additional Development Credit Authority mechanisms may be developed to bring financial services and credit to those areas and communities that have traditionally been underserved.
- **Value Chain Promotion:** Approximately \$26.8 million will improve the competitiveness of rural producers in conflict-affected areas to respond to new and expanding market opportunities. The market-led activities will focus on meeting the requirements of buyers, and on ensuring sustainability and increased profitability for rural producers and other actors in the selected value chains. This will be supported by agricultural research that will strengthen Colombia's key agricultural institutions in the public and private sectors with cooperative research, technical assistance, and extension education, with a focus on cacao.
- **Rapid Response:** Approximately \$30 million will provide support to Colombia's rapid response programming, including by providing technical assistance to a new agency for the substitution of illicit crops.

Environmental Resiliency and Low-Emissions Development Strengthened

Proposed GCC Initiative funding will include participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, helping Colombia to develop and implement national action plans for low emissions development, measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions, and pursue opportunities for private sector investment and clean growth.

Key Interventions:

- **Clean Energy:** Under the Global Climate Change Initiative, an estimated \$2.9 million of USAID's Clean Energy funds will help create economic incentives for investments in low-emission technologies and promote energy use that is cleaner and more efficient.
- **Sustainable Landscapes:** Approximately \$5.0 million will increase private sector investment in low-emissions rural development and forest conservation activities, and support mitigation planning.
- **Adaptation:** Approximately \$2.5 million in Adaptation funding will be used to build capacity to confront existing and predicted changes in climate at national and sub-national levels. Funds will provide technical assistance to Colombian environmental organizations, Government of Colombia officials, and local non-governmental organizations. Adaptation activities will coincide with the Government of Colombia's priorities as laid out in the National Development Plan.
- **Natural Resource Management:** Approximately \$4.0 million will support the conservation of Colombia's rich biodiversity in priority areas including the Amazon, Orinoquia, and Caribbean sub-regions.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

U.S. security assistance builds sustained Colombian military capabilities so the government can secure and protect its sovereign territory, effectively counter transnational organized crime and maritime threats, adopt internationally accepted norms in human rights, enhance interoperability with the United States, assist in security sector reform, and engage in the region and beyond to advance stability and security. FMF will assist the Colombian military's ability to improve security through the provision of equipment and services, such as aviation maintenance and instruction, ground force training, maritime domain force projection, enhanced communications networks and intelligence functioning, improved riverine forces, armed forces institutional training and development, military engineering units, and improved civil military operations.

Colombian Security and Development Programs Are Integrated to Reduce Drug Production and Coca Cultivation

Key Intervention:

- Institutional Strengthening and Security Sector Reform: FMF assistance will support professional military education and training; staff engagements focused on strengthening military institutions; Colombian regional training centers and military rule-of-law and human-rights reforms, including operational law, rules for the use of force, and rules-of-engagement training programs and materials; and potential post-accord consolidation efforts.
- Extending the reach of the Colombian government: FMF will support the development of military engineering units that will aid the government in reaching areas that have been previously under the control of the FARC.

Illicit Activities of Organized Crime Groups and Criminal Gangs Disrupted

Key Interventions:

- Equipment, Technical Support, and Training: FMF assistance will support fixed- and rotary-wing fleet operational requirements; sustainment, training, and interoperability with U.S. and North Atlantic Treaty Organization partners; ground operations for the Colombian military; ground vehicle acquisition and fielding, sustainment, training, and interoperability; joint riverine operations, including the Riverine Combat School, air operations, and sustainment; joint marine operations, including for the Maritime Training School and high-speed interdiction boats, coastal helicopters and surveillance radars, and maritime patrol aircrafts; newly formed naval and marine rapid reaction units; and Air Force development to include fixed-wing operations and sustainment.
- Communications Development: FMF will be split between developing the Colombian military's nascent cyber and electronic warfare capabilities. The assistance will be delivered via subject matter expert exchanges, training, and equipment acquisitions to address actors in the cyber domain.
- Support to Governance, Civil-Military, and Military Information Support Operations: FMF will support civil affairs projects and information operations, coordinated with interagency efforts to sustain civil-military relations and consolidation of governance in key municipalities in a post-conflict environment.
- Institutional Strengthening and Security Sector Reform: FMF assistance will support professional military education and training; staff engagements focused on strengthening military institutions; doctrinal change; force structure development; human capital management; Colombian regional training centers; and military rule of law and human rights reforms, including operational law, rules for the use of force, and rules of engagement training programs and materials for support in a post-conflict environment.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. IMET assistance will promote the continued professionalization, modernization, and transformation of Colombian military forces, and support respect for human rights. Programs will support specialized training to meet operational needs and enhance Colombian military capabilities to defeat and deter illegal armed groups, while supporting civilian consolidation and maintenance of governance and the rule of law.

Colombian Security and Development Programs Are Integrated to Reduce Drug Production and Coca Cultivation

Key Intervention:

- IMET assistance will support professional military education at the basic, mid, and senior levels, including management training on the rule of law and respect for human rights, which will enhance governance and the effectiveness of military operations.

Illicit Activities of Organized Crime Groups and Criminal Gangs Disrupted

Key Interventions:

- IMET assistance will promote democratic values, internationally recognized human rights, and regional stability; increase the professionalization of forces; and build military-to-military relations.
- IMET assistance will support professional military education at the mid and senior levels and technical training in support of maritime operations, border security operations, aviation operations, and riverine operations.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

U.S. assistance will help Colombian institutions build upon the gains made in security over the last decade and strengthen the rule of law. INCLE-funded programs deny illegal armed groups and drug trafficking organizations the financial resources that undermine rule of law in Colombia and the region, help prevent several hundred metric tons of illicit narcotics from reaching the United States each year, strengthen the overall law enforcement capacity of the Colombian National Police (CNP), and build the capacity of rule of law institutions. The United States supports Colombia's efforts to expand state presence, citizen security, and access to government services in targeted geographic areas where poverty, violence, and illicit crop cultivation or narcotics trafficking impede security and rule of law.

The Government of Colombia and Civil Society Extend the Effective Presence of Democratic Institutions and Processes in Targeted Areas

Key Intervention:

- With \$43.5 million, U.S. assistance will focus on improving the speed and efficacy of Colombia's justice system and the implementation of the oral accusatory system, support the expansion of Colombia's state presence by building police capacity in rural areas, and revive a corrections assistance program to help Colombia address an overcrowded and struggling prison system.

Illicit Activities of Organized Crime Groups and Criminal Gangs Disrupted

Key Interventions:

- Nearly \$64.5 million in INCLE funding will strengthen Colombia's land and maritime narcotics interdiction forces, increase Colombian capacity to investigate and successfully prosecute money laundering cases, and continue to support the individual deserter program.
- These funds will also aid Colombia in the initial stages of implementing drug courts, support school-based demand reduction programs, and a wide-range of non-governmental organizations working on demand reduction, drug-abuse education, and treatment programs throughout the country.

Colombian Security and Development Programs Are Integrated to Reduce Drug Production and Coca Cultivation

Key Interventions:

- With \$35.0 million, U.S. assistance will further decrease the amount of coca under cultivation in Colombia and reduce the amount of cocaine leaving Colombia, potentially through eradication programs. It will also provide crucial maintenance support and provide technical assistance to the CNP to assist in the operation of a fleet of U.S.-titled helicopters for a variety of counternarcotics missions.
- U.S. assistance directed toward environmental programming will continue to educate the public on the environmental dangers caused by illicit drug production.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) funds of \$21.0 million help Colombia's humanitarian demining program become increasingly self-sufficient by supporting the development of an integrated action plan consisting of Colombian military and international civilian organization demining teams, mine location surveys, and mine risk education programs. U.S. assistance increases the government's ability to successfully clear mines and other remnants of war. U.S. assistance provides specialized, technical expertise that Colombia currently lacks and supports Colombia in preparing for both the rapid-response and full-scale, nationwide demining that will be necessary if the Government of Colombia and FARC reach a peace accord.

Reconciliation Advanced among Victims, Ex-Combatants, and Other Citizens

Key Interventions:

- CWD funding for specialized military units and civilian demining operators will increase the ability to clear mines placed by illegal armed groups in support of Colombia's victim- and land-restitution law designed to decrease the number of land-mine victims.
- CWD funding to develop the capacity of Colombia's national mine action authority will strengthen Colombia's ability to prioritize and coordinate landmine removal efforts for maximum impact.
- CWD funding provides awareness-raising and empowerment training to prevent future mine victims.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID began the implementation of an \$11.8 million five-year contract in May 2013. Its main objectives are to: 1) provide the Mission with technical and advisory services for evaluation activities at the mission level; 2) design and implement both quantitative and qualitative evaluation studies and assessments; and 3) provide evaluation technical assistance for program development. Through this contract and with other independent mechanisms, approximately 15 independent evaluations and assessments of USAID's work will be conducted between FY 2017 and FY 2019.

USAID is undertaking two impact evaluations in Colombia. One impact evaluation focuses on consolidation and state presence programs; the second is focused on the Mission's Afro-Colombian and indigenous population program. Both began in 2013 and will continue over the next few years. Impact on social and economic opportunities of Afro-Colombian and indigenous individuals and communities generated by targeted interventions, as well as the capacity of local governments to engage with community associations for the provision of public services, security issues, and local economic needs, are being studied through midterm evaluations. The evaluation challenges implicit in the collection of sensitive quantitative and qualitative information in the conflict zones where USAID works have been addressed with innovative approaches, such as the use of a list experiment to gather sensitive information, and are starting to offer useful data to inform implementation of a program that constitutes nearly \$300 million of USAID investments over a five-year period.

USAID completed two performance evaluations in 2015. The first of these was on the climate change component of the Biodiversity Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (BioREDD+) Program. This study showed that although the program was not able to achieve community engagement with a viable international carbon market during the life of the program, its self-governance, economic development, and conservation services interlace very well with the values and economic and political needs of the ethnic communities targeted. Specifically, the evaluation showed that the social cohesion established around a sustainable local economic business plan, developed to meet carbon market standards, remains relevant to potential buyers and to communities for their development beyond the BioREDD+ project, particularly with respect to the needs of rural communities for the successful implementation of a peace accord. The second performance evaluation focused on the midterm progress of an access to justice activity, which covers 29 municipalities in Colombia's conflict zones. Some of the findings of this evaluation offered insights into the activity's main counterpart, the Ministry of Justice and Law, for developing a new plan to reduce and prevent high attrition of equity conciliators through different training strategies and incentive mechanisms. It also recommended an overall gender, land-restitution, and local-justice strategy that generates linkages among key activity stakeholders and fosters unity among implementers.

In addition to impact and performance evaluations, USAID conducted a series of case studies to support its monitoring, evaluation, and learning agenda. The case studies covered critical conflict-prone municipalities in Colombia in which consolidation and rural development activities are taking place, using an analytical approach centered on security, development, governance, social capital, and economic opportunities. These studies outline challenges for improving state presence, social participation, and the generation of legal economic incentives in these regions after a peace accord. USAID will play an active and important role in the post-accord development of these municipalities. Upcoming assessments, analysis and evaluations also include a focus on reconciliation and victims, needs assessments in the new context of a peace agreement, child soldiers, rural financing, biodiversity and climate change, value chains in prioritized USAID zones, economic growth in conflictive environments, land and rural development, tertiary roads, and human rights.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID carried out rigorous monitoring activities aimed at improving data quality for decision making in 2014 and 2015. Key Mission indicators, such as funds leveraged by the private sector, enable the Mission to report on its work as a catalyst unlocking Colombian resources through its strategic investments. Another important tool that the Mission relies on is the Consolidation Index, a combination of 41 indicators that track institutional presence, good governance and citizen participation, and regional integration, and which indicates whether USAID and the Government of Colombia are achieving goals in increasing state presence and capacity to deliver services in critical regions. The Index was created by USAID through a local partner, and then handed over to the Government of Colombia entity responsible for this type of work, the Consolidation Unit. Not only does this Index provide USAID with important information

related to its program performance, it also provides similar relevant information directly to the Government of Colombia.

Completed evaluations and assessments are informing new program designs and budget decisions. For example, the final BioREDD+ performance evaluation provided important insights for USAID on continued support for the eight Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities that completed the Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation program and developed community business plans for carbon sequestration activities. The evaluation produced numerous recommendations for the Mission, which will be fully analyzed and considered during the current process of designing a new program.

In addition, the access to justice midterm program performance evaluation enabled USAID and its partner to focus on making the necessary programmatic and contractual adjustments to keep the project on target. For example, the evaluation called attention to the attrition rates of equity conciliators and recommended that unneeded funds for training conciliators might be redirected to training other local or locally-based authorities who can conciliate or mediate. Moving forward, the project will expand efforts to identify, document, and promote the existing capacity of rural dispute resolution alternatives within communities, community mediators, school mediators, centers for community development, and ethnic minority community leaders. The evaluation also recommended that USAID focus on the Land Restitution Unit and its interface with the judges, coordinate more closely with the Land and Rural Development Project to facilitate cooperation with other government agencies, and encourage judges, who rarely attend the project's coordination meetings, to participate. As a result of these recommendations, changes have been made to the work plan, and the project managers have increased efforts to ensure that the projects are coordinating efforts.

Completion of the midline data collection for the impact evaluation covering USAID's Colombia Enhanced Livelihoods program, combined with data from the baseline survey, will contribute significantly to USAID's understanding of the success and sustainability of its efforts in terms of increasing state presence and licit economic opportunities for communities in conflict-prone regions of the country. Moving forward with a pending peace agreement and the anticipated support USAID would provide for implementation, the findings of this midterm analysis will provide USAID with timely information to modify future activities in order to maximize results.

Finally, case studies and other assessments have deepened the knowledge of USAID staff and enhanced coordination across the Mission, particularly through their use in geographically-focused portfolio reviews.

The Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) utilizes weekly, monthly, and quarterly reports by its contract implementers as well as post reporting and site visits by INL staff and Contracting Officer's Representatives to inform programmatic decisions including adjustments to the number, type, and assignment of subject matter experts and the refocusing of projects to address specific needs.

In 2014, INL, the Department of Justice, and USAID completed a rule of law assessment on Colombia's criminal justice sector, which informed the development of Embassy Bogota's rule of law strategy, co-led with INL/Bogota. These endeavors enabled INL to build off the recent restructuring within the Prosecutor General's Office and redesign its rule of law strategy from a heavily training-based strategy to one of institutional development that focuses on the sustainable development of Colombian judicial institutions writ large and not on individual units and offices.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The Government of Colombia and Civil Society Extend the Effective Presence of Democratic Institutions and Processes in Targeted Areas: Successful implementation of a peace deal requires the extension of state presence to war-torn areas, and will help cement one of the top U.S. foreign policy goals of the last several years - bringing Colombia out of violence. U.S. assistance supports this goal by increasing rule of law and reducing corruption, heightening respect for human rights, increasing citizen participation in democratic processes, and delivering public services more effectively in targeted regions.

Reconciliation Advanced among Victims, Ex-Combatants, and Other Citizens: The implementation of a peace plan requires establishing processes and institutions that allow victims to have their say and provide for the return of combatants to Colombian society. Programs will help increase the capacity of the Government of Colombia and civil society institutions responsible for implementing the Victims and Land Restitution Law, reintegrate demobilized combatants, and launch truth-telling processes. Ethnic minorities will be empowered for greater socioeconomic and political participation.

Conditions for Inclusive Rural Economic Growth Improved: Including rural areas in the economic development of Colombia will foster stability. Programs will support extending opportunity and prosperity to rural communities by improving the capacity of the Colombian government to implement land and rural development policies. Assistance will help strengthen the capacity of producer associations and increase access to finance in rural areas.

Environmental Resiliency and Low-Emissions Development Strengthened: Stability and prosperity depend in part on a robust response to environmental challenges. Assistance will help increase Colombia's capacity to mitigate future impacts of climate changes and biodiversity loss that affect its economic growth potential. Programs will help promote low carbon growth through the whole-of-government EC-LEDS process.

Colombian Security and Development Programs are Integrated to Reduce Drug Production and Coca Cultivation: Counternarcotics and development programs in Colombia reduce threats to the United States. To maximize the efficacy of counternarcotics and development programs, assistance will integrate the two. Drug production and coca cultivation will decrease through integrated eradication, post eradication and relationship building between the security forces and the local communities.

Illicit Activities of Organized Crime Groups and Criminal Gangs Disrupted: Criminal Activity in Colombia threatens U.S. security. Assistance therefore helps enhance the capability of Colombian security forces to detect, investigate, disrupt, prosecute, and deter narco-terrorist and criminal activity. Programs will also help improve the Government of Colombia's capability to provide security presence in conflict zones.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 391,253 |
| The Government of Colombia and civil society extend the effective presence of democratic institutions and processes in targeted areas | 77,840 |
| Economic Support Fund | 34,340 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 3,500 |

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 10,500 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 11,182 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 2,158 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 7,000 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 43,500 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 2,000 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 41,500 |
| Reconciliation advanced among victims, ex-combatants, and other citizens | 71,528 |
| Economic Support Fund | 50,528 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 19,105 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 31,423 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 21,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 21,000 |
| Colombian security and development programs are integrated to reduce drug production and coca cultivation | 43,875 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 8,525 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 8,525 |
| International Military Education and Training | 350 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 350 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 35,000 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 35,000 |
| Illicit activities of organized crime groups and criminal gangs disrupted | 95,550 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 30,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 30,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,050 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,050 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 64,500 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 500 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 60,000 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 4,000 |
| Conditions for inclusive rural economic growth improved | 84,460 |
| Economic Support Fund | 84,460 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 84,460 |
| Environmental resiliency and low-emissions development strengthened | 18,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 18,000 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 2,500 |
| 4.8 Environment | 15,500 |

Costa Rica

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Costa Rica’s relatively limited land and sea border-patrolling capabilities make it vulnerable to the rising violence threatening other Central American countries. U.S. foreign assistance seeks to equip and train Costa Rican security authorities to secure national borders and create safe communities. U.S. assistance focuses on blocking transnational criminal organizations from penetrating Costa Rican society, reducing the tide of drugs transiting the country en route to the United States, and protecting the hundreds of thousands of U.S. citizens who annually visit or reside there.

The U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America (Strategy) focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration; 2) enhancing security through continued and expanded Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) activities; and 3) promoting improved governance. The FY 2017 request of \$750.0 million in bilateral and regional assistance for Central America – a part of the Administration’s \$1.0 billion whole-of-government request for appropriations and financing assistance to support the Strategy – includes and aligns the resources necessary to comprehensively increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, address climate change and food insecurity, and challenges resulting in increased migration.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 1,673 | * | 1,825 | 152 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,200 | * | 1,400 | 200 |
| International Military Education and Training | 473 | * | 425 | -48 |

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF funding to Costa Rica expands the ability of security forces to protect land and maritime borders against transnational threats, such as illicit trafficking. FMF will support maintenance, sustainment, and refurbishment of maritime assets to improve operational readiness, thereby strengthening Costa Rica’s capability to restrict illicit activity in territorial waters. FMF will also enhance the country’s maritime interdiction and surveillance capabilities, support training and technical assistance, and support equipment procurement, such as communications equipment, to improve interoperability with the United States.

Costa Rica Improves Community Safety by Strengthening Rule of Law, Securing Borders, and Disrupting Criminal Organizations

Key Intervention:

- FMF funds will support the Costa Rican security forces’ ability to protect national territory and maritime borders through training, procurement of equipment, and development of maintenance and sustainment capabilities for maritime vessels and aircraft.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of

the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. IMET will support professional military education courses at the basic, mid, and senior levels as well as technical and operational training, such as boat engine repair and maritime operations.

Costa Rica Improves Community Safety by Strengthening Rule of Law, Securing Borders, and Disrupting Criminal Organizations

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will support Costa Rica's ability to protect its land and maritime borders through the provision of training to professionalize its security forces.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Program monitoring efforts include close coordination with the Ministry of Public Security to ensure proper equipment use and performance monitoring of employees who received training funded with U.S. assistance. Regular interactions with these employees at headquarters and field level ensure the training received is relevant to the employees' daily work. In addition, Costa Rican government (GOC) supervisors often share assessments of employees' training needs and suggested training courses. Joint operations with the Costa Rican Coast Guard (CRCG) enabled the U.S. Coast Guard to monitor equipment use and personnel performance. In operations coordinated with the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Joint Inter-Agency Task Force – South, the CRCG demonstrated improved performance in maritime interdictions. In 2015, Costa Rica continued to pursue cocaine traffickers aggressively; as of August 2015, Costa Rica had seized 17.5 tons of cocaine. In 2014, Costa Rica seized 26 tons, up from 19.8 tons seized in 2013.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: An IMET-funded program supports the Captains Career Course and Intermediate Level Education course at the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation (WHINSEC). Past performance has shown that WHINSEC training improves the performance of Costa Rican officials. The GOC continues to make significant investments in air and maritime assets; as a result, FMF supports proper maintenance, safety, and utilization of assets to ensure that Costa Rican forces can launch successful, efficient, and timely operations.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Costa Rica Improves Community Safety by Strengthening Rule of Law, Securing Borders, and Disrupting Criminal Organizations: Costa Rica is on the U.S. list of major drug-transiting countries, and is an important thoroughfare for trafficking of other illicit cargo. Its northern border is a chokepoint on the Pan-American Highway. International criminal organizations are now using the country as a base for their command and control structures. U.S. foreign assistance seeks to equip and train Costa Rican authorities to secure national borders and create safe communities, improving security while addressing underlying causes of violence.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 1,825 |
| Costa Rica improves community safety by strengthening rule of law, securing borders, and disrupting criminal organizations. | 1,825 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,400 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,400 |
| International Military Education and Training | 425 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 425 |

Cuba

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States and Cuba re-established diplomatic relations in July 2015. The promotion of democratic principles and human rights remains the core goal of U.S. assistance to Cuba. Cuba is an authoritarian state that limits civil and political rights, such as the right to peaceful assembly, freedom of expression, freedom of association, and labor rights. The Government of Cuba does not recognize many independent nongovernmental organizations and maintains a state monopoly over mass media.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 20,000 | * | 15,000 | -5,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 20,000 | * | 15,000 | -5,000 |

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

U.S. assistance will support civil society initiatives that promote democracy, human rights, and fundamental freedoms, particularly the freedoms of expression and association. Programs will provide humanitarian assistance to victims of political repression and their families, strengthen independent civil society, support the Cuban people's desire to freely determine their future, reduce their dependence on the Cuban state, and promote the flow of uncensored information to, from, and within the island. Proposed funding provides a sustainable level of democracy support for Cuba, taking into consideration absorptive capacity challenges.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will work with civil society in Cuba to increase the capacity for community engagement, build networks among civil society organizations, and build the leadership skills of a future generation of civil society leaders.
- U.S. assistance will work with civil society to further the rights and interests of Cuban citizens, and to overcome the limitations imposed by the Cuban government on citizens' civil, political, and labor rights.
- U.S.-funded programs will facilitate information sharing among civil society groups on the island, as well as among groups off the island.
- U.S. assistance will support Cuban civil society efforts to promote and protect human rights and will provide humanitarian assistance to victims of political repression and their families.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Conducting performance monitoring and evaluation on Cuba programs presents unique challenges due in part to the difficulty of sending individuals to Cuba for monitoring and evaluation purposes. More effective oversight will be possible as the normalization process proceeds.

- USAID and the Department of State continue to work closely with grantees and contractors (implementing partners) to ensure key elements of performance monitoring are incorporated into both program design and implementation, including processes that ensure the validity of data collected to

- measure outputs, outcomes, and impact while also prioritizing the safety and security of beneficiaries.
- Monitoring data is collected and analyzed on a quarterly basis through implementing partner reporting. Key findings are discussed during regular updates and visits to implementing partner offices, which are encouraged to analyze data trends and use the information to help refine and improve assistance programs. For example, pre- and post-training surveys help to measure any changes in knowledge of participants. Survey responses provide information on the effectiveness of the training. Implementing partners can then adjust future programming based on analysis of the data.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID and the Department of State will continue to analyze data collected to adapt, as applicable, current program directions and inform future programmatic decisions. Data collected through regular reporting and communications with implementing partners and beneficiaries informs trend analysis. Implementing partners report on feedback collected through surveys and other data collection tools. This information, particularly data from beneficiaries indicating the type of assistance they found most useful, is used to guide and adjust areas of program emphasis, as needed. Outcome-level indicators include examples of how participants use information they acquire through the program. Recent analysis has reinforced the importance of continued support for freedom of expression, the free flow of information, and enhanced communication among Cuban civil society actors. These topics have been identified as priority activities for current and future assistance funds. In addition, USAID and the Department of State have gained greater access to information about the needs of beneficiaries through policy changes, such as the Cuban government's decision in 2013 to allow Cubans to travel more freely, and have used this insight to design programs that are more responsive to those needs.

Dominican Republic

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance supports the foreign policy priority of building the Dominican Republic’s effectiveness as a regional partner, and is aligned with the priorities established in the Dominican National Development Strategy. A challenging security environment, climate change, weak institutions, corruption, inadequate public health services, poor education, and a lack of job opportunities are major development challenges facing the Dominican Republic. The U.S. government collaborates with Dominican authorities to address these challenges, while working with local and international partners to strengthen institutional and technical capacity. A secure and stable Dominican Republic is important to the advancement of U.S. interests in the Caribbean. The FY 2017 foreign assistance request aims to build resilience to the effects of climate change, improve the quality of basic education, and increase access to quality prevention, care, and treatment services for HIV/AIDS. To address the needs of marginalized populations, including women, the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) community, people of Haitian descent, and people with disabilities, U.S. assistance will fund activities to support their inclusion in all aspects of Dominican society. Bilateral programs will complement and enhance security and citizen safety assistance being provided through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 22,350 | * | 22,481 | 131 |
| Development Assistance | 7,000 | * | 6,768 | -232 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 8,847 | * | 9,363 | 516 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 5,750 | * | 5,750 | - |
| International Military Education and Training | 753 | * | 600 | -153 |

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funds will support improved quality outcomes of basic education by improving the reading skills of primary school students and older children in targeted poor neighborhoods. DA funds will also build resilience to global climate change by integrating climate change information into municipal land use planning to support adaptation measures in four municipalities.

Crime Prevention Strengthened

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of approximately \$3.7 million will reinforce prior USAID efforts to improve basic reading skills for children in primary schools and provide remedial reading programs for older children. U.S. assistance will support efforts to expand safe schools programming (with sensitization to school-based and gender-based violence) and inclusive education for children with special needs.

Women/LGBTI Persons/and Other Vulnerable Populations Are More Included in Social, Economic, and Political Discourse, Increasing Consciousness of Their Marginalization

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support the inclusion of marginalized populations in the Dominican Republic, including people with disabilities, victims of gender-based violence, people of Haitian descent, women, members of the LGBTI community, and other socially excluded groups.

Increased Resilience of People to the Impact of Climate Change

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of \$3.0 million will support the development of climate information systems and urban land use planning processes that incorporate broad-based public input and climate change information tailored to specific localities. U.S. assistance will also help increase access to technical tools to improve adaptive capacities and resilience to climate change as well as reduce climate risks for municipalities, communities, and households. Actions will be focused in the cities and upper watershed areas of Santo Domingo, Santiago, Las Terrenas, and San Pedro de Macoris.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

AIDS-Free Generation Advanced

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the Dominican Republic will receive \$15.1 million (of which \$9.4 million in GHP-State and \$5.7 million in GHP-USAID) to build partnerships that provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose partner nation military and defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and prestigious defense institutions, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States. Through the provision of professional military education at the junior, mid and senior levels, as well as language, management, and technical training, IMET will aid the Dominican Republic defense force's efforts to improve maritime and border security; define proper roles for the military; address transnational threats, such as illicit trafficking; and coordinate natural disaster responses.

Crime Prevention Strengthened

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support professionalization of the Dominican Republic defense forces and defense institutions as well as improve maritime security and address transnational threats to enhance national and regional security.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- In FY 2015, USAID conducted an evaluation of its effective schools program. The evaluation focused on the achievement of results in math, reading, safe schools and special needs. The project exceeded its targets in most areas including the training of teachers and improving outcomes in both math and Spanish. The safe schools component of the project achieved important first steps by reducing the incidence of violence in the schools and by raising awareness of gender-based violence. Under the inclusive education component, a large percentage of students with disabilities were identified but the project was unable to fulfill its target of 500 individuals for treatment and support. One of the major findings of the evaluation was that schools require additional training, follow-up assistance, and parental support in order to improve learning for children with special needs.
- In FY 2014, USAID commissioned a study to ensure that U.S. government efforts were strategically located to optimize impact. The study used the Priorities for Local AIDS Control Efforts (PLACE) method, which is a rapid assessment tool to monitor and improve HIV prevention program coverage in areas where HIV transmission is most likely to occur. The PLACE method systematically identifies gaps in current prevention programs, enhances local use of findings to improve program delivery, and monitors program coverage over time using easy-to-understand indicators and coverage maps.
- In FY 2015, USAID initiated Site Improvement Monitoring System (SIMS) site visits that have allowed USAID staff to monitor quality programming across the country in a standardized manner.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- The evaluation of the effective schools program included 38 recommendations that will be incorporated into the new early-grade reading program as appropriate.
- The PLACE assessment was integral in determining where USAID resources should be allocated and has improved the cost-efficiency of identifying HIV-positive individuals.
- SIMS visits have highlighted activity shortcomings, provided an avenue for site remediation plans, and allowed USAID to more systematically track partner improvements and advances. The results are used as one of several factors in determining future partner budgets.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Crime Prevention Strengthened: The Dominican Republic is a major transit point for illegal drugs, migrant smuggling, and human trafficking to the United States. Illicit trafficking poses a danger to the stability, well-being, and security of Dominican and U.S. citizens. The methods used by criminal networks to move illegal drugs are easily adapted to migrant and weapons smuggling and to trafficking in persons. The United States will strengthen Dominican military capability and capacity to confront transnational criminal activities and organizations effectively through professional military education and training activities resourced through IMET. The United States will also improve the reading skills of students in poor neighborhoods as part of a comprehensive approach to crime prevention.

AIDS-Free Generation Advanced: HIV prevalence in the Dominican Republic appears to have stabilized between 0.8 and 1.1 percent of the general population. Most new HIV infections are limited to specific key populations, including men who have sex with men, sex workers, transgendered individuals, and migrants of Haitian descent. The United States will strengthen the quality of HIV prevention, care, and treatment for these vulnerable groups, while simultaneously strengthening the health system to manage, support, and sustain high quality health services.

Women/LGBTI Persons/ and Other Vulnerable Populations Are More Included in Social, Economic, and Political Discourse, Increasing Consciousness of Their Marginalization: People with disabilities, the LGBTI population, undocumented people and victims of gender-based violence lack adequate protections and provisions in the Dominican Republic. The United States will continue to support strengthening of LGBTI and persons with disabilities organizations as well as support civil society efforts to reduce gender-based violence.

Increased Resilience of People to the Impact of Climate Change: As a small island nation, the Dominican Republic is extremely vulnerable to climate change, which is already damaging the water supply and coastal resources critical for disaster risk reduction and economic growth, with disproportionate effects on vulnerable populations and the tourism industry. The United States will work in targeted geographic areas to improve the institutional capacity of public, private, and civil society organizations, particularly at the local level, to adapt to climate change.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 22,481 |
| The Dominican Republic has More Effective Security and Border Controls, Resulting in Greater Protection for U.S. Citizens, More Secure Borders, and Easier Legitimate Travel | 600 |
| International Military Education and Training | 600 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 600 |
| Crime Prevention Strengthened | 3,696 |
| Development Assistance | 3,696 |
| 3.2 Education | 3,696 |
| AIDS-free Generation Advanced | 15,113 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 9,363 |
| 3.1 Health | 9,363 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 5,750 |
| 3.1 Health | 5,750 |
| Women/LGBTI Persons/ and Other Vulnerable Populations are more included in Social, Economic, and Political Discourse, Increasing Consciousness of their Marginalization | 72 |
| Development Assistance | 72 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 72 |
| Increased Resilience of People to the Impact of Climate Change | 3,000 |
| Development Assistance | 3,000 |
| 4.8 Environment | 3,000 |

Ecuador

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In response to restrictions imposed by the Ecuadorian government, USAID closed its mission on September 30, 2014. Additionally, International Military Education and Training (IMET) and Foreign Military Financing (FMF) assistance halted and remaining funds were reallocated when the Ecuadorian government terminated bilateral military cooperation and asked the U.S. Embassy to end military cooperation operations by April 30, 2014. The United States will continue to promote the development of sustainable institutions and processes in Ecuador for democracy, human rights, and the rule of law. U.S. assistance will support civil society and freedom of expression in Ecuador.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | - | * | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Development Assistance | - | * | 2,000 | 2,000 |

Development Assistance (DA)

U.S. assistance will provide support to civil society organizations (CSOs) engaged in the defense of freedom of speech, the promotion of civil society, and policy dialogue and decision-making at local, regional, and national levels. Assistance will enhance the technical, financial, organizational, and networking capacity of CSOs focusing on democracy-related themes and representing vulnerable groups.

Active, Vibrant Ecuadorian Civil Society and More Transparent and Accountable Government Institutions

Key Interventions:

- Activities will strengthen the organizational capacity of CSOs and increase citizens' awareness of human rights.
- U.S. assistance will promote the transparency of public institutions and democratic processes at the local and national levels.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID completed a final performance evaluation of its civil society support program in FY 2014. The evaluation found that support to local organizations contributed to building sustainable capacity in a number of key areas, including financial and administrative systems, and project management. USAID conducts assessments on an ongoing basis to monitor programmatic and financial performance. In addition, as part of its programs, USAID plans to support strengthening of internal monitoring and evaluation capacities of Ecuadorian CSOs, helping them to better delineate and track the reach and outcomes of their activities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The evaluation of USAID's civil society efforts helped shape existing programs. USAID uses ongoing assessments and analysis of financial and programmatic data for quarterly performance reviews and decision making, as well as routine monitoring of program implementation and performance. Quantitative and qualitative information on the effects of USAID programs will shape future budget decisions.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Active, Vibrant Ecuadorian Civil Society and More Transparent and Accountable Government

Institutions: Working closely with multilateral organizations and partner countries, U.S. assistance will promote reforms and legislation to protect human rights, reduce corruption, increase access to justice, defend the rights of journalists and CSOs, enhance public participation, and promote a vibrant, democratic society.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 2,000 |
| Active, Vibrant Ecuadorian Civil Society and More Transparent and Accountable Government Institutions | 2,000 |
| Development Assistance | 2,000 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 2,000 |

El Salvador

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance aligns with the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America (the Strategy) to expand broad-based economic growth in a more secure and transparently governed El Salvador. The U.S. government will promote prosperity by improving the business environment, stimulating greater production, and building a skilled workforce that will help attract greater investment and create more jobs. These activities will be provided through technical assistance, grants, and loans. To increase security, U.S. assistance will help build stronger and more resilient communities that can withstand increasing pressures of gang violence. Programs will address the underlying social and socioeconomic factors that contribute to crime and violence by providing greater educational and economic opportunities for vulnerable youth in high-crime communities. Assistance will also strengthen the capacity of El Salvador’s security forces and law enforcement agencies to contribute to international and domestic security. Using a place-based approach, a geographically focused, coordinated effort to reduce crime and victimization in targeted communities, U.S. assistance will support the integration of law enforcement and prevention activities. To promote improved governance, U.S. assistance will help strengthen the criminal justice system, government transparency and accountability, and respect for human rights.

In October 2014, the U.S. government launched the Strategy, which complements the work undertaken by national governments and multilateral development banks, to support the priority objectives identified in the Plan of the Alliance for Prosperity in the Northern Triangle. The Strategy focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration; 2) enhancing security through continued and expanded Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) activities; and 3) promoting improved governance. Therefore, the Department of State and USAID’s FY 2017 request of \$750.0 million in bilateral and regional assistance for Central America – a part of the Administration’s \$1.0 billion whole-of-government request for appropriations and financing assistance to support the Strategy – includes and aligns the resources necessary to increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, address climate change and food insecurity, and address challenges that have resulted in an influx of migration.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 46,549 | * | 87,982 | 41,433 |
| Development Assistance | 25,000 | * | 85,282 | 60,282 |
| Economic Support Fund | 19,000 | * | - | -19,000 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,600 | * | 1,900 | 300 |
| International Military Education and Training | 949 | * | 800 | -149 |

Development Assistance (DA)

With DA funds, U.S. citizen security and rule of law programs will support the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America by enhancing security and promoting improved governance. The U.S. government will continue to work closely with the Government of El Salvador, at both the national and municipal levels, and civil society to strengthen the criminal justice system, enhance government transparency and accountability, reduce community crime and violence, and improve education for

secondary students and out-of-school youth. Effective and transparent government institutions will help reduce impunity and build citizen trust. Efforts will focus on high-crime municipalities jointly identified in El Salvador's Security Plan by the Salvadoran government, civil society, and the private sector. To promote prosperity and improved governance, DA funds will improve the business environment at the national and local levels; strengthen tax collection and fiscal transparency; increase business development services for small and medium enterprises (SMEs); and expand the productivity of selected agricultural commodities for export. By supporting quality higher education and establishing job training programs that align workforce skills with productive sector needs, programs will bolster the Salvadoran labor market.

Improve the Business Climate, Public-Private Dialogue, and Competitiveness in Tradable Goods and Services to Stimulate Economic Growth

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will help the Government of El Salvador improve logistics and facilities, and streamline control procedures at priority border crossings. Assistance will help El Salvador create a safe, secure, and efficient trade-enabling environment, and increase economic competitiveness. Interventions will improve border infrastructure, promote compliance with international trade standards, and streamline administrative procedures to reduce costs and harmonize trade policies among El Salvador and its trading partners.
- Funds will support the production of exportable agricultural commodities using sustainable production methods. Assistance will continue to build a national cacao value-chain to increase exports by providing technical assistance and training to small farmers for the establishment of cacao crops in diversified and market-oriented agroforestry systems, and by strengthening producer organizations.
- Successful business service centers that provide assistance to SMEs will be expanded. Programs will continue to provide technical assistance to government institutions that promote productivity and exports to offer more efficient and effective business development services based on demand. Programs will promote dialogue and strategic alliances between the public and private sectors, and the integration of technology and innovation in business development. Assistance will also be provided to targeted municipalities to improve business-enabling services at the local level.

Improve Education and Workforce Development to Expand Economic Opportunity

Key Interventions:

- The Employment Training project will help increase and improve employment within targeted, high-growth economic sectors for the most vulnerable youth in high-crime municipalities. Activities will promote formal and non-formal vocational and technical training that responds to market demand, strengthens the quality of workforce development services, and integrates at-risk youth into targeted high-growth sectors effectively. The project will build on and encourage increased private sector investment in skills and curriculum development, sharing labor market information, and providing opportunities for job placement.
- Assistance will help municipalities implement prevention plans; establish more youth outreach centers to provide educational and recreational activities for vulnerable youth in a safe environment; establish and strengthen municipal crime observatories; rehabilitate or create safe public spaces; and promote and facilitate the engagement of the private sector in crime and violence prevention efforts. Tertiary prevention and reintegration activities will help rehabilitate and provide alternatives for youth to move away from crime and gang activity. Through alliances with the private sector, programs will help get youth previously involved in criminal activity engaged in more productive alternatives.

- Basic education activities will improve access and quality of education opportunities for lower secondary school children and out-of-school youth in targeted high-crime municipalities. Funding will support the expansion of the Ministry of Education’s Full Time Inclusive School approach, which promotes creative-learning methods, inclusion, and the extension of the school day. Additionally, activities will help reintegrate school drop-outs into a formal school setting or to earn an equivalent primary or secondary school diploma.
- Assistance will continue to strengthen the ability of higher education institutions to develop a workforce that is responsive to private-sector needs as well as strengthen university personnel’s ability to provide relevant, high quality educational programs that contribute to economic growth. Programs support entities such as the Higher Education Council, the Accreditation Commission, and the Ministry of Education’s Higher Education Directorate to address policy reforms.
- Programs will help national and local government entities, civil society organizations, universities, the private sector, and vocational and technical institutions to increase access to workforce development services that are aligned with labor market demand for vulnerable youth in high crime communities. Assistance will promote partnerships between universities, vocational and technical institutions, and private-sector employers to further project goals and promote sustainability.

Promote Cleaner, Cheaper, Renewable Energy and Resilience to Climate Change/Natural Disasters to Reduce the Costs of Doing Business and Increase Prosperity

Key Interventions:

- Assistance will help the Government of El Salvador improve the capacity of regulatory and planning agencies to develop and implement strategies that accelerate business investment in clean energy and energy efficiency by facilitating investment in low-carbon energy systems, strengthening the regional energy market, and expanding successful land-use practices that reduce emissions in a variety of landscapes.
- Programs will support the production of exportable agricultural commodities such as cacao using sustainable production methods. Cacao production has the potential to help increase biodiversity, restore forest ecosystems in the long-term, and build resilience to the effects of climate change.

Promote Security Sector Reform and Respect for Human Rights

Key Interventions:

- Human rights protection activities will help to ensure human rights standards are protected, track and process disappearances consistent with international standards, and support advocacy efforts on behalf of victims of crime. Special focus will be placed on vulnerable populations, including displaced populations, women, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex individuals, children, and youth. Programs will help build capacity to address violence against women by improving services, such as medical and psychological services, to victims.
- Assistance will help mitigate underlying factors of migration in local communities by providing services for the displaced; supporting institutional strengthening for reintegration service provision; increasing capacity of child protective services at the community level; and ensuring Government of El Salvador institutions provide the required services needed to protect citizens.

Enhance Transparency of the Use of Public Resources, Their Effectiveness, and Public Service Professionalism

Key Interventions:

- Activities will help the Government of El Salvador increase transparency and accountability, while enhancing civil society oversight and advocacy. Assistance will strengthen Government of El

Salvador efforts to comply with transparency reforms, foster ethical behavior, and increase professionalism among public officials, through implementation of the Access to Public Information Law and the Government Ethics Law. Pending passage of the Civil Service Law, programs will also support civil service reform that promotes merit-based hiring and professionalizes the civil service.

- Assistance will strengthen local governance by improving the capacity of municipalities to deliver and administer public works and services; enhancing citizen interaction with local authorities; and strengthening municipal councils in selected high-crime communities. Additionally, programs will strengthen the capacity of community-based organizations to effectively advocate for their rights, encourage better decision-making, and implement oversight mechanisms to increase transparency on public expenditures.
- Funds will help El Salvador's Ministry of Finance increase efficiency and hence tax revenues by improving audit techniques, using a results-oriented budget, strengthening enforcement, and improving compliance with international public sector accounting standards. Programs will continue to promote transparency measures, such as internet portals, to enable citizens to closely monitor tax revenues investments.

Improve Rule of Law, Justice, Transparency and Accountability

Key Interventions:

- Activities will support criminal justice reform and help rule of law institutions become more efficient, transparent, and tough on crime while respectful of citizens' rights and due process.
- Activities will help reduce high impunity rates within the criminal justice system by strengthening judicial transparency, improving the effectiveness of procedures and practices, including the coordination between justice sector agents and institutions, and strengthening the professional capacity of personnel.
- Programs will provide technical assistance to strengthen training institutes and promote reform for stronger legislation, including revision of the new Code of Criminal Procedures.
- Assistance will also promote the use of scientific evidence to improve criminal investigations and to expand police and prosecutor services beyond the metropolitan areas.
- Programs will help improve pre-trial services to reduce the backlog of criminal cases, increase access to services to a larger target population, strengthen collaboration between the police and prosecutors to improve the investigation process, and increase the case resolution rate.
- Funds will support an effective community-oriented policing model and promote collaboration among the police, municipal officials, and community organizations to improve community security.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

U.S. assistance to El Salvador will enhance the military's ability to control national territory and protect land and maritime borders against transnational threats such as illicit trafficking. FMF will support the maintenance and refurbishment of equipment such as maritime interdiction vessels; the acquisition of troop transport vehicles; rotary wing logistical support; communications equipment; and provide small arms.

Continue Defense Sector Reform Improvements and Cooperation

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will work with the Salvadoran navy to maintain, sustain, and modernize its maritime assets to enhance and sustain maritime domain presence.
- U.S. assistance will aid the Salvadoran army to reach ungoverned spaces and areas used by traffickers in order to counter illicit activity.
- U.S. assistance will support the Salvadoran military to enhance and sustain its communication capabilities.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with local communities across the country; however, some courses are conducted in-country by mobile training teams. IMET funding to El Salvador will support professional military education at the mid-, senior-, and non-commissioned officer levels and development of leadership and management skills, specifically respect for human rights, rule of law, civil-military relations, and peacekeeping and disaster relief. IMET will support technical training to improve maintenance and sustainment capacity of maritime assets and aircraft.

Continue Defense Sector Reform Improvements and Cooperation

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support the professionalization of the Salvadoran armed forces and emphasize the proper role of the military in civilian-led democratic government. Courses will address effective military-justice systems and effective resource management, and provide an understanding of internationally recognized human rights.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

The MCC and the Salvadoran government signed a second compact, the El Salvador Investment Compact, on September 30, 2014, which further enhances cooperation in the areas of education and professional training, the investment climate and public-private partnerships, and infrastructure improvements. In alignment with the Partnership for Growth (PfG), the five-year \$277.0 million compact seeks to improve El Salvador's competitiveness and productivity in international markets by improving the investment climate, strengthening human capital, and promoting a business-friendly institutional environment by reducing transportation and logistics costs and improving border facilities. USAID will closely coordinate with MCC's public-private partnership efforts to rehabilitate infrastructure at border crossings. Additionally, MCC's human capital development program will be closely coordinated with USAID's education activities to expand the Ministry of Education's Full-Time Inclusive School model. MCC and USAID will coordinate assistance and implementation to improve the technical, soft, and life skills among at-risk youth. While MCC's assistance predominantly addresses the enabling environment, USAID assistance also focuses on service providers and individuals. USAID, MCC, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture collaborate on a cacao initiative to increase productivity and exports for as many as 10,000 farmers.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- In FY 2014, USAID completed the final performance evaluation of the Municipal Competitiveness Project (MCP). The evaluation recommended the project's model be expanded and replicated throughout El Salvador, and possibly worldwide. The evaluation revealed that the competitive grants method stimulated municipal effectiveness and efficiency, encouraged private sector participation, and revitalized municipal committees. The evaluation also provided recommendations for fostering sustainability, increasing private sector participation, and improving competitiveness at the municipal level.

- In FY 2014, USAID undertook the last Latin America Public Opinion Project (LAPOP) survey in a 15-year series. This survey provides cross-national information on democratic values, and has informed USAID programming since 1999. Forthcoming results will guide USAID in preparation of new activities, taking into account crime and victimization variables at the national level.
- In FY 2015, USAID designed a monitoring, evaluation, and learning services project that will assist USAID with performance and impact evaluations, sector studies, geographic information system services, and assessments planned for FY 2016 and future fiscal years.
- USAID's current fiscal policy program performs yearly self-assessments for internal and quality control. The self-assessment reports are the outcome of a detailed review of documents, technical studies, data, program progress reports, consultations, and interviews. The most recent self-assessment recommended that USAID continue to work in close coordination with government counterparts and other donor assistance programs to ensure the Government of El Salvador's continuous, sustainable progress towards fiscal reform.
- In FY 2015, USAID began planning an impact evaluation for its new workforce investment project. The impact evaluation will examine which program components are essential for success and the most cost-effective; determine which components work best for specific segments of youth; identify most-needed youth life skills for employment and entrepreneurship; and assess whether program goals lead to employment and increased earnings.
- In FY 2015, USAID conducted a democracy assessment to analyze the key drivers of crime and insecurity in El Salvador. The findings of this assessment will inform the design of new activities. The assessment's recommendations included: deepen reforms in the criminal justice system to strengthen the rule of law and reduce impunity; maximize the impact of ongoing public management reforms; and strengthen municipal governments' functions with those of the central government. In addition, the assessment recommended supporting a broad and ambitious education modernization effort and additional backing to fight crime and prevent violence. The assessment noted the important oversight role of civil society and media participation to promote public awareness for transparent and accountable governance. These efforts should include public-private dialogues to forge partnerships on specific governance and security issues and to overcome constraints to economic growth. In addition, the assessment recommended support for the protection of the rights of vulnerable social groups, especially in the context of the current citizen security crisis.
- USAID/El Salvador is one of the 18 pilot missions implementing the Development Information System. This system will enable USAID staff to see results in real time and manage performance reporting.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

- Findings from the MCP final performance evaluation were used by USAID to adjust activities for the remaining project period. Recommendations were incorporated into the design of new projects aiming to improve the business enabling environment in El Salvador and enhance business competitiveness.
- The fiscal policy activity's self-assessment report highlighted the need to continue technical assistance to the Government of El Salvador in three areas: i) public expenditure management; ii) tax revenue mobilization; and iii) fiscal transparency. USAID is incorporating these recommendations into the design of a new fiscal policy activity, as well as further activities under these areas that will build on the success of past USAID assistance and ensure the long-term institutionalization of past reforms.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Improve the Business Climate, Public-Private Dialogue, and Competitiveness in Tradables to Stimulate Economic Growth: El Salvador's economic underperformance is driven by a combination of institutional, regulatory, and political factors, but is also impacted by security challenges and a contentious relationship between the government and the private sector. To increase economic opportunities for its citizens, U.S. assistance will help the Government of El Salvador work collaboratively with the private sector to facilitate commerce and implement fiscal and regulatory incentives that will attract potential job-creating investments. The PfG's initial constraints analysis identified low productivity in the tradables sector as a challenge; increasing productivity remains a strategic line of action under the Alliance for Prosperity. U.S. assistance will concentrate on measures to improve the business climate, such as attracting more foreign direct investment and increasing public-private dialogue, facilitate regional trade, and enhance the competitiveness of SMEs, which are the principal employers of the Salvadoran workforce.

Improve Education and Workforce Development to Expand Economic Opportunity: To spread the opportunity for prosperity, U.S. assistance will help the Salvadoran education system improve the development of human capital and help secondary and higher education institutions produce graduates with more marketable skills to meet labor market demands. El Salvador has identified human capital development as a priority under the Alliance for Prosperity. USAID, Department of Labor, and MCC programs will focus on working with the Ministry of Education to provide greater educational and vocational opportunities for at-risk youth by mobilizing local organizations and leveraging the private sector through partnerships.

Promote Cleaner, Cheaper, Renewable Energy and Resilience to Climate Change/Natural Disasters to Reduce the Costs of Doing Business and Increase Prosperity: El Salvador suffers from electricity shortages and high electricity prices that discourage potential investors, yet has significant geothermal and hydropower energy resources. A more diversified energy matrix, including wind and solar power, would allow the Government of El Salvador to increase energy security and reduce its carbon footprint. U.S. assistance will encourage investments in diversified and renewable energy resources while moving toward an integrated regional energy market, and increase El Salvador's economic adaptation to climate impacts through technical training and sustainable production of agro-exports.

Promote Security Sector Reform and Respect for Human Rights: El Salvador lacks sufficient law enforcement, public, or private resources to prevent youth from joining criminal activities or to improve police-community relations. Gangs are the primary threat to citizen security and the driver of El Salvador's homicide rate, which remains among the highest in the world. U.S. assistance will support crime prevention efforts, advance security cooperation, improve assistance to victims and professionalize rule of law institutions.

Continue Defense Sector Reform Improvements and Cooperation: Defense sector reforms will help yield transparent and appropriate defense support to civilian authorities, and allow for increased governmental collaboration in addressing El Salvador's needs. U.S. assistance will enhance professionalism and align security reform initiatives with the national strategy.

Enhance Transparency of the Use of Public Resources, Their Effectiveness, and Public Service Professionalism: Low satisfaction with democracy and high rates of public sector corruption reduce confidence in government institutions. Corruption undermines credibility in democratic institutions not only by diverting resources from crucial areas such as security, health, and education, but also by increasing vulnerability of public bodies to organized criminal networks. U.S. assistance will strengthen the Government of El Salvador's institutional performance, enhance transparency measures, and strengthen financial and budget accountability.

Improve Rule of Law, Justice, Transparency and Accountability: U.S. assistance will help El Salvador’s law enforcement and justice institutions position themselves to confront the country’s enormous problems of crime and violence. The judicial system is outmoded, under-resourced, and overwhelmed by the volume of criminal activity. Few crimes are successfully prosecuted and the resulting impunity threatens the legitimacy of state institutions and breeds a pervasive and debilitating distrust between the government and civil society. El Salvador has neither the legal framework nor the institutional expertise to combat this challenge successfully. U.S. assistance will strengthen rule of law institutions, support strategies, policies, and legislation to improve the performance of the criminal justice system, increase civic engagement, and strengthen transparency and accountability in government.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 87,982 |
| Improve the Business Climate, Public-Private Dialogue, and Competitiveness in Tradables to Stimulate Economic Growth | 13,848 |
| Development Assistance | 13,848 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 13,139 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 709 |
| Improve Education and Workforce Development to Expand Economic Opportunity | 23,525 |
| Development Assistance | 23,525 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 4,171 |
| 3.2 Education | 9,350 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 10,004 |
| Promote Cleaner, Cheaper, Renewable Energy & Resilience to Climate Change/Natural Disasters to Reduce the Costs of Doing Business & Increase Prosperity | 6,292 |
| Development Assistance | 6,292 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 1,332 |
| 4.8 Environment | 4,960 |
| Promote Security Sector Reform and Respect for Human Rights | 19,652 |
| Development Assistance | 19,652 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 4,038 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 14,552 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 1,062 |
| Continue Defense Sector Reform Improvements and Cooperation | 2,700 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,900 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,900 |
| International Military Education and Training | 800 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 800 |
| Enhance Transparency of the Use of Public Resources, Their Effectiveness, and Public Service Professionalism | 15,375 |
| Development Assistance | 15,375 |

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| 2.2 Good Governance | 8,644 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 1,063 |
| 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 5,668 |
| Improve Rule of Law, Justice, Transparency and Accountability | 6,590 |
| Development Assistance | 6,590 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 6,590 |

Guatemala

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Foreign assistance funding in Guatemala addresses critical development challenges: high levels of violence and insecurity, pervasive poverty and chronic malnutrition, and extreme vulnerability to the impacts of global climate change, as well as the impacts of these challenges on increased migration. U.S. assistance will focus on improving security, justice for citizens, and governance. Assistance also focuses on enhancing agriculture and other private sector sources of economic growth and food security, in support of the President’s Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), which aims to reduce chronic malnutrition. In addition, U.S. assistance will provide access to health services and foster adoption of healthy behaviors at the household level; promote better educational outcomes; provide opportunities for out-of-school youth to decrease the desire to migrate; and improve natural resource management to mitigate the negative effects of global climate change. These activities will be provided through technical assistance, grants, and loans. By supporting targeted activities in these areas of intervention, U.S. assistance will also help address the underlying factors contributing to increased migration to the United States.

In October 2014, the U.S. government launched the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America (the Strategy), which complements the work undertaken by national governments and multilateral development banks, to support the priority objectives identified in the Plan of the Alliance for Prosperity in the Northern Triangle. The Strategy focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration; 2) enhancing security through continued and expanded Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) activities; and 3) promoting improved governance. Therefore, the Department of State and USAID’s FY 2017 request of \$750.0 million in bilateral and regional assistance for Central America – a part of the Administration’s \$1.0 billion whole-of-government request for appropriations and financing assistance to support the Strategy – includes and aligns the resources necessary to increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, address climate change and food insecurity, and address challenges that have resulted in an influx of migration.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 113,099 | * | 145,105 | 32,006 |
| Development Assistance | 57,387 | * | 124,605 | 67,218 |
| Economic Support Fund | 34,000 | * | - | -34,000 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,000 | * | 1,740 | 740 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 14,000 | * | 13,000 | -1,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 798 | * | 760 | -38 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 5,914 | * | 5,000 | -914 |

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funds will support greater security and justice for citizens through improved governance in key security and justice institutions; reduced levels of violence and conflict in target populations; and

increased responsible citizen participation. Assistance will help improve nutrition and increase economic growth through market-led agriculture activities. Funds will also help create employment and income generating opportunities for more people by expanding access to markets, improving workforce capacity, increasing access to financial markets, strengthening the policy and enabling environment, and strengthening financial and management systems of municipalities. Activities will help reduce poverty and chronic malnutrition, strengthen local governance, and increase economic opportunities in the Western Highlands. Finally, funds will support improved management of natural resources to increase resiliency to the impacts of climate change and protect forested areas crucial to Guatemala's ecological integrity.

Greater Security and Justice for Citizens

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support improvements in the provision of services for victims of trafficking in persons (TIP), and prosecution of TIP cases and networks of traffickers.
- Rule of law programs will reinforce greater security and justice for citizens, and complement support for security and justice institutions in Guatemala reported separately in the Congressional Budget Justification for the State WHA Regional.

Improved Levels of Economic Growth and Social Development with a Focus on the Western Highlands

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide approximately \$17.0 million to support the efforts of the Government of Guatemala to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad-based economic growth through agricultural development. Activities support increased agricultural productivity, diversification, rural employment, access to markets, resiliency of vulnerable communities and households, and robust economic growth and food security policies.
- U.S. assistance of \$12.0 million will support the development and strengthening of non-agriculture value chains such as handicrafts, tourism, and similar sectors with a focus on including women, youth, and indigenous people; and through expanding access to markets, increasing access to financial markets, improving workforce capacity, and strengthening the policy and enabling environment.
- Approximately \$25.0 million will provide education and workforce development opportunities for out-of-school youth including primary completion programs and non-traditional secondary education. Assistance will help improve education through focused efforts to address student reading and increasing the effectiveness of teachers. Activities also support youth civic engagement and youth employment programs.
- U.S. assistance will help increase access to water for use in households, schools, and health, industrial, and commercial facilities through the implementation of appropriate community-based approaches. Assistance will also help increase efficiency and promote multiple uses of water in domestic and productive sectors.

Expanded Trade, Market Access, and Regional Integration through Implementing and Complying with Existing Trade Agreements, Reducing Monopolistic Practices, and Improving Customs and Border Operations

Key Interventions:

- Proposed Global Climate Change (GCC) initiative funding will include participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, helping Guatemala to develop and implement national action plans for low emissions development, measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions, and pursue opportunities for private sector investment and clean growth.
- Activities will develop and support existing rural, market-driven and community-based enterprises in sustainable forestry activities and other environmental services activities.
- U.S. assistance will promote the adoption of improved agriculture technologies to build resilience to the impacts of climate change; facilitate use of local and traditional knowledge in adaptation planning; and help municipal governments, local organizations and community efforts to mitigate risks, develop land use plans, and establish early warning systems. Programs will also help strengthen the response and communications capacities of local government institutions and communities with respect to natural disasters.
- Funds will help reduce trafficking of flora and fauna and decrease broader natural resource degradation in Guatemala.

Improved Fiscal Performance and Public Resource Management through Local and National Government Capacity Building and Public Engagement

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of key national institutions and municipal governments to increase revenue collection and manage expenditures, while supporting civil society and media efforts to improve transparency, accountability, and responsiveness to citizen priorities.

A More Transparent Government that Is Responsive to its Citizens and Nurtures Qualified Human Capital with Integrity through Building Political Will and Capacity and Holding the Government Accountable

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will strengthen municipal governments and civil society capacities to address high levels of unaccompanied minor migration, unresolved social conflict, and violence.
- Programs will support implementation of a community-based development model in partnership with municipalities, the private sector, and other local actors to engage communities in their development and respond to development needs identified by citizens. In addition, assistance will strengthen Western Highland municipalities to foster responsive, inclusive, and effective development while reducing vulnerabilities to food insecurity, malnutrition, and natural disasters.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen and develop the capacity of civil society organizations in Guatemala to play a more effective role in addressing citizen security, accountable governance, and corruption issues. Programs will also help sustain a more secure Guatemala that fosters greater socio-economic development by strengthening the public financial management and transparency systems within key Guatemalan government institutions, ensuring greater accountability of the government and public servants towards citizens.
- Funds will provide government-to-government (G2G) assistance to local governments and select municipalities to improve the health and quality of life in the Western Highlands and other communities. Assistance will implement community development plans as they relate to social infrastructure. Funds will leverage co-financing and complementary activities by communities, local private sector actors, and other stakeholders.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF assistance will enhance the capacity of the Guatemalan military to secure national territory, support maritime security to counter transnational threats, and ensure adherence to norms of human rights. U.S. assistance will support Guatemala's ability to combat illicit air and sea traffic and fortify maritime security by providing logistical support programs to maintain their air and maritime assets. FMF will also support efforts to bolster border and maritime security efforts by procuring equipment such as scanners, vehicles, boats, communications equipment, and related technical training. Assistance will also support ongoing aircraft modernization efforts through the procurement of equipment (tools, spares, and diagnostic assistance), technical assistance, and training. To improve the range and duration of the Guatemalan navy's patrols, FMF will support the provision of equipment such as boats, technical support, and training.

Improved Border Controls by Government-to-Government Training, Mentoring, and Enforcement of Laws to Counter Transnational Crime

Key Interventions:

- To combat trans-boundary narco-trafficking, as well as other types of transnational crime, the U.S. government will provide for the annual procurement of spare parts and upgrading of replacement components, overhauls of the Guatemalan Navy's fleet of patrol and chase boats, and will provide maritime surveillance capability.
- In support of interdiction efforts, the U.S. government will maintain and modernize the Guatemalan air force's rotary and fixed wing aircraft.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. Efforts are aimed at decreasing maternal and neonatal mortality, creating awareness on the effects of chronic malnutrition, improving nutrition behaviors and adopting hygiene practices. Programs will provide G2G assistance to select municipalities in the Western Highlands to strengthen decentralization and improve the provision of health services, and strengthen public financial management systems.

Improved Levels of Economic Growth and Social Development with a Focus on the Western Highlands

Key Interventions:

- Maternal Child Health: \$3.0 million will expand and improve the quality of health care through training to providers and increasing efficiency and management of Ministry of Health systems and resources.
- Family Planning: \$6.5 million will help increase access to community-based, culturally adapted family planning (FP) and reproductive health (RH) services, and will provide FP/RH education and services to youth.
- Nutrition: \$3.5 million will help reduce chronic malnutrition and improve the nutrition of women and children. U.S. assistance will support training for providers and community members on promoting nutrition behaviors and hygiene practices.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, in order to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, improve professionalism of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities

across the country. IMET assistance will support professional military education courses at the basic-, mid-, and senior-levels. IMET funds will improve the Guatemalan military's ability to sustain U.S. provided capabilities and continue training to improve efficiency in key functions, including maintenance, logistics, resource management, and medical administration.

Improved Border Controls by Government-to-Government Training, Mentoring, and Enforcement of Laws to Counter Transnational Crime

Key Interventions:

- The U.S. government will provide training for Guatemalan air force and navy personnel in the following areas: military professionalization, adherence to civilian rule, and adherence to human rights norms.
- U.S. government support will fund English language courses for Guatemalan military officers to enhance their capacity to participate in military professionalization courses.
- To prevent U.S.-funded military equipment from falling into disrepair and to aid Guatemala's continued sustainment of legacy equipment used in day-to-day operations, the U.S. government will provide crucial training on equipment maintenance, resource management, and logistics.

P.L. 480 Title II

Food for Peace (FFP) will provide targeted assistance to the most vulnerable communities in the Western Highlands while seeking to graduate those households that have the resources, motivation, and ability to participate in FTF value chain activities.

Improved Levels of Economic Growth and Social Development with a Focus on the Western Highlands

Key Interventions:

- Development food assistance programs will provide food rations to pregnant and lactating women, and children under the age of two.
- Integrated interventions under FFP include: delivering basic health and nutrition messages, training to mothers to improve dietary diversity and health and nutrition status, and monitoring children's growth; improving agricultural practices to increase yields for improved food security and greater nutritional intake; and strengthening community governance structures to increase sustainability.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

In April 2015, MCC started a \$28.0 million threshold program in Guatemala to encourage economic growth by supporting efforts to increase public revenues and reduce opportunities for corruption. The MCC program has two components: vocational and technical education, and public resource mobilization.

- MCC's education program supports the Ministry of Education-funded vocational and technical schools, including teacher training and curriculum development. MCC's activities complement USAID's secondary education activities, which focus on out-of-school youth through primary completion programs and non-traditional secondary education.
- MCC's public resource mobilization program supports tax administration and customs reform and development of public-private partnerships (PPP) for infrastructure projects. USAID will work with the Government of Guatemala (GOG) and civil society with a complementary objective to support improved transparency of public financial management systems and institutions, reduction of corruption, and enhanced accountability of social sector expenditures and basic service delivery. While MCC partners with the GOG to develop PPPs for large infrastructure projects (e.g., major roads), USAID's PPPs support violence prevention, health, education, small business development, environmental protection, and community development efforts, which may include small infrastructure projects.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2015, USAID carried out two evaluations and started the process of a third evaluation. The first is a mid-term survey for the impact evaluation of the Western Highlands Integrated Program (WHIP), which measures chronic malnutrition and poverty reduction in USAID-assisted areas. Survey administration began in September 2015 and the results of the mid-term evaluation will be available in the second quarter of FY 2016. The second evaluation is a mid-term performance evaluation of a major community-based environment activity, which will be available in early 2016. The third is a baseline survey for an impact evaluation of USAID Guatemala's new violence-prevention activities, which began in September 2015.

USAID continued to improve monitoring and evaluation (M&E) in FY 2015 by ensuring and refining routine data collection processes that align indicators, targets, and results towards priority goals and strategic objectives.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID finalized the baseline data collection for the impact evaluation of the WHIP in 2013 and disseminated the results to partners at the central and departmental levels. As a result, local partners raised new questions about the quality of water consumed by households in the WHIP area of focus. A water quality assessment has been included in the ongoing mid-term survey, which may guide future programming in water and sanitation. USAID will have evidence-based information on high-level results in reducing chronic malnutrition and poverty levels, as well as testing the theory of change for FTF activities involving an integrated, multi-sector approach in Guatemala's Western Highlands. The final report of the WHIP's mid-term evaluation will be used to design the second phase of assistance to rural value chains.

A three-stage performance evaluation of community-based environmental activities will assess the overall achievements in the sector and will be the basis for the design of new activities.

Additionally, an impact evaluation of USAID's new violence prevention efforts will measure the effects of primary and secondary interventions by comparing the difference in outcomes between those who received the interventions and those who did not. Technical teams will use this information to develop future interventions. The baseline results will be available in FY 2016.

USAID's Performance Monitoring Plan and M&E plans are achieving two goals. The first is to help focus attention on the most significant results of overall Mission objectives rather than only on the performance of separate implementers. This is especially helpful when activities are cross-cutting and results belong to more than one technical team. The second is to inform decisions for future budgets. Using key budget information and the results contained in the M&E plans, USAID is identifying how to align resources to best achieve the mission's priority goals.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Greater Security and Justice for Citizens: U.S. assistance will help to establish a capable police force that respects human rights, develop a judicial sector that prosecutes and adjudicates crime effectively, implement crime prevention efforts, and encourage citizens to participate in defining the security agenda. U.S. assistance will concentrate its programs on two main areas: 1) rule of law in order to strengthen justice institutions' ability to combat and prevent crime, and 2) transparency and administrative accountability to improve internal control systems in targeted government institutions. By improving the effectiveness and efficiency of national-level security and justice sector institutions and reducing levels of violence in targeted communities at risk, there will be greater security and justice for citizens. U.S. activities, in partnerships with the Guatemalan government, local governments, civil society organizations, and others, will build community cohesion, strengthen local governance, improve infrastructure for public use, and educate and empower youth to address the underlying issues that cause

young people to become involved in criminal activities. U.S. assistance also supports complementary efforts to strengthen security and justice institutions at national and local levels.

Improved Levels of Economic Growth Social Development with a Focus on the Western Highlands:

U.S. assistance seeks to improve and expand access to economic opportunities for licit income generation, especially among women, indigenous groups, and other underserved populations. Programs will complement the Guatemalan government's work in the Western Highlands to improve economic opportunities and access to and use of quality health, nutrition, and education services. This objective aligns FTF, GHI, and other programming in the Western Highlands.

Expanded Trade, Market Access, and Regional Integration through Implementing and Complying with Existing Trade Agreements, Reducing Monopolistic Practices, and Improving Customs and Border Operations:

To expand trade opportunities and promote market access, U.S. assistance supports broader economic policies that foment growth and employment. Further, programs will involve advocacy for institutional reforms and for full implementation of the Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR), which frames the integration of regional markets, and other agreements to achieve regional stability. U.S. assistance will help improve transportation networks and provide more efficient air, maritime, and overland ports of entry. U.S. assistance will also support close coordination with the Guatemalan government to improve screening and scanning at ports, comprehensive trade enforcement, and reduce the risk of cross-border criminal activity.

Improved Fiscal Performance and Public Resource Management through Local and National Government Capacity Building and Public Engagement:

Guatemala has one of the lowest tax collection rates in the world, and a corruption scandal in 2015 involving the tax authority that involved many levels of the government, corroding confidence in the government's financial stewardship and rendering revenue collection even more difficult. Together with funds from other donors, U.S. assistance will provide training and mechanisms to increase revenue generation and improve public financial management to enhance Guatemala's ability to make important public investments in infrastructure, provide critical public services, and increase transparency in government institutions and transactions. The U.S. government will provide technical support and help establish metrics for tax revenue collection and delivery of public services, in addition to facilitating increased investigations of tax evasion

A More Transparent Government that is Responsive to its Citizens and Nurtures Human Capital with Integrity through Building Political Will and Capacity while Holding the Government Accountable:

The peaceful mobilization of diverse sectors of Guatemalan civil society in 2015 underscored a key concern of Guatemalan citizens – the culture of corruption that exists in many national, municipal, and community governments. Taking advantage of this momentum, U.S. assistance will support fundamental reforms promoted by civil society, including public procurement, public revenue collection, civil service reform, and improving the efficacy and capacity of the Guatemalan government.

Improved Border Controls by Government-to-Government Training, Mentoring, and Enforcement of Laws to Counter Transnational Crime:

Guatemala remains a major transshipment point for drugs destined for the United States. Continued improvements of the Guatemalan government's ability to detect and interdict maritime and overland trafficking of illicit narcotics and other contraband are vital to impede the flow of drugs through Central America into the United States. U.S. assistance will support police and other Guatemalan government units to improve land, border, marine, and riverine interdiction. Strengthening the National Civilian Police as a civilian law enforcement organization operating as an integral part of the criminal justice system is critical to accomplishing this objective. Additionally, U.S. assistance supports the United Nations-led International Commission Against Impunity in Guatemala and Guatemalan government institutions to investigate and dismantle criminal organizations operating within state institutions.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 145,105 |
| Greater security and justice for citizens. | 750 |
| Development Assistance | 750 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 750 |
| Improved border controls by government-to-government training, mentoring, and enforcement of laws to counter transnational crime. | 2,500 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,740 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,740 |
| International Military Education and Training | 760 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 760 |
| Improved levels of economic growth and social development with a focus on the Western Highlands. | 102,000 |
| Development Assistance | 84,000 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 14,000 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 2,500 |
| 3.1 Health | 4,000 |
| 3.2 Education | 11,500 |
| 4.3 Financial Sector | 4,000 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 17,000 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 31,000 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 13,000 |
| 3.1 Health | 13,000 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 5,000 |
| 3.1 Health | 3,000 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 2,000 |
| Expanded trade, market access, and regional integration through implementing and complying with existing trade agreements, reducing monopolistic practices, and improving customs and border operations. | 14,000 |
| Development Assistance | 14,000 |
| 4.8 Environment | 14,000 |
| Improved fiscal performance and public resource management through local and national government capacity building and public engagement. | 9,000 |
| Development Assistance | 9,000 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 7,000 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 2,000 |
| A more transparent government that is responsive to its citizens and nurtures qualified human capital with integrity through building political will and capacity and holding the government accountable. | 16,855 |
| Development Assistance | 16,855 |

| (\$ in thousands) | | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--|--------------------|
| 2.2 Good Governance | | 10,500 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | | 250 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | | 6,105 |

Guyana

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Guyana’s economic growth, resulting from the expansion of its mining sectors, has not resulted in improved social and political development indicators. Challenges to Guyana’s development persist, including weak infrastructure, deficiencies in its anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist financing regime, persistent crime, limited law enforcement capacity, drug trafficking, continued out-migration, and the ongoing threat from the HIV/AIDS epidemic. U.S. assistance to Guyana focuses on strengthening democratic institutions, improving citizen security, combatting illicit trafficking, and mitigating the impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic through the promotion of local, sustainable country programs. Regional programs will advance citizen security through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative in order to complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 4,692 | * | 250 | -4,442 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 4,392 | * | - | -4,392 |
| International Military Education and Training | 300 | * | 250 | -50 |

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges. U.S. assistance to Guyana focuses on the capability of Guyana’s military to secure its national territory, including maritime borders and interior waterways; combat trans-national criminal activity, including narcotics, weapons, and human trafficking; and interact with U.S. military forces in response to natural disasters or other crises. IMET will provide professional military education at the basic-, mid-, and senior- levels; and other courses such as defense resource management, promotion of civilian-military relations, and technical training. Assistance will support maritime and riverine domain awareness and interdiction capabilities, while facilitating increased cooperation between the Guyana Defense Force and the United States in anti-trafficking efforts.

Strengthen Democratic Institutions and Principles to Promote Good Governance and Strengthen Civil Society by Building Capacity

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support professional development and training, and further develop our strong bilateral relationship with the Guyana Defense Force.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Strengthen Democratic Institutions and Principles to Promote Good Governance and Strengthen Civil Society by Building Capacity: IMET programs will bolster the ability of Guyana’s security forces to counter transnational organized crime and improve citizen security. IMET programs aim to reduce corruption and increase accountability by government officials and security forces, making accountable, responsive government available to the Guyanese people.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 250 |
| Strengthen Democratic Institutions and Principles to Promote Good Governance and Strengthen Civil Society by Building Capacity | 250 |
| International Military Education and Training | 250 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 250 |

Haiti

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Haiti remains a foreign policy priority for the United States and is taking steps to improve the business climate, attract investments, and create jobs. The Government of Haiti prioritizes investments in agriculture, basic infrastructure, manufacturing, and other sectors to foster economic growth. The Government of Haiti has also reinforced its commitment to improving and strengthening the health system and services throughout the country. Access to quality education remains a priority for the Government of Haiti, as it works to enhance standards within schools, improve curricula, train teachers and drastically increase student enrollment. Haiti further supports reforms that have strengthened the capacity of municipalities to increase tax collection and deliver better services. Despite these positive developments, the pace of much-needed progress is still hindered by weak public institutions, conflicts between the executive and legislative branches, lack of accountability, and weak state capacity to provide basic services. Further, this weakened state of governance contributed to the recent impasse over presidential elections, resulting in an indefinite postponement of a run-off scheduled for late January 2016. The inability to find consensual and constructive solutions to elect a new president before President Martelly's term expired on February 7, 2016, may result in Haiti's institutions being overseen by unelected officials, which could hinder the pace of economic and social development efforts. These persistent governing challenges only underscore the need for a permanent electoral council and ongoing foreign and U.S. engagement.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 242,922 | * | 218,050 | -24,872 |
| Economic Support Fund | 100,000 | * | 79,882 | -20,118 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 800 | * | 1,200 | 400 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 104,013 | * | 104,013 | - |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 25,200 | * | 25,200 | - |
| International Military Education and Training | 272 | * | 255 | -17 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 6,000 | * | 7,500 | 1,500 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 6,637 | * | - | -6,637 |

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF resources will continue to support the Post-Earthquake U.S. government Strategy for Haiti, extended through September 30, 2018, under four strategic pillars including Infrastructure and Energy, Food and Economic Security, Health and Other Basic Services, and Governance and Rule of Law. Programs are prioritized in three geographic corridors including the West in the greater Port-au-Prince area, the St. Marc Corridor between north Port-au-Prince and St. Marc, and the NorthCap Haïtien from Limbe to Ouanaminthe. U.S. assistance helps the Government of Haiti develop transparent and accountable institutions; make better informed strategic public investments; enforce security and the rule of law; provide energy, shelter, and other productive infrastructure especially for vulnerable groups; increase access to public services in education; drive economic growth through increased labor income and workforce development; stabilize and secure natural resource management; and, as part of the

U.S. government's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), implement a country-led, comprehensive food security strategy. U.S. assistance programs also emphasize country ownership as well as strengthen local institutions to help Haiti further chart its own development and promote sustainability.

Assist Haiti to Make Substantial Progress in Institutional and Legislative Electoral Reform Supporting Long-Term Political Stability and Accountability

Key Intervention:

- Working closely with other donors and the Government of Haiti, U.S. assistance will continue to foster credible and transparent electoral processes. A top priority is supporting creation of a permanent electoral council responsible for building the public trust in the integrity of the electoral process.

Post Assists Haiti to Increase Efforts to Comprehensively Modernize the Justice System, Revenue Collection, the Civil Service, and Local Governance, so that Public Institutions Can Better Perform Their Legally Mandated Functions and Promote Civil Freedoms and Internationally Recognized Human Rights

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support local capacity building by helping improve laws and policies in support of decentralization and de-concentration of services by the central government towards local governments in target communities. Assistance will also help strengthen local government capacity to sustainably increase local revenues for improved service delivery.
- U.S. assistance will continue efforts to protect the rights of vulnerable women, children, and youth through improved service delivery and capacity building of Haitian civil society and government institutions.
- U.S. assistance will support civil service reform efforts by supporting Haitian government public administration reform priorities in areas such as human resource policies, management, and recruitment, promotion, and career advancement.
- Activities will assist the Government of Haiti to promote an efficient and fair judicial system by reducing pre-trial detention, promoting judicial independence, advancing penal code reform, training community leaders in alternative dispute resolution, and providing free legal aid to low-income communities.
- U.S. assistance will continue to strengthen government-wide financial management systems, including adding new applications and extending these capabilities to local and regional Haitian government offices.

Sustain and Enhance Equitable Growth through Promotion of a Competitive Private Sector, Better Access to Finance, and an Improved Investment and Regulatory Climate

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide \$9.0 million to support the efforts of the Government of Haiti to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad-based economic growth through agricultural development. The program will train local enterprises, farmers, water-users associations, and other organizations and community groups to provide extension services at key points throughout targeted value-chains.
- U.S. assistance will help Haitian financial institutions create and improve financial products and will facilitate greater access to basic financial services and credit through the use of digital finance

solutions to expand the reach of financial institutions in underserved markets to improve financial inclusion and economic opportunity.

- U.S. assistance will continue to support private-sector capacity building to enhance job creation, improve the competitiveness of micro, small, and medium enterprises, and unlock liquidity, by engaging the Haitian diaspora, to spur private investment and technical assistance that expands enterprises and fosters innovation. U.S. assistance will also continue to build and strengthen the Haitian workforce through targeted skills training for workers in selected value chains, such as in agriculture, construction, and the garment industries.
- Efforts will also continue to improve the distribution system and expand the generation capacity to meet the growing demand of the mini-utility in the north.
- U.S. assistance will continue to support improved livelihood opportunities, service provisioning, and urban governance, including in the administrative zones in which the U.S. government's shelter-related funds have previously been deployed. Integrating these investments into the larger community fabric will ensure sustainability for the U.S. government's existing housing and infrastructure investments while bringing associated benefits to a larger number of beneficiaries.

Improve Access to Economic Opportunity through Better Education and a Decrease in Poverty

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide \$10.0 million to support activities to improve access to economic opportunity through better education and a decrease in poverty.
- U.S. assistance will address barriers to quality education with a new focus on out-of-school children and youth, including working children and those with disabilities. U.S. assistance efforts will also design and implement evidenced-based reading programs for first through fourth grades.
- U.S. assistance will support the Ministry of National Education in the development of strategies to build community support for improved literacy outcomes and for increased access to education. U.S. assistance will also build the capacity of the Ministry of National Education at the national, departmental, and district levels.
- U.S. assistance will support Haitian government efforts to establish a replicable and sustainable safety net system.
- U.S. assistance investments of \$14.0 million in the environment will complement FTF agriculture programs with reforestation and agro-forestry income-generating assets, such as mango and cacao trees that also stabilize hillsides. Other investments include vegetative cover and farm and hillside infrastructure conservation measures. Assistance programs will improve soil management through support of farmer and water-users associations and other community groups on land use and conservation.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF supports the development of Haiti's capacity to establish control of its territorial waters and protect against threats to national security. FMF will support maritime-security capacity building of the Haitian Coast Guard through equipment, such as communications equipment, technical training, and maritime asset maintenance and sustainment support.

Increase the Number, Professionalism, and Credibility of the Haitian National Police (HNP), Improve Haiti's Disaster Management Capability, and Encourage Regional Stability through Engagement with the Neighboring Dominican Republic

Key Intervention:

- FMF funding will support capacity building for the HNP Coast Guard unit, enabling it to enhance control of territorial waters, combat illicit trafficking, and support governance and the rule of law.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

U.S. assistance will continue to support the provision of health services, including infectious disease prevention and integrated HIV/AIDS services for approximately 45 percent of Haitians, as well as nutritional support for vulnerable populations. The U.S. government will continue to strengthen referral networks within the development corridors and rebuild and reform the management of essential health institutions affected by the 2010 earthquake. Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

Increase Access to Quality Health Services through Engagement with the Government of Haiti, Non-Governmental Organizations, Private Businesses, Civil Society, and Bilateral and Multilateral Partners

Key Interventions:

- **Maternal and Child Health:** Coordinate with regional actors, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), United Nations Children’s Fund, World Health Organization, and other development partners to improve access to quality services that will better protect and promote health care to pregnant women and children under five years old. Assistance will also support the MOH priorities in facility- and community-based interventions that increase Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care Services (EmONC) and immunization coverage. Assistance will support the introduction of new vaccines; exclusive breastfeeding, newborn health and survival, appropriate infant and young child feeding practices; prevention of diarrhea (including cholera); prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV; and referrals for child protection services at selected sites. Additionally, assistance will support interventions to improve maternal health, including prenatal, postpartum, and safe delivery care, along with referrals to assist victims of gender-based violence at selected sites.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** U.S. assistance will support the Ministry of Health (MOH)’s national family planning and reproductive health strategy, including increased access to voluntary family planning methods made available through both public and private sector interventions at low cost or free of charge for clients unable to pay. Assistance will also build the capacity of the MOH to ensure adequate and sustainable supply and distribution of contraceptives and other reproductive health commodities, by strengthening the efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of the reproductive health supply chain, improving the quality of available family planning assistance.
- **Nutrition:** U.S. assistance efforts will coordinate with key actors on the “National Food Security and Nutrition Plan,” to improve the nutritional status of mothers and children to reduce the prevalence of underweight children by five percent, and reduce the prevalence of anemia among women by 15 percent. Assistance will also continue to ensure that HIV-positive people are able to access the supplementary nutrition needed for anti-retroviral treatment regimens, and ensure that health care providers have the capacity to diagnose and treat people with HIV disease complicated by nutritional issues.
- **HIV/AIDS:** As a part of the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Haiti will receive \$93.0 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

Strengthen the Capacity of the Government of Haiti to Sustainably Monitor, Manage, Finance and Lead the Health System to Address Existing and Emerging Health Threats

Key Interventions:

- **Maternal and Child Health:** Coordinate with regional actors, including the CDC, United Nations Children’s Fund, World Health Organization, and other development partners to improve access to quality services that will better protect and promote health care to pregnant women and children under five years old. Assistance will also support MOH priorities in facility- and community-based interventions that increase EmONC and immunization coverage. Assistance will support the introduction of new vaccines; exclusive breastfeeding, newborn health and survival, appropriate infant and young child feeding practices; prevention of diarrhea (including cholera); prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV; and referrals for child protection services at selected sites. Additionally, assistance will support interventions to improve maternal health, including prenatal, postpartum, and safe delivery care, along with referrals to assist victims of gender-based violence at selected sites.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** U.S. assistance will support the MOH’s national family planning and reproductive health strategy, including increased access to voluntary family planning methods made available through both public and private sector interventions at low cost or free of charge for clients unable to pay. Assistance will also build the capacity of the MOH to ensure adequate and sustainable supply and distribution of contraceptives and other reproductive health commodities, by strengthening the efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of the reproductive health supply chain, and improving the quality of available family planning assistance.
- **HIV/AIDS:** As a part of PEPFAR, Haiti will receive \$11.0 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET will support professional military education, English language training, and technical training, such as maritime skills development, for the Haitian Coast Guard.

Increase the Number, Professionalism, and Credibility of the Haitian National Police (HNP), Improve Haiti’s Disaster Management Capability, and Encourage Regional Stability through Engagement with the Neighboring Dominican Republic

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will build the leadership and maritime skills of the Haitian Coast Guard through professional military education and technical training to support maritime security operations in Haiti.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Haiti will better achieve long-term stability and economic growth through inclusive, transparent, and accountable governance; credible political processes; and institutions capable of delivering basic services, including security and the rule of law. A stronger, more capable police force is an important factor in ensuring long-term stability in Haiti. Success depends on adequate resources to support these goals, especially given the Government of Haiti’s ongoing budget challenges.

The HNP is Haiti’s only security force and must continue to grow and professionalize in order to provide safety and security as the United Nations’ Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) draws down. The United States has assisted the HNP in its efforts to meet its five-year growth goal of 15,000 police by the end of 2016. U.S. assistance will continue to assist HNP development through support for activities

including partnership programs with U.S. law enforcement entities and subject-matter expert advisors to the HNP to continue to develop operational and administrative capabilities. Assistance will also provide possible support for small-scale refurbishments at existing HNP facilities, expansion of the Haitian government's successful community policing pilot program, and continued operational support. This request may also allow for limited training, equipment, and furnishings for the HNP counter-narcotics and corrections units to extend U.S. government investment in these vital units.

Increase the Number, Professionalism, and Credibility of the Haitian National Police (HNP), Improve Haiti's Disaster Management Capability, and Encourage Regional Stability through Engagement with the Neighboring Dominican Republic

Key Intervention:

- FY 2017 funds will support efforts to develop the HNP through training and subject matter experts to reinforce administrative and operational capabilities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: During FY 2014 and FY 2015, the following evaluation activities were key to Haiti's overall Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) efforts.

- In FY 2014, USAID/Haiti completed a baseline survey to serve as the first step toward a performance evaluation of USAID/Haiti's Human Rights Project. This survey establishes the baseline values for the project's outcome indicators and sets the stage for assessing the changes that the Human Rights Project will achieve five years hence.
- In FY 2014, the Haiti Multi-Year Assistance Program underwent a final performance evaluation. Although indicators for child and household hygiene, and particularly for family planning and antenatal and prenatal care, have shown significant improvement, the evaluation revealed that child nutrition and household food security remain a concern among the most vulnerable households.
- In FY 2015, USAID/Haiti conducted a final performance evaluation to assess the Improved Cooking Technology program, with the final report expected in early FY 2016. Findings of this evaluation will inform USAID/Haiti on the practicality of, and implications for, future programming in the promotion of improved cooking technology in Haiti, and to analyze the demand and scalability of improved biomass cook stoves and liquefied petroleum gas as the optimal choices for such promotion.
- In FY 2015, USAID/Haiti conducted a final performance evaluation of the Watershed Initiative for National Natural Environmental Resources (WINNER) Project (also known as Feed the Future West). Slated for completion in early FY 2016, the evaluation will help USAID/Haiti assess the degree to which WINNER has achieved long-term goals of comprehensively rebuilding Haiti's agricultural infrastructure, capacity, and productivity while also improving livelihoods, reducing threats from flooding, and investing in sustainable agricultural development in selected corridors.
- In FY 2015, USAID/Haiti began planning for final and mid-term performance evaluations, to be conducted in FY 2016, of four additional programs: the Promoting Proactive Transparency and Accountability Anti-Corruption Project, the Leveraging Effective Application for Direct Investment Project, the Haiti Integrated Financing for Value Chain Enterprise Economic Growth Program, and the Feed the Future North Project. The findings from these evaluations will be used to inform the development of the Mission's new Country Development Cooperation Strategy and the design of subsequent democracy and governance, agriculture, food security and environment programs.
- During FY 2014 and FY 2015, the Department of State's Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) utilized limited available crime statistics from the HNP and MINUSTAH, as well as an FY 2014 Department of State poll on public confidence in the police, to analyze the programmatic impact of HNP training and professional development activities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID continues to use DevResults Haiti, a data management information system serving as a central repository for all project data including basic information on implementing mechanisms, geospatial data on U.S. government activities, and performance data collected at the implementing mechanism level and used to monitor output and results. The use of DevResults Haiti facilitates improved project management and data aggregation at the Mission level for reporting and management needs. USAID, other U.S. government stakeholders, and implementing partners are able to easily access the platform to submit, review, and approve reports and other key documents and information in a collaborative, timely, and transparent manner.

For example, in FY 2015, USAID and the Economic Section of Embassy Port-au-Prince used the DevResults mapping capability to identify construction activities in northern Haiti that could benefit from workforce development assistance, thereby maximizing the utility of workforce development activities in one of the Mission's priority development corridors. USAID also used DevResults to pinpoint development activities implemented on the Haitian island of La Gonave; these activities were subsequently incorporated into an important reporting cable emitted by Embassy Port-au-Prince.

INL uses regular reports by its implementing partners, as well as post reporting and site visits by INL staff and Contracting Officer's Representatives to inform programmatic decisions including adjustments to the number, type, and assignment of subject matter experts and the refocusing of projects to address specific HNP needs. For example, in FY 2015 INL used this reporting data to focus a capacity-building program exclusively on HNP vehicle fleet operations, a capability that was critical to the force's successful implementation of elections security operations.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Assist Haiti to Make Substantial Progress in Institutional and Legislative Electoral Reform Supporting Long-Term Political Stability and Accountability: Institutional weakness and lack of accountability underlie every challenge the Haitian government faces in developing credible governance, viable democracy and a pathway to stability and development. Haiti must, through its own sustained efforts, achieve significant levels of transparency, electoral legitimacy and governmental capacity if the country is to overcome political gridlock and deep poverty. The Embassy can help Haiti do so through sustained, focused political engagement with technical support for public institutions. The indefinite postponement of a scheduled January 24, 2016 presidential run-off election after violent protests highlights the need for better and more consensual electoral procedures. In particular, it is essential to support the creation of a permanent electoral council that provides impartial and effective guidance, oversight and validation over all electoral processes.

Post Assists Haiti to Increase Efforts to Comprehensively Modernize the Justice System, Revenue Collection, the Civil Service, and Local Governance and To Assist Civil Society, so that Public Institutions Can Better Perform Their Legally Mandated Functions and Promote Civil Freedoms and Internationally Recognized Human Rights: Democracy and adequate governance in Haiti will be unattainable without the ability of its justice and local municipal authorities to deliver justice and services to citizens or to provide minimum protections for human rights. For these institutions to perform core functions effectively they must have independent legal authority to do so, based on balanced and effective enabling legislation, financial resources raised by authorized, sustainable and equitable means, and observing an internationally defensible level of civil and human rights protection.

Sustain and Enhance Equitable Growth through Promotion of a Competitive Private Sector, Better Access to Finance, and an Improved Investment and Regulatory Climate: Haiti ranks 182nd of 189 countries in

the 2016 World Bank's Doing Business rankings. Foreign direct investment stagnates and public investment lags due to banking and regulatory issues. U.S. assistance to Haiti plays a key role in improving the business climate and unlocking economic growth, and will coordinate its outreach activities with the Haitian government to advocate for pro-business and pro-investment legislation and regulation. Haiti's poor business environment and its weak economic governance present development challenges that can be addressed by increased private sector participation in the entire value chain.

Increase the Number, Professionalism, and Credibility of the Haitian National Police (HNP), Improve Haiti's Disaster Management Capability, and Encourage Regional Stability through Engagement with the Neighboring Dominican Republic: With the expected drawdown of MINUSTAH forces from Haiti, development of a credible and effective police force is crucial to maintaining law and order within the country. In addition, increased engagement with the Dominican Republic to reduce tensions will help in fostering an environment where peaceful economic, political, and social development can take place.

Improve Access to Economic Opportunity through Better Education and a Decrease in Poverty: The gap between rich and poor in Haiti is startling. The World Bank Gini coefficient for Haiti, a measure of economic inequality, stood at 60.8 in 2012, the highest score in the world. Without access to capital, jobs, or quality education, the poor in Haiti have little hope of advancing to the ranks of the middle class or even out of poverty. The introduction of a social safety net and better access to education for all Haitians can begin to decrease the level of income inequality by reducing the number of Haitians who slip further into poverty during crises. Education improves long term access to economic opportunity for the many marginalized populations within the country. U.S. assistance supports programs that target these populations, and will capitalize on gains made in building the capacity of the private sector, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Social and Labor Protection to increase social safety net service delivery and policy implementation, two keys to the resilience of Haiti's most vulnerable.

Increase Access to Quality Health Services through Engagement with the Government of Haiti, Non-Governmental Organizations, Private Businesses, Civil Society, and Bilateral and Multilateral Partners: Effective cooperation among the major stakeholders in the health sector is vital to the efficient, impactful use of human and financial resources. Collaboration to increase the accessibility and quality of health services will lead to decreases in premature death, a healthier and more productive workforce, and increases in life expectancy.

Strengthen the Capacity of the Government of Haiti to Sustainably Monitor, Manage, Finance and Lead the Health System to Address Existing and Emerging Health Threats: For Haiti to address existing and emerging communicable and non-communicable health challenges effectively, it must strengthen human and institutional capacity in the public health system. In addition to limitations in clinical capacity, Haiti faces deficits in laboratory, surveillance, field epidemiology, emergency response, governance, monitoring and evaluation, supply chain, and other health systems capacity. With only \$64 spent on health per capita (largely supported by donors), resource mobilization for health is critical to the sustainability of the health system.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 218,050 |
| Assist Haiti to make substantial progress in institutional and legislative electoral reform supporting long-term political stability and accountability. | 8,150 |
| Economic Support Fund | 8,150 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 8,150 |
| Assist Haiti to increase efforts to comprehensively modernize the justice system, the civil service, revenue collection, and local governance and to assist civil society so that public institutions can better perform their legally-mandated functions and, along with civil society, promote civil freedoms, gender equality, and internationally-recognized human rights. | 13,350 |
| Economic Support Fund | 13,350 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 3,500 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 3,000 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 6,850 |
| Sustain and enhance equitable growth through promotion of a competitive private sector, better access to finance, and an improved investment and regulatory climate | 32,882 |
| Economic Support Fund | 32,882 |
| 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 2,500 |
| 4.3 Financial Sector | 5,000 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 3,182 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 9,000 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 6,200 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 3,000 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 4,000 |
| Improve access to economic opportunity through better education and a decrease in poverty. | 25,500 |
| Economic Support Fund | 25,500 |
| 3.2 Education | 10,000 |
| 4.8 Environment | 14,000 |
| 5.2 Disaster Readiness | 1,500 |
| Increase access to quality health services through engagement with the Government of Haiti, non-governmental organizations, private businesses, civil society, and bilateral and multilateral partners | 112,698 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 93,013 |
| 3.1 Health | 93,013 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 19,685 |
| 3.1 Health | 19,685 |
| Strengthen the capacity of the government of Haiti to sustainably monitor, manage, finance and lead the health system to address existing and emerging health threats | 16,515 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 11,000 |
| 3.1 Health | 11,000 |

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 5,515 |
| 3.1 Health | 5,515 |
| Increase the number, professionalism, and credibility of the Haitian National Police (HNP), improve Haiti's disaster management capability, and encourage regional stability through engagement with the neighboring Dominican Republic. | 8,955 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,200 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,200 |
| International Military Education and Training | 255 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 255 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 7,500 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 7,500 |

Honduras

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Alarming levels of crime and violence, high levels of poverty and food insecurity, and ineffective governance and corruption all threaten Honduras' fragile democracy. U.S. foreign assistance plays a critical role in supporting Honduras' development as a safe, democratic, and prosperous nation that offers hope to Hondurans so they see their future in Honduras and not elsewhere. U.S. assistance supports civil society engagement in shaping public policy, a necessary component of a healthy democracy. The President's Feed the Future (FTF) program also figures prominently in the programs to reduce extreme poverty and increase economic opportunity in the poorest rural areas of the country. These activities will be provided through technical assistance, grants, and loans. By supporting targeted activities in these areas of intervention, USAID will also help address the underlying factors contributing to migration to the United States.

In October 2014, the U.S. government launched the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America (Strategy), which complements the work undertaken by national governments and multilateral development banks, to support the priority objectives identified in the Plan of the Alliance for Prosperity in the Northern Triangle. The Strategy focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration; 2) enhancing security through continued and expanded Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) activities; and 3) promoting improved governance. Therefore, the Department of State and USAID's FY 2017 request of \$750.0 million in bilateral and regional assistance for Central America – a part of the Administration's \$1.0 billion whole-of-government request for appropriations and financing assistance to support the Strategy – includes and aligns the resources necessary to increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, address climate change and food insecurity, and address challenges that have resulted in an influx of migration.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 71,191 | * | 105,655 | 34,464 |
| Development Assistance | 44,326 | * | 100,405 | 56,079 |
| Economic Support Fund | 23,000 | * | - | -23,000 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 3,100 | * | 4,500 | 1,400 |
| International Military Education and Training | 765 | * | 750 | -15 |

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funds will be used to enhance security in urban centers, reduce extreme poverty in rural areas, and strengthen government and civic institutions at both the national and municipal levels. Governance work will include support for the decentralization of resources and authorities to local governments and will build municipal capacity in efficient, inclusive, and transparent management and service delivery. The funds will also be used to promote active and informed citizen engagement with national and local governments to strengthen accountability and improve the delivery of services that align with local development priorities, including citizen security. As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, FTF, USAID will support the efforts of the Government of Honduras to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic

growth through market-led agricultural development. In the education sector, funds will improve the quality of the formal education system in an effort to help Honduras improve primary school learning outcomes, particularly in reading and math, and reach 100 percent primary school completion.

Extreme Poverty Sustainably Reduced for Vulnerable Populations in Western Honduras

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$19.5 million will be used to strengthen decentralized service provision at the local level; support municipalities to improve effectiveness and transparency of participatory planning and transparent financial management; and provide assistance to municipal governments to increase revenues and deliver services in response to community priorities. These interventions will help reduce corruption, increase local investment for service provision, reduce violence, and improve responsiveness of local government to Honduran citizens' priorities and needs.
- USAID will provide approximately \$11.0 million in Basic Education funds to improve primary school literacy rates in Honduras by strengthening decentralized education management, advancing proven classroom strategies, and establishing school- and community-based libraries. Interventions will improve teacher capacity, increase the availability of appropriate learning materials, strengthen community involvement in improving learning outcomes, and promote quality monitoring and evaluation.
- New activities will improve key policy and regulatory aspects of doing business in Honduras emphasizing export sectors and the facilitation of investment. These activities will support small business development and strengthen the institutional and legal environment supporting those businesses. U.S. assistance will enable new activities to facilitate greater and faster local economic growth through municipal development planning with the private sector.
- As part of FTF, USAID will provide \$15.0 million to support the efforts of the Government of Honduras to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad-based economic growth through agricultural development. U.S. assistance will help nearly 20,000 poor coffee farmers continue to rebound from the outbreak of leaf rust fungus, which reduced yields by 25 to 40 percent during the last two harvest seasons. U.S. assistance will also improve poor farmers' access to irrigation in those areas of the country most affected by climate change, in order to increase their ability to manage future droughts.
- Of the FTF investment, USAID will provide \$4.3 million to increase the capacity of poor and extremely poor households to benefit from, and contribute to, competitive rural economic sectors, including sales of higher value agricultural products.
- Through FTF, USAID will provide approximately \$8.1 million to the Government of Honduras' Millennium Challenge Account-Honduras (now called INVEST-H) using direct cost reimbursement to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and increase incomes for the poor and extremely poor in the FTF target areas. The Government of Honduras, other international donors, and multilateral financial institutions will also finance complementary activities.
- USAID will provide approximately \$5.5 million in Global Climate Change Adaptation and Biodiversity funding to build the resilience of extremely poor communities to climate change through improved natural resource use and planning, water management and conservation, and the use of climate information. Lack of reliable water access is a major impediment to escaping poverty. U.S. assistance will also conserve biodiversity by increasing sustainable economic opportunities in biologically sensitive areas, where communities have traditionally relied on exploiting the fragile ecosystem for their livelihoods, and reducing the risk of climate-related losses to USAID investments. Programming will focus on protecting watersheds that contain key species. These efforts will help keep the rural areas productive, thus lessening the push to migrate to the cities, which is often the first step to emigration.

National Public Administration is More Transparent and Accountable

Key Interventions:

- Funds will improve governance and fight corruption. USAID will use approximately \$4.0 million to fund civil society organizations conducting social audits of government institutions at the national and local levels and monitor government progress in promoting political tolerance. USAID will promote citizen engagement with national oversight agencies. USAID will support efforts to enhance public financial management, including improvements in the collection, distribution, and use of revenues.
- In conjunction with other donors, USAID will use approximately \$5.0 million to increase the effectiveness of core-of-government agencies such as the national audit authority, the tax collection agency, the Public Prosecutor's Office, and the Ministry of Finance's comptroller function. Greater effectiveness of these core agencies will improve the functioning of the entire Honduran government, increasing transparency and reducing opportunities for corruption, as well as addressing key constraints to economic growth.

Citizen Security Increased for Vulnerable Populations in Urban, High Crime Areas

Key Interventions:

- USAID will provide approximately \$3.0 million to support the reform and performance of key security, human rights, and justice sector institutions – with a focus on effectiveness, transparency, and accountability – in order that services provided are both more accessible and professional. Additionally, activities will support a broader and more effective community police presence, and bolster citizen engagement in institutional reform efforts and oversight of both justice and security sector actors and their performance.
- USAID will provide approximately \$4.0 million to support governance in urban areas where violence rates are the highest. This support will enhance the ability of municipal governments to craft and implement effective citizen security strategies. It will also reinforce local community organizations to develop a more vibrant and decisive role in driving and supporting security initiatives and reducing the dynamics that enable criminal activity.
- USAID will provide approximately \$6.0 million to promote and support stronger community involvement and programs, and greater access to formal schooling for at-risk youth, with an emphasis on building stronger basic literacy and numeracy skills and improving linkages to workforce needs. Programs and support materials will also reinforce principles of citizenship, rule of law, and community cohesion.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

U.S. assistance through FMF supports Honduras' efforts to protect and govern its national territory by enhancing the military's capability to patrol and secure national borders (both land and maritime). The focus of this assistance is to improve the Honduran military's capability to combat transnational organized crime. To support this goal, U.S. assistance will fund the procurement of coastal patrol vessel along with the technical support and the training required to operate and maintain this equipment.

Honduran Institutions are Better Prepared to Respond to Disasters and Humanitarian Needs

Key Intervention:

- FMF will support the Honduran navy in the procurement of a coastal patrol vessel that will be able to respond to natural disasters and humanitarian crises in hard to reach areas along the coast and at sea.

Honduran Institutions Become More Effective in Disrupting and Dismantling Transnational Organized Crime and Other Threats to the Population

Key Intervention:

- FMF will procure a patrol vessel that will increase the range and duration of counter illicit-trafficking operations, provide a platform for humanitarian and disaster assistance operations, and enhance the Honduran navy's ability to operate in adverse sea state and weather conditions.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

U.S. assistance through IMET supports the professionalization of the Honduran military focusing on adherence to human rights, civilian control of the military, promotion of democratic values, and building of lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET courses are taught at military institutions in the United States and expose Honduran defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. Specifically, IMET will support the professional education of graduating cadets, will provide defense management and human rights courses to military and civilian employees in the Ministry of Defense, and will fund technical training.

Security Forces Increasingly Take Actions to Prevent and Address Misconduct, Particularly the Commission of Human Rights Violations, by Their Members

Key Intervention:

- IMET supported training provides instruction on the rule of law and respect for human rights that will instill a culture of prevention and education within the Honduran military.

Honduran Institutions Become More Effective in Disrupting and Dismantling Transnational Organized Crime and Other Threats to the Population

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support the professionalization of the Honduran armed forces, enabling the goal of combating criminal organizations to be carried out alongside U.S. partners, under proper control of civilian authorities and without violations of human rights.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

USAID will partner with the MCC in the implementation of a threshold program for Honduras, which focuses on public financial management to increase the efficiency and transparency of public financial management by supporting activities designed to improve budget formulation and execution, planning, payments, procurement capacity and controls, audit and civil society oversight. USAID will leverage MCC's work with the Government of Honduras by helping civil society organizations effectively demand and increase transparency and accountability in areas in which USAID provides assistance: education, health, security, and infrastructure. USAID will also help Honduras improve the process by which new policies are conceived and implemented through investments to make accurate information more accessible, strengthen institutions, and foster a more engaged citizenry. Additionally, USAID will leverage the local institutional capacity developed by MCC to implement a major component of the FTF initiative through a government-to-government mechanism.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID conducted a primary school reading study that investigated the impact of school and classroom practices on student reading acquisition in schools falling into different performance categories. This study, along with a previously completed education sector assessment, is informing the ongoing design of a new basic education reading activity. USAID

has also partnered with the Government of Honduras and other donors to carry out a municipal level assessment of reading and mathematics skills.

Additionally, USAID is analyzing findings from the mid-term impact evaluation of its FTF project and the CARSI evaluation to understand the efficacy of current programming. USAID is awaiting the final report of the impact evaluation of the FTF activity that ended in FY 2015 and will use the findings from this report to improve the implementation of new FTF activities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID used information and data from a variety of sources to inform program management. For example:

- In Democracy and Governance programs, USAID used results from an external performance evaluation and other Mission learning to better manage local governance activities and inform programmatic decisions. For example, after an evaluation finding concluded that an activity's scope was too broad to achieve sustainable change in key areas at the local level, USAID's local governance activity reshaped the project's work plan to better focus interventions, withdrawing from support to local microenterprise development and the decentralization of water services. Moving into the final phase of programming, the program refocused efforts on areas showing the greatest potential for people-level impact, such as nutrition, education, and rural roads. In addition, the results of this evaluation will be applied to the design of new local governance programs aiming to reduce extreme poverty and improve citizen security.
- Two justice sector assessments conducted in 2014 and 2015 will be applied to the design and implementation of new programs.
- An ongoing 2015 counter-trafficking-in-persons assessment will be used to shape future programming by identifying interventions and messaging that can be incorporated across U.S. assistance activities to decrease trafficking.
- In education, testing results will inform FY 2016 training plans with the Ministry of Education, school district officials, school principals, and teachers throughout the country. These data will also serve as a baseline for selecting target municipalities and tracking results.
- A gender-based violence assessment found that levels of violence in schools are critically high; USAID is using this information to tailor interventions with teachers, parents, and students in an upcoming school-based violence prevention program. The assessment will lead to a better understanding of gender dynamics and barriers to participation in different sectors, such as water management and agriculture. These findings also will help adapt interventions to ensure equitable access to services, particularly for female-headed households. USAID used information submitted quarterly from related activities to tailor interventions, refine annual and life-of-project targets, fine-tune gender strategies, and set sex-differentiated targets related to reducing gender inequalities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Extreme Poverty Sustainably Reduced for Vulnerable Populations in Western Honduras: While the U.S. government recognizes extreme poverty can be found throughout the country, efforts will be focused on six western departments affected by severe poverty, under-nutrition, and low education indicators. These activities will be designed so that the poor will acquire the tools needed to increase sustainable incomes through improved resource management and human capacity. National-level institutions, such as the Ministry of Education, will improve services and become more effective in the region, in many cases by decentralizing authority to local governments and institutions.

Honduran Institutions are Better Prepared to Respond to Disasters and Humanitarian Needs: A natural disaster will damage the conditions for economic growth and social stability. For example, resources previously allocated to support economic growth may need to be diverted to minimize loss of life.

Natural disasters may also displace populations, putting pressure on Honduran society. Consequently, U.S. assistance fosters increased Honduran resilience in the face of natural disasters and other emergencies. These activities are focused on improving disaster preparedness and response in remote and underdeveloped regions where existing conditions would exacerbate the effects of a disaster.

National Public Administration is More Transparent and Accountable: The lack of effective governmental and non-governmental oversight mechanisms leads to poor allocation and management of public funds and increased opportunities for corruption. If civil society is better able to oversee and influence government decision making, it can press for full implementation of existing laws and needed reforms. Stronger financial management systems, including controls, audits and sanctions, enable state institutions to manage public funds more effectively and responsibly. With less corruption, the Honduran government will be more successful in advancing its sustainable country development priorities.

Security Forces Increasingly Take Actions to Prevent and Address Misconduct, Particularly the Commission of Human Rights Violations, by Their Members: Security forces cannot fulfill their obligations to protect citizens and enforce the law while there are criminals in their ranks. Moreover, impunity and corruption by and within the security forces erode public confidence in these institutions. “Purges” of the police in recent years to remove criminals from the ranks have not made as much progress as needed. The Ministry of Security has submitted two draft police reform bills to the Honduran National Congress for debate that address critical areas of weaknesses within the Honduran national police. U.S. assistance will support efforts to reform Honduran security forces.

Citizen Security Increased for Vulnerable Populations in Urban, High Crime Areas: These programs will concentrate in high-density urban areas with high crime rates, including Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, Choloma, Tela, and La Ceiba. Activities will empower those populations most vulnerable to crime and violence in Honduras with resources and opportunities to reduce the risk of becoming victims or perpetrators of violence and other crimes in their communities. The U.S. government will scale up successful programs that provide educational and off-the-street social opportunities for at-risk youth; community infrastructure that mitigates crime; schools and classroom infrastructure to increase access to schooling for youth beyond the sixth grade; social services to address household and gender-based violence; community policing; and public financial management in Honduran security and justice agencies. The U.S. interagency will also address prevention, deterrence, and enforcement challenges in Honduras to improve community safety.

Honduran Institutions Become More Effective in Disrupting and Dismantling Transnational Organized Crime and Other Threats to the Population: Transnational criminal organizations that operate in Honduras threaten U.S. security. Local crime plagues Hondurans and U.S. citizens residing in or visiting Honduras, so improvements in security will protect the citizens of both nations and diminish the impetus for migration. U.S. activities concentrate on countering narcotrafficking and its associated financial crimes, and on countering local organized crime networks.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 105,655 |
| Extreme poverty sustainably reduced for vulnerable populations in western Honduras. | 77,905 |
| Development Assistance | 77,905 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 19,000 |
| 3.2 Education | 11,000 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 3,500 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 15,000 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 23,905 |
| 4.8 Environment | 5,500 |
| Honduran institutions are better prepared to respond to disasters and humanitarian needs. | 450 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 450 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 450 |
| National public administration is more transparent and accountable. | 9,500 |
| Development Assistance | 9,500 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 5,500 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 4,000 |
| Security forces increasingly take actions to prevent and address misconduct, particularly the commission of human rights violations, by their members | 675 |
| International Military Education and Training | 675 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 675 |
| Citizen security increased for vulnerable populations in urban, high crime areas. | 13,000 |
| Development Assistance | 13,000 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 3,000 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 4,000 |
| 3.2 Education | 6,000 |
| Honduran institutions become more effective in disrupting and dismantling transnational organized crime and other threats to the population. | 4,125 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 4,050 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 4,050 |
| International Military Education and Training | 75 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 75 |

Jamaica

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Jamaica focuses on reducing violent crime and instability and addressing the negative effects of climate change. U.S. assistance will improve Jamaica's resiliency to extreme climate and variable weather events and strengthen Jamaica's ability to implement adaptive strategies and pursue low carbon emission development. Climatic shifts pose significant threats to major infrastructure and to the livelihoods of urban and rural communities across Jamaica. To advance security and citizen safety, programs through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) will complement and enhance bilateral assistance by strengthening Jamaica's security capacity and ability to address both domestic and transnational threats, such as illicit narcotics trafficking. CBSI programs are requested through the State Department's Western Hemisphere Regional Congressional Budget Justification.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 5,573 | * | 5,600 | 27 |
| Development Assistance | 5,000 | * | 5,000 | - |
| International Military Education and Training | 573 | * | 600 | 27 |

Development Assistance (DA)

DA will support Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative programs, which aim to increase the resilience and sustainability of targeted livelihoods and ecosystems.

Threats to the Environment and Citizen Vulnerability Reduced

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will focus on providing technical support and training to key Jamaican government ministries; applying climate information to decision making; ensuring timely dissemination of information to vulnerable populations; and implementing adaptive strategies, such as climate-smart agriculture management practices, disaster risk reduction, and integrated watershed management.
- Proposed GCC Initiative funding will include participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program. Funding will also assist Jamaica to develop and implement national action plans for low emission development; measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions; and pursue opportunities for private sector investment and clean growth.
- GCC Clean Energy programming will support Jamaica in meeting its energy planning goals through renewable energy. Key activities may include capacity building for policy and regulation formulation; private-sector leverage in clean energy investment; energy efficiency technical assistance; and donor coordination.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of military forces, and create lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with local

communities across the country. IMET will support the Jamaica Defense Force (JDF) in developing the skills and capabilities to protect national and maritime territory against transnational threats. Training will include professional military education at the basic, mid, and senior levels. IMET will also support technical training in maritime security, as well as humanitarian assistance and disaster relief courses.

Enhanced Domestic and Regional Security through the Reduction in Illegal Goods Trafficked and the Improvement in Skills, Technology, and Professionalism of the Police Force

Key Intervention:

- IMET assistance to Jamaica will support professional military education and technical training for the JDF to improve its capacity to support maritime security and domain awareness efforts.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014 and FY 2015:

- In FY 2014, USAID's flagship climate change adaptation project in Jamaica (JaREEACH) conducted a comprehensive assessment of indigenous organizations.
- In FY 2014, USAID designed a long-term performance evaluation for the second phase of Jamaica's Community Empowerment and Transformation project, funded through both CBSI and GCC funds. With results expected in FY 2016, this evaluation examined lessons learned from the first phase of implementation.
- In FY 2015, the USAID Mission in Jamaica conducted a final performance evaluation of its Combatting Corruption in Jamaica project.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Monitoring and evaluation activities informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2017 budget:

- Results of the assessment conducted by JaREEACH were used to design a follow-on climate change adaptation activity, addressing whether local organizations could be used to implement portions of the GCC activity. JaREEACH II was awarded in late FY 2015.
- Findings and recommendations from the final performance evaluation of USAID/Jamaica's Combatting Corruption in Jamaica project helped identify opportunities for program expansion as well as strategies to better target the program.
- Three USAID/Washington-supported assessments in July, October, and November 2014 by U.S. government energy experts further informed the formulation of specific bilateral clean energy activities under the umbrella of EC-LEDS and the Mission's broader GCC project.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Threats to the Environment and Citizen Vulnerability Reduced: Jamaica will balance the priorities of GCC adaptation and mitigation with the security needs of local communities, while contributing to enhanced livelihood opportunities for targeted Jamaican populations. Safety and security not only refer to the levels of crime and corruption that impact a community, but also to environmental factors that promote or inhibit the ability to make a living and affect quality of life. The livelihoods of a significant number of Jamaicans rely on a healthy and resilient natural resource base that provides ecosystem benefits, such as adequate soil and water resources for farmers to grow crops, and clean beaches and coastal waters to support the tourism sector and fishermen alike. The health and resilience of these ecosystems yield large benefits and revenue for the Jamaican people.

Enhanced Domestic and Regional Security through the Reduction in Illegal Goods Trafficked and the Improvement in Skills, Technology, and Professionalism of the Police Force: Jamaican criminal networks' production and distribution of marijuana; transshipment of cocaine to markets in the United States, Canada, the Caribbean, Europe, and West Africa; and strong ties to regional and transnational criminal organizations all prevent citizens from enjoying the benefits of Jamaican integration into regional and global markets. Supporting and enhancing Jamaica's professional and modern security forces and judicial sector foster respect for the rule of law and ensure a secure environment for citizens, conditions that will contribute to other mission goals.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 5,600 |
| Enhanced domestic and regional security through the reduction in illegal goods trafficked and the improvement in skills, technology, and professionalism of the police force | 600 |
| International Military Education and Training | 600 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 600 |
| Threats to the environment and citizen vulnerability reduced. | 5,000 |
| Development Assistance | 5,000 |
| 4.8 Environment | 5,000 |

Mexico

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In FY 2017, the United States will partner with Mexico to consolidate and institutionalize progress made as a result of ongoing bilateral cooperation, particularly through the Merida Initiative. By weakening transnational criminal organizations (TCOs), reforming the institutions that sustain the rule of law, protecting human rights, creating a 21st century border, and building stronger and more resilient communities, the United States and Mexico will ensure greater prosperity and inclusive economic growth on both sides of the border. To support the President's Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative, a strong partnership with the Government of Mexico and other stakeholders will promote clean energy adoption, energy efficiency, low carbon development, and sustainable land use and forest management to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Mexico is a global non-proliferation partner and related assistance will focus on enhancing Mexico's capabilities and commitment. Mexico continues to be a strong partner of the initiatives that complement the United States' programs to address the root causes of unlawful migration from Central America.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 165,168 | * | 134,664 | -30,504 |
| Economic Support Fund | 46,100 | * | 49,004 | 2,904 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 4,675 | * | 3,000 | -1,675 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,483 | * | 1,500 | 17 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 110,000 | * | 80,000 | -30,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 2,910 | * | 1,160 | -1,750 |

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

The U.S. government works closely with Mexican counterparts through the Merida Initiative to support justice system reform, improve the protection of human rights, and replicate successful crime and violence prevention models. This assistance will advance bilateral priorities that include: an improved criminal justice system; stronger institutions that protect human rights and prevent abuses; and safer communities that provide greater economic opportunity. U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations and business associations for policy analysis, advocacy, and coalition-building to engage with the Mexican government at the federal, state, and local levels on rule of law, citizen security, transparency, human rights, and environmental issues.

Mexico ranks approximately 13th among the largest carbon-emitting countries and is a global leader in combating global climate change. U.S. assistance supports Mexico's commitment to a low-carbon future through the reduction of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the forestry, energy, and land use sectors. U.S. assistance will continue to help Mexico achieve this by promoting low-emissions growth, improving institutional and technical capacity to support low-emissions development, and establishing financial models for climate change mitigation that leverage private sector resources. These activities complement bilateral and multilateral climate change mitigation efforts, including those under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the U.S.-Mexico High Level Economic Dialogue.

Prosecutorial, Correctional, and Alternative Justice Systems Institutions are More Efficient, Transparent, and Accountable

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$18.3 million will support developing criminal justice reform legislation aimed at strengthening justice sector institutions by training judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, at the federal and state-level, through reform commissions and other justice sector operators under the new criminal justice system. This includes enhancing the ability of state justice institutions and civil society to collect evidence and foster effective communication strategies, which build civic confidence in the adversarial system, and to develop quality control capabilities of justice sector institutions that enhance police-prosecutor coordination. Assistance will also promote alternative justice mechanisms improving access to community-level justice and victims' services and justice service delivery for women and families. This work will be managed through a strong collaborative effort among U.S. government agencies working in criminal justice.

Mexican Federal, State, and Local Governments are Better Able to Prevent and Mitigate Crime and Terrorism, Including the Activities of TCOs

Key Intervention:

- FY 2017 funding of \$11.8 million will support and strengthen Mexico's crime and violence prevention programming, including continuing to build the capacity of federal, state, and local government to safeguard citizen security. Programming will focus on strengthening collaboration among key stakeholder groups, along with public and private sector engagement in crime prevention efforts, by improving the government's capacity to implement effective crime prevention policies and plans, and facilitating the replication of successful crime prevention models throughout the country.

Enabling Environment to Protect Human Rights and Prevent Abuses Improved

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$2.8 million will promote the protection of human rights by improving access to legal frameworks and building the capacity of federal and state authorities, consistent with Mexico's National Human Rights Program and international human rights treaties. This includes promoting investigative techniques that adhere to international human rights standards and strengthening the capacity of Mexico to incorporate human rights-based approaches to public policies and programs, engage civic actors on human rights issues, and protect the rights of journalists and human rights defenders.
- Approximately \$4.2 million will support new, local mechanisms to protect human rights, prevent abuses, and increase civil society's capacity to advocate effectively and to monitor government efforts in human rights and criminal justice reform. Civil society organizations' participation is critical to sustaining Mexico's human rights and rule of law initiatives, and U.S. technical assistance will help position these organizations to participate fully in Mexico's processes and advocate effectively on behalf of citizens.

The United States and Mexico Have a Stronger, More Productive Energy Relationship, Resulting in a Cleaner, More Secure Energy Future, While Mitigating Climate Change

Key Interventions:

- Proposed GCC initiative funding will include participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies program, helping Mexico to develop and implement national action plans for low emissions development, measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions, and pursue

- opportunities for private sector investment and clean growth.
- Approximately \$6.0 million in U.S. assistance will help Mexico improve design and implementation of its clean energy strategy by improving the structure and function of greenhouse gas monitoring, reporting, and verification systems, and drafting laws and policies to expand renewable energy and energy-efficient technology adoption. In particular, U.S. funding will provide critical assistance to Mexico's energy reform effort by strengthening the regulatory structure and institutional and technical capacity of government institutions at the national, state, and local level to increase the use of renewable energy sources.
 - U.S. assistance of \$5.9 million will support the implementation of Mexico's strategy to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) at the national, state, and local levels to reduce GHG emissions from land and forestry sectors. This will include providing technical assistance to federal and state-level entities to implement Mexico's Emissions Reduction program; contributing to the implementation of a monitoring, reporting, and verification system for forest carbon; and engaging with a variety of public, private, domestic and international stakeholders to establish mechanisms to finance REDD+ related activities. U.S. assistance will also help Mexico work with local and indigenous communities, conservation and forestry organizations and research and education institutions to formulate, propose and fully implement, under Mexico's REDD+ scheme, climate change mitigation initiatives that simultaneously improve livelihoods and contribute to rural development.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FY 2017 FMF assistance will support the Government of Mexico's efforts to secure national territory and to protect maritime and land borders against transnational threats, such as TCOs. FMF will enhance the Mexican armed forces' capacity to communicate securely and protect their ports. This effort will strengthen the Mexican military's command and control capabilities throughout the country by the provision of communications equipment. Assistance will support maritime port security through the purchase of equipment to improve surveillance and detection equipment. FMF will also serve to enhance operational capabilities and inter-operability, increase the speed and effectiveness of Mexican military operations, and improve the ability of Mexican armed forces to protect and track illicit shipments.

Mexican Federal, State, and Local Governments are Better Able to Prevent and Mitigate Crime and Terrorism, Including the Activities of TCOs

Key Interventions:

- Funding will support the development of communications capabilities for the Mexican Army and Navy's ground mobility assets that will fill a critical gap and allow for greater connectivity at the tactical and operational level.
- Funding will support the development of surveillance and detection capabilities that will allow the Mexican Navy to carry out their mandated port security mission.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. IMET will fund professional military education at the mid- and senior-level for the Mexican armed forces to support leadership development. Funds will also support expanded IMET courses in defense management, human rights, respect for rule of law, and civil-military relations. Additionally, funds may support technical training, such as maritime skills development and intelligence operations, and English language training.

Mexican Federal, State, and Local Governments are Better Able to Prevent and Mitigate Crime and Terrorism, Including the Activities of TCOs

Key Intervention:

- Funds will support professionalization of the Mexican armed forces, promote respect for democratic values and human rights, strengthen civil-military relationships, and enhance senior leadership strategic management skills.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

The primary purpose of INCLE assistance for the Merida Initiative is to support Mexico's ability to disrupt the activities of TCOs, promote the rule of law, and reduce the flow of illicit narcotics, cash, and weapons. In particular, FY 2017 funding will assist the Mexican government in strengthening criminal justice institutions, building a modern border system capable of facilitating legitimate travel and trade, while preventing cross border movement of illicit goods, and building strong and resilient communities. U.S. assistance will seek to achieve progress on current projects and establish the foundation for emerging initiatives. Programs will continue to provide comprehensive training and technical assistance to support professionalization of Mexico's law enforcement institutions, sustain support for Mexico's transition to an accusatory system that is able to bring offenders to justice, support interdiction and illicit crop eradication efforts, and maintain assistance to enhance Mexico's southern border.

The FY 2017 request level will continue support for Mexico's southern border strategy, which directly impacts U.S. security. Requested U.S. assistance will continue to complement Mexico's investment to prevent and fight crime and effect institutional change in the security sector.

Prosecutorial, Correctional, and Alternative Justice Systems Institutions are More Efficient, Transparent, and Accountable

Key Interventions:

- The U.S. government will continue to help institutionalize justice-sector reforms to sustain the rule of law and respect for human rights by providing approximately \$10.0 million in training, technical expertise, and limited equipment to judicial institutions at the federal, state, and municipal levels, along with additional support to enhance the transparency and increase the professionalization of these institutions. This assistance will support Mexico's transition to the new criminal justice system.
- The U.S. government will continue to assist with professionalizing and adopting international standards for state and federal correctional facilities with funding of approximately \$6.5 million.
- U.S. assistance of approximately \$4.0 million will support civil society and government actions to expand drug-treatment courts, elevate the professionalism of drug treatment court providers, and address substance use disorders.

Mexican Federal, State, and Local Governments are Better Able to Prevent and Mitigate Crime and Terrorism, Including the Activities of TCOs

Key Interventions:

- The U.S. government will continue to help institutionalize security sector reforms to sustain the rule of law and respect for human rights by providing approximately \$9.0 million in training, technical expertise, and limited equipment to law enforcement institutions at the federal, state, and municipal levels, along with additional support to enhance the transparency and increase the professionalization of these institutions.
- The U.S. government will provide approximately \$5.0 million in assistance for specialized training

for investigations and prosecutions of crimes that support TCO activity, including anti-kidnapping, anti-money laundering, illicit crop eradication, and anti-trafficking in persons training.

- U.S. assistance of approximately \$4.0 million will support civil society and government actions to increase crime prevention activities, and support increased transparency and culture-of-lawfulness initiatives.
- U.S. assistance of approximately \$4.0 million will support efforts to dismantle organized criminal groups by providing training, software, and equipment for Mexican states to standardize and centralize law enforcement-related information gathering, and by providing training and limited equipment to identify, map, and disrupt illicit financing networks.
- The U.S. government will continue to assist law-enforcement institutions in professionalizing and adopting international standards for forensics with funding assistance of approximately \$4.0 million.

Mexico Increasingly Engages Constructively with the Region on Security, Including Border Security, Which Will Lead to Decreased Transit of Illicit Goods and Substances, Illegal Migration, Bulk Cash Smuggling, and Smuggling and Trafficking in Persons

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$18.0 million will support the strengthening of Mexico's borders, including a focus on its southern border, with crucial biometrics and communications equipment, as well as further related training. The equipment and training will provide Mexican government officials with increased inter-operational capabilities by facilitating direct communication and interchange of information among Mexican law enforcement authorities operating in the southern border region. Merida assistance, complementing the Government of Mexico's own investment in border security infrastructure, will enhance border security and facilitate the flows of licit commerce and travel, while reducing the movement of illicit narcotics, currency, weapons, explosives, and black market goods.
- U.S. assistance of approximately \$1.5 million will help to build Mexican canine units to ensure that Mexican law enforcement institutions have a vital, sustainable non-intrusive inspection tool to detect, interdict, and deter contraband.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Mexico's proximity to the United States and existing smuggling routes make it an attractive option for terrorist organizations seeking to operate in North America. Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) activities will allow Mexico to continue to evolve as a key ally in the global effort to stem the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and WMD-related technologies, materials, and equipment. EXBS activities seek to improve detection, identification, and interdiction of chemical, biological, or radiological materials, continue to develop a non-proliferation program capable of effective management of strategic trade of controlled goods and effective investigation and prosecution of proliferation violators. Trainings will also emphasize the importance of interagency and international collaboration.

Mexico Increasingly Engages Constructively with the Region on Security, Including Border Security, Which Will Lead to Decreased Transit of Illicit Goods and Substances, Illegal Migration, Bulk Cash Smuggling, and Smuggling and Trafficking in Persons

Key Intervention:

- EXBS activities will continue to finance initiatives that assist Mexico's implementation of effective internal compliance programs for private industry, enhancing proliferation awareness, continuing to assist in the development of strategic trade legislation to help Mexico comply with the international standards of multilateral export control regimes, and ensuring that Mexico detects and counters diversion efforts.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID and INL assessments and evaluations carried out in FY 2014 and FY 2015 documented program impacts and informed new programming directions, as described below.

- In FY 2015, as part of a multi-year effort to assess the public's perception of USAID security and crime prevention programs in the cities of Monterrey, Ciudad Juarez, and Tijuana (initial baseline in 2012 and a second phase in 2014), the Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP) published a report. The findings and recommendations of the LAPOP survey were used to shift USAID's geographic and programmatic focus related to crime prevention in the country.
- In FY 2015, USAID conducted assessments of its clean energy programs to assess the needs of the sector and discern where USAID will have a comparative advantage. These assessments are informing the design of activities in the clean energy sector for fiscal years 2016, 2017, and 2018.
- In FY 2014, USAID evaluated crime and violence prevention models in the target cities of Ciudad Juarez, Monterrey, and Tijuana to determine whether these interventions and methods reduced crime and violence in the respective communities. The evaluation found that implementation strategies targeting youth most at-risk of recruitment to violent activity are critical to reducing overall high crime and violence rates.
- USAID continued to improve its monitoring and evaluation efforts in FY 2015 by putting in place the Mission's first Performance Management Plan covering all Mission activities.
- INL and the Government of Mexico are committed to establishing a formal monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mechanism for all Merida Initiative programs. INL has competed and awarded an M&E contract to develop preliminary M&E results frameworks and indicators. INL subsequently awarded a contract for an external implementer to review the initial metrics; identify relevant available data sources from the Government of Mexico, international organizations, academia, research institutions, and non-governmental organizations; and determine baseline information. The data is now being analyzed by both U.S. and Government of Mexico officials. In the following phase, INL will work towards assessing the effectiveness of each Merida project area and identifying the correlation between INL outputs and impact.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID used the results of baseline studies, assessments, and mid-term evaluations (carried out both by independent teams and USAID's implementing partners) to adjust activities and targets of those projects, to test models and approaches, and to identify additional opportunities and key players for interventions, as well as to evaluate programmatic outcomes.

- The Mexico Low Emissions Development midterm performance assessment recommended that the project reduce the number of its interventions and concentrate on its primary and most successful interventions, an adjustment USAID made in the latest work plan.
- Several assessments and evaluations encouraged increased use of local implementing partners, given that Mexico has a well-developed civil society. During FY 2015 and FY 2016, USAID made and will continue to make a concerted effort to expand its local partnerships and, in FY 2016, sign eleven new awards with Mexican non-governmental organizations.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The United States and Mexico Have a Stronger, More Productive Energy Relationship Resulting in a Cleaner, More Secure Energy Future, While Mitigating Climate Change: Mexico's 15-year National Energy Strategy seeks to generate a minimum of 35 percent of energy from clean energy sources by 2024, 40 percent by 2035, and 50 percent by 2050. This creates many opportunities for U.S.-Mexico cooperation on the development of renewable energy and energy efficient technologies. The U.S. government will continue its decades-long work with Mexico in the preservation of habitat, safe exploitation of resources, and joint research projects, and will increase collaboration in all aspects of climate change.

Prosecutorial, Correctional, and Alternative Justice Systems Institutions are More Efficient, Transparent, and Accountable: The United States and Mexico share an interest in fostering security in the region. Although Mexico's commitment at the federal level to addressing security is strong, state and local political will remains limited in some areas by corruption and intimidation by criminal groups. Mexican federal government support and collaboration can and must continue among justice and law enforcement institutions, as should developing trustworthy and effective institutions at the state and local levels. The Mission will continue to support Mexico as it transitions to a new criminal justice system.

Mexican Federal, State, and Local Governments are Better Able to Prevent and Mitigate Crime and Terrorism, Including the Activities of TCOs: The U.S. government will seek to leverage its considerable interagency resources to build Mexican institutional capacity and bilateral law enforcement cooperation to combat crime, with emphasis on confronting violent transnational crime. Mission Mexico will promote violence and crime prevention, drug demand reduction, and culture of lawfulness programs to prevent vulnerable populations from choosing crime and corrupt activities, thus denying transnational criminal organizations sources of personnel and income.

Enabling Environment to Protect Human Rights and Prevent Abuses Improved: The U.S. government seeks to help the Government of Mexico and civil society improve the enabling environment to protect human rights and prevent abuses, an environment characterized by specific laws and policies consistent with international standards, mechanisms that help safeguard and protect human rights, and an informed citizenry that can advocate for rights and access public protection, when needed.

Mexico Increasingly Engages Constructively with the Region on Security, Including Border Security, Which Will Lead to Decreased Transit of Illicit Goods and Substances, Illegal Migration, Bulk Cash Smuggling, and Smuggling and Trafficking in Persons: Large quantities of narcotics, firearms, precursor chemicals, consumer goods, cash, and persons are trafficked or smuggled across the U.S.-Mexican border. A continuation of U.S.-Mexican border security collaboration is essential for the security of both countries. This collaboration serves as testament to the importance of regional security in both nations sharing not only a 1,952 mile border, but also significant economic and strategic interests in the region. The United States is Mexico's largest trading partner, accounting for more than three-quarters of all exports and about half of all imports, making the efficiency and security of the border region more important than ever. Promoting a secure Mexican border region supports and deepens economic integration, shared prosperity, and sustainable growth.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 134,664 |
| The United States and Mexico have a stronger, more productive energy relationship resulting in a cleaner, more secure energy future, while mitigating climate change. | 11,904 |
| Economic Support Fund | 11,904 |
| 4.8 Environment | 11,904 |
| Prosecutorial, correctional, and alternative justice systems institutions are more efficient, transparent, and accountable. | 43,149 |
| Economic Support Fund | 18,300 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 18,300 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 24,849 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 4,849 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 20,000 |
| Mexican federal, state, and local governments are better able to prevent and mitigate crime and terrorism, including the activities of transnational criminal organizations. | 47,814 |
| Economic Support Fund | 11,800 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 11,800 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 3,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 3,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,500 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,500 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 31,514 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 4,849 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 4,848 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 16,969 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 4,848 |
| Enabling environment to protect human rights and prevent abuses improved. | 7,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 7,000 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 2,800 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 4,200 |
| Mexico increasingly engages constructively with the region on security, including border security, which will lead to decreased transit of illicit goods and substances, illegal migration, bulk cash smuggling, and smuggling and trafficking in persons. | 24,797 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 23,637 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 23,637 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,160 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 1,160 |

Nicaragua

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States supports the development of a Nicaragua in which all citizens benefit from democratic governance, peace, security, and economic development. U.S. assistance focuses on preventing the erosion of national democratic governance, improving citizen security along Nicaragua’s Caribbean coast and in the Northern regions, and supporting efforts to reduce the transshipment of drugs through Nicaragua. To achieve these goals, assistance will improve the effectiveness of local governance by supporting civil society actors to advocate for transparency and accountability and to participate in decision-making and oversight. U.S. assistance will also improve early grade literacy, promote social inclusion, provide at-risk youth with basic skills to compete in the job market, and build community support for these goals.

The U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration; 2) enhancing security through continued and expanded Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) activities; and 3) promoting improved governance. Therefore, the Department of State and USAID’s FY 2017 request of \$750.0 million in bilateral and regional assistance for Central America – a part of the Administration’s \$1.0 billion whole-of-government request for appropriations and financing assistance to support the Strategy – includes and aligns the resources necessary to begin to comprehensively increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, address climate change and food insecurity, and address challenges that have resulted in an influx of migration.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 12,054 | * | 14,800 | 2,746 |
| Development Assistance | 3,000 | * | 14,500 | 11,500 |
| Economic Support Fund | 9,000 | * | - | -9,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 54 | * | 300 | 246 |

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funds will support civil society, education, and citizen-security programs to provide citizens the necessary tools, information, and skills to engage government, demand accountability, and effect positive, democratic solutions. Funds will support youth leadership development, technical and institutional strengthening to civil society organizations (CSOs) that focus on democracy and governance issues, and improvement of independent media quantity and quality through technical and financial support to journalists and media outlets. In addition, assistance will engage at-risk youth in activities that improve their workforce and life skills. Technical and vocational training programs will identify private sector needs and will tailor course curricula accordingly.

Citizens’ Ability to Engage in Democratic Governance, Including through Electoral Observation, Increased

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$3.0 million will provide technical support and institutional strengthening to key CSOs to improve their ability to network with each other and with the private sector, academia, and the media to advocate for transparency, accountability, inclusivity, and democratic governance.
- Funding in the amount of \$2.0 million will support local civic groups to play a more active role in local decision-making and fiscal oversight at the municipal-government level. Funds will also support voter education and get out the vote activities for municipal elections.
- Assistance of \$2.0 million will provide training in democratic governance, leadership, and inclusive development to youth from across the political spectrum nationwide who have the potential to become political and civil society leaders.
- U.S. assistance of \$2.0 million will provide journalists and independent media outlets with grants and technical assistance to improve the quality and quantity of independent information, integrate non-traditional media tools, and identify financing models or revenue-generating opportunities that will help maintain financial sustainability. U.S. assistance will also provide support to alliances among traditional and new media with the private sector, CSOs, academia, and technology companies to advocate for an enabling legal framework and regulatory environment.

Citizen Security, through Increased Security Forces Capacity and Opportunities for Vulnerable Populations, is Improved

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of \$2.0 million will develop and implement an integrated, early grade reading program in safe, accessible places in target municipalities; develop, produce, and disseminate reading materials in three languages of instruction (Kriol, Miskitu, and Spanish); provide professional development to teachers and other instructors on topics such as improved instructional approach for reading; and improve monitoring of student progress.
- U.S. assistance of \$2.0 million will support vocational, entrepreneurial, and life skills training for at-risk children and youth.
- U.S. assistance of \$1.5 million will help local CSOs that focus on education issues to strengthen their administrative, financial, and implementation skills, enabling them to become direct recipients of U.S. funding; provide training and technical assistance on the content and implementation of policies and plans related to education and at-risk children and youth, and implement media campaigns on the importance of early-grade reading and community involvement.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. IMET will support professionalization of the Nicaraguan military forces through basic and mid-level professional military education. Expanded IMET training will improve defense budgeting and resource management. Additionally, IMET support will include mobile training teams and support humanitarian assistance and disaster relief courses.

Citizen Security, through Increased Security Forces Capacity and Opportunities for Vulnerable Populations, is Improved

Key Intervention:

- Assistance will promote the professional development of the Nicaraguan military and strengthen the military-to-military relationship with the United States.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- In FY 2015, USAID initiated a mid-term performance evaluation of three civil society programs to assess the extent to which these programs contributed to citizens' ability to engage in democratic governance and advocate for democratic processes. Given the country's changing political environment, results from the evaluation will help USAID determine whether to adjust or maintain the current scope of program activities.
- This mid-term evaluation concluded that the institutional capacity-building component of the program will not be effective if CSOs do not improve their own sustainability and if technical assistance is not paired with grant support. In addition, the evaluation recommended that traditional CSOs need to not only continue contributing knowledge and experience, but also to graduate from foreign assistance. Traditional leaders should be encouraged to gain new perspectives and new ways of contributing, such as study trips and mentoring programs in which traditional CSOs are paired with new ones for purposes of mentoring and building internal leadership and capacity of the newer groups. A generational transition should be promoted to allow new groups to develop, especially those devoted to influencing the opinions of younger citizens.
- USAID is currently conducting a mid-term performance evaluation of the Education for Success Program to determine the effectiveness of the at-risk youth model. The model focuses on engaging families and communities to promote access to quality formal and non-formal education and other training opportunities. This evaluation will examine whether the model contributes to building systems and networks that support and engage at-risk youth. The evaluation will also assess the management and institutional capacity required to implement this model.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on the results of the mid-term performance evaluation of the three civil-society programs, USAID will modify the CSO capacity-building approach and reconsider the balance between funding civil society to both implement projects and strengthen the organizations institutionally. USAID's plans also include promoting a more proactive role for USAID-funded CSOs in conceptualizing, designing, and executing interventions to allow them to effectively participate in and promote public debate; encouraging CSOs to serve as key players in advocating for civil society participation in democratic processes; and modifying the selection criteria for USAID-funded CSOs to focus on those that have the full potential to be sustainable and active civil society players.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Citizens' Ability to Engage in Democratic Governance, Including through Electoral Observation, Increased: U.S. assistance will help key CSOs improve their ability to network, advocate for citizen demands, promote public policy dialogues, and demand accountability for public resources. U.S. efforts will support alliances that protect the legal framework for the media and conduct policy analyses to inform citizens about non-partisan issues of national relevance, and to provide media partners with information to advocate for freedom of information more effectively.

Citizen Security, through Increased Security Forces Capacity and Opportunities for Vulnerable Populations, is Improved: Maintaining citizen security and containing the spread of illicit activities are priorities in Nicaragua. Programs aim to reverse increasing violence and insecurity by working with Nicaragua's most at-risk youth along the Caribbean coast, where school dropout rates are nearly double the national average. U.S. assistance will improve early grade reading performance of primary school children in privately managed schools and community-based reading programs, increase parent and

community commitment to reading, leverage private sector investment in education, and provide youth with basic workforce and life skills to compete in the job market. Programs will also work to strengthen privately managed technical and vocational training schools and provide scholarships to at-risk youth. Linkages with the private sector, graduates, and training institutes will create a pipeline of well-trained youth ready to be employed, responding to private sector demand. IMET will improve the capability of the Nicaraguan military to conduct effective maritime and air counternarcotics interdiction operations, to maintain their counternarcotics interdiction platforms, and to sustain interdictions using tactics, techniques, and procedures taught through U.S. courses.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 14,800 |
| Citizen Security, through increased security forces capacity and opportunities for vulnerable populations, is improved. | 5,800 |
| Development Assistance | 5,500 |
| 3.2 Education | 3,500 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 2,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 300 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 300 |
| Citizens' ability to engage in democratic governance, including through electoral observation, increased. | 9,000 |
| Development Assistance | 9,000 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 9,000 |

Panama

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Panama’s location, the Panama Canal, its transportation infrastructure, and its financial sector make it an important hub for global trade and a key U.S. strategic partner. However, these factors also make Panama a central target for drug trafficking, money laundering, and organized criminal activity. The goal of U.S. assistance is to ensure Panama remains a secure, prosperous, and democratic country, and to build and strengthen Panamanian institutions as a preeminent partner for the United States in the region, able to serve as a model for other Central American countries, particularly those in the Northern Triangle.

The U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America (Strategy) focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration; 2) enhancing security through continued and expanded Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) activities; and 3) promoting improved governance. The FY 2017 request of \$750.0 million in bilateral and regional assistance for Central America – a part of the Administration’s \$1.0 billion whole-of-government request for appropriations and financing assistance to support the Strategy – includes and aligns the resources necessary to comprehensively increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, address climate change and food insecurity, and address challenges resulting in an influx of migration.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 4,077 | * | 3,200 | -877 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,800 | * | 2,000 | 200 |
| International Military Education and Training | 782 | * | 700 | -82 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,495 | * | 500 | -995 |

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

U.S. assistance supports Panamanian capacity to protect borders and maritime territory against transnational threats such as illicit narcotics trafficking, irregular migration, and the destabilizing presence of transnational criminal organizations. FMF will support Panama’s ability to assert sovereignty in the maritime domain by funding procurement of equipment, such as maritime vessels, vehicles, small arms, night vision devices, and communications gear. FMF will also support the ability of Panamanian forces by providing maintenance and sustainment support for existing maritime and air assets, and supplying technical assistance and training.

U.S. Operational Cooperation to Combat Illicit Trafficking in and around Panama is Strengthened and Expanded to Improve Interdiction and Prosecution Success

Key Interventions:

- FMF funds will provide new maritime vessels integral to Panama’s ability to conduct interdiction operations in open water. These funds will also provide communications packages ensuring appropriate authorities are able to maintain tactical, operational, and strategic command and control over maritime assets and are interoperable with U.S. forces.

- FMF will provide maintenance and logistic support to the Panamanian security forces to enhance training of personnel and ensure interdiction operations maintain a higher operational rate.
- FMF will provide vehicles to Panamanian security forces that will allow them to deploy to border areas to conduct timely interdiction operations.

Develop Efficient Border Security Measures in Panama to Interdict Illicit Traffic and Combat Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs) and Transnational Terrorist Organizations by Increasing Capacity, Transparency, and Professionalization of Security and Law Enforcement Institutions to Improve Their Performance

Key Intervention:

- FMF funds will support Panama’s ability to protect maritime and land territory against transnational threats by building upon and improving the maritime and border security capacities of the Panamanian Public Forces and providing maritime and border units with technical assistance and training to establish best practices for ensuring territorial integrity.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose security personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and create lasting security sector relationships. Most IMET-funded activities take place at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with local communities across the country. U.S. assistance will support professional military education at the mid and senior levels. IMET will also support training to develop targeted technical, operational, and management capabilities, reinforce the values of civilian control over security forces, and promote strategic planning and exercise of effective command and control over security forces. Additionally, funds will support Expanded IMET courses, such as civil-military operations, counterterrorism, and humanitarian assistance/disaster relief.

U.S. Operational Cooperation to Combat Illicit Trafficking in and around Panama is Strengthened and Expanded to Improve Interdiction and Prosecution Success

Key Intervention:

- IMET-funded courses will support training designed to improve the professionalism and the ability of Panamanian forces to combat illicit trafficking and the influence of transnational criminal organizations, both in the maritime realm and in border regions.

Develop Efficient Border Security Measures in Panama to Interdict Illicit Traffic and Combat Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs) and Transnational Terrorist Organizations by Increasing Capacity, Transparency, and Professionalization of Security and Law Enforcement Institutions to Improve Their Performance

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will support courses designed to improve the professionalization of the Panamanian Public Forces (PPF) and provide training in targeted skill sets to expand maritime and border security operations.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Panama has yet to adopt comprehensive strategic trade management legislation and does not have a national control list for dual-use and military goods, leading to significant weaknesses in its risk analysis and control over strategic commerce in transit through the Panama Canal or Panamanian territory. As a key nonproliferation ally and member of the Megaports Program, the Proliferation Security Initiative, and

the Container Security Initiative, Panama is a strategic hub in the global transshipment of maritime commerce. Approximately 70 percent of maritime shipping containers pass through the Panama Canal and originate from or are destined for U.S. ports. As a result, NADR Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) funds help Panama refine its strategic trade management system, develop comprehensive strategic trade management legislation, and focus enforcement activities on building sustainable identification capabilities for weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and dual-use detection through targeted training initiatives and equipment donations.

Develop Efficient Border Security Measures in Panama to Interdict Illicit Traffic and Combat Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs) and Transnational Terrorist Organizations by Increasing Capacity, Transparency, and Professionalization of Security and Law Enforcement Institutions to Improve Their Performance

Key Interventions:

- EXBS funds will support Panama as it refines its strategic trade management system by focusing on the adoption of a National Control List and appropriate implementing regulations to enhance strategic trade management in the near-term. This assistance will build the foundation for additional assistance focused on the development of comprehensive strategic trade management legislation.
- EXBS will build sustainable identification capabilities for WMD and dual-use detection through targeted training initiatives and equipment donations, including train-the-trainer programs. Training initiatives will facilitate increased interagency collaboration and coordination.
- EXBS will leverage the emerging strategic trade management experience of regional partners, such as Mexico, to enhance regional inter-governmental collaboration, information sharing, and the development of regional best practices to combat proliferation activities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In early FY 2015, the Department of State conducted an oversight assessment of FMF and IMET programs. The assessment recommended increased assistance in planning budgets and acquisition for the security services in Panama. It found the U.S. government has effectively synchronized security assistance programs in Panama to maximize U.S. government investments.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The oversight assessment conducted in FY 2015 found that the United States remains the Panamanian government's partner of choice for security cooperation. It recommended increased FMF assistance to Panama to improve maritime capabilities and address illicit narcotics at the transit zone choke point. As a result of the assessment, Mission Panama refined the scope of FMF assistance to target maritime capabilities in order to expand interdiction operations in the transit zone. One such effort included providing FMF-funded spare parts for interdiction vessels in the Panamanian National Air-Naval Service, increasing operational readiness and resulting in a year-on-year increase in metric tons of cocaine seized between calendar years 2014 and 2015. Panama's interdiction of illicit traffic at sea and on land continues to improve consistently, based in large part on FMF- and IMET-funded training, both in the United States and in Panama by way of deployed mobile training teams. The country team believes FMF and IMET-funded training has contributed significantly to the improvements in the PPF's performance.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

U.S. Operational Cooperation to Combat Illicit Trafficking in and around Panama is Strengthened and Expanded to Improve Interdiction and Prosecution Success: Panama is the number one transit country for cocaine, with over 76 metric tons of narcotics seized in the last two years, the highest amount in Central America. Given Panama’s importance in interdiction efforts, it is imperative that Panama achieve and maintain a high level of operational effectiveness in maritime interdiction. Panama frequently conducts maritime operations in conjunction with U.S. entities, including the U.S. Coast Guard and the Joint Interagency Task Force – South, and operational cooperation and coordination are key components of the broader U.S. endeavor to protect U.S. borders by interdicting traffickers before they pass through the transit zone. This assistance will better enable Panama to exercise sovereignty over its territory and in its territorial water, frustrating transnational criminal organizations, narcotraffickers, and other illicit actors in their efforts to move contraband between South America and the United States.

Develop Efficient Border Security Measures in Panama to Interdict Illicit Traffic and Combat Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs) and Transnational Terrorist Organizations by Increasing Capacity, Transparency, and Professionalization of Security and Law Enforcement Institutions to Improve Their Performance: Panama remains a crossroads for trade, both licit and illicit. TCOs, Mexican and Colombian drug trafficking organizations, Colombian criminal gangs, and, to a lesser extent, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) move contraband through Panama. Additionally, the number of special interest aliens arriving via land routes commonly used by TCOs continues to increase. The influence of and instability caused by these organizations and their ability to operate in Panamanian territory erode citizen security and government authority and reduce economic opportunity. U.S. assistance will strengthen Panama’s capacity to ensure its territorial integrity, minimizing the likelihood that it remains a prominent thoroughfare for individuals of concern.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 3,200 |
| U.S. Operational Cooperation to Combat Illicit Trafficking in and around Panama is strengthened and expanded to improve interdiction and prosecution success | 1,350 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 350 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 350 |
| Develop efficient border security measures in Panama to interdict illicit traffic and combat Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs) and Transnational Terrorist Organizations by increasing capacity, transparency, and professionalization of security and law enforcement institutions to improve their performance | 1,850 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 350 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 350 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 500 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 500 |

Paraguay

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Government of Paraguay is making significant advances in fighting corruption and impunity and eradicating extreme poverty. Encouraged by a recently approved Freedom of Information Law and widely available public notices, citizens are denouncing irregularities and sending a clear message that corruption will not be tolerated. Although high levels of income inequality remain, Paraguayan government programs are producing positive results in reducing poverty and in countering illicit activities in the northern region. U.S. assistance programs add momentum to these positive developments, helping Paraguay strengthen its democratic institutions and supporting more equitable and environmentally sustainable economic growth.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 7,980 | * | 6,261 | -1,719 |
| Development Assistance | 7,500 | * | 5,801 | -1,699 |
| International Military Education and Training | 480 | * | 460 | -20 |

Development Assistance (DA)

U.S. assistance will strengthen key public institutions and improve accountability and anticorruption efforts. It will increase the income of small-scale farmer organizations and increase employment and business opportunities for vulnerable populations. These programs continue to be implemented exclusively through local civil society organizations and in close coordination with Paraguayan government counterparts and international donors.

Strong Internal Management and Governance Systems in Select Public Institutions

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will strengthen management and procurement systems in select executive branch ministries and in the judiciary.
- U.S. assistance will support a professional civil-service career system.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen internal controls in select public sector institutions.
- U.S. assistance will foster transparency and accountability in budget formulation and public procurement, and the fulfillment of Paraguay's commitments under the Open Government Partnership.
- U.S. assistance will develop the capacity of selected public sector institutions to better support and protect vulnerable populations.

Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Development, Especially for Small-Scale Producers and Vulnerable Populations

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide technical assistance to small-scale farmer organizations to improve their productivity and increase access to markets.

- U.S. assistance will encourage farmers to adopt environmentally sustainable agricultural practices.
- U.S. assistance will take a differentiated approach to encourage the participation of vulnerable groups, including women, youth, and indigenous populations. This includes working with crops and value chains that have higher rates of female participation; helping indigenous communities to improve production of traditional crops; and vocational and entrepreneurship trainings tailored to youth.
- U.S. assistance will work with municipal governments to enhance the ability to provide services that promote rural economic development, including rural road maintenance and agricultural extension services.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET courses expose defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of armed forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. U.S. assistance will further the professional development of the Paraguayan military, and enhance the security capability of the Paraguayan military force and its ability to control national territory.

Capable Security Forces and Justice System Interdict and Prosecute Local and Transnational Criminals, Drug Trafficking Networks and Extremist Organizations, All While Respecting Human Rights

Key Interventions:

- IMET funding will support professional military education at the basic, mid, and senior levels.
- IMET funding will provide technical training to improve capability to maintain and manage military equipment and related-assets.
- IMET will provide training such as defense resource management, maintenance, and sustainment; instill democratic principles and respect for human rights; and support English language training and lab materials.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Two monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014 and FY 2015:

- Following the completion of a baseline study of the democracy and governance program, a performance evaluation is underway that will be used to monitor and track program performance and inform programmatic decisions.
- USAID is conducting an impact evaluation of its economic growth project, with particular emphasis on the degree to which strengthened local governments foster rural economic development.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Monitoring and evaluation activities and reports, including internal evaluations of past programs and an anticorruption assessment, assisted USAID Paraguay in the formulation of its democracy and governance and economic growth programs. For example:

- The democracy and governance program now prioritizes interventions that are more likely to have a direct and tangible effect on the everyday lives of the general public. This will be achieved by strengthening the capacity of institutions that provide key public goods and services, such as the Ministries of Health, Education, Environment, Finance, Agriculture, Public Works, and People with Disabilities, as well as the judiciary.

- To expand its reach and increase the sustainability of its interventions, the economic growth program will shift its focus from on-farm technical assistance to strengthening farmer organizations. Effective farmer organizations enable members to access credit, seeds, fertilizer, and new markets; secure better prices for their products; and reduce their costs by pooling resources.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Strong Internal Management and Governance Systems in Select Public Institutions: By developing its institutional capacity and strengthening accountability mechanisms, Paraguay’s government will be more effective. U.S. assistance will focus on developing the capacity of and installing accountability mechanisms in the core public institutions necessary for a responsive democracy, focusing on key functions such as civil service, public financial management, and internal controls. To ensure a visible and immediate impact, programs will emphasize system strengthening among institutions that provide key public services, such as the Ministries of Health, Education, Environment, Finance, Agriculture, People with Disabilities, and Public Works, as well as the judiciary.

Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Development, Especially for Small-Scale Producers and Vulnerable Populations: Democratic stability and widespread inclusive economic development in Paraguay depend on socioeconomic opportunities for the rural poor, especially in areas affected by conflict and crime. Programs will focus on assisting small-scale producers, who represent the driving economic force in rural Paraguay. Their precarious economic situation is a major contributor to the political, social, and economic strife of the northern zone. U.S. assistance will increase productivity, improve quality, and connect small producers to lucrative, reliable markets.

Capable Security Forces and Justice System Interdict and Prosecute Local and Transnational Criminals, Drug Trafficking Networks and Extremist Organizations, All While Respecting Human Rights: Paraguay faces significant challenges from transnational crime and is vulnerable to violent extremist organizations that exploit its borders, extensive internal waterways, weak military, law enforcement, and judicial institutions. Threats to U.S. security – arms trafficking, trafficking in persons, money laundering, counterfeiting, violations of intellectual property, and other illegal activities linked to transnational crime and narcotrafficking – are prevalent, with the proceeds going in part to corrupting the judicial system. These activities increasingly involve international criminal organizations operating in towns along Paraguay’s frontier and are potential funding sources for terrorist organizations. Corruption and lack of resources in law enforcement, military forces, and the judicial system often prevent the effective prosecution of criminal groups. Despite these challenges, the Government of Paraguay, with U.S. assistance, is expanding its efforts to disrupt the activities of drug traffickers through interdiction, eradication, and demand reduction efforts.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 6,261 |
| Strong internal management and governance systems in select public institutions. | 4,061 |
| Development Assistance | 4,061 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 4,061 |
| Capable security forces and justice system interdict and prosecute local and transnational criminals, drug trafficking networks and extremist organizations, all while respecting human rights. | 460 |

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| International Military Education and Training | 460 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 460 |
| Inclusive and sustainable economic development, especially for small-scale producers and vulnerable populations. | 1,740 |
| Development Assistance | 1,740 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 1,740 |

Peru

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance builds the capacity of Peruvian institutions to combat transnational organized crime more effectively, improve citizen security and social inclusion, sustainably manage Peru’s diverse and fragile environment, and expand the benefits of Peru’s economic progress to more of its citizens. Peru is one of the world’s largest cocaine producers, a major money laundering center, a principal source of illegally logged timber and illegally mined gold, and the largest source of counterfeit U.S. currency worldwide. While economic growth has slowed for the past two years due to a slump in international commodity prices and the failure to implement second generation reforms, successive Peruvian governments have pursued judicious, market-based economic policies yielding over a decade of economic growth averaging five percent, which has halved poverty rates, reduced infant mortality, increased lifespans, and expanded access to education. Peru is one of the United States’ most steadfast democratic partners in the region, and the continuation of bi-lateral assistance advances U.S. national security and economic interests.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 84,079 | * | 81,060 | -3,019 |
| Development Assistance | 8,500 | * | 9,000 | 500 |
| Economic Support Fund | 36,000 | * | 36,960 | 960 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,800 | * | 1,000 | -800 |
| International Military Education and Training | 629 | * | 600 | -29 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 37,000 | * | 33,500 | -3,500 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 150 | * | - | -150 |

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funds will be used to support U.S. goals related to combatting transnational organized crime by strengthening the rule of law as it relates to illegal logging, illegal mining, and other environmental crimes; and by building capacity for the sustainable management of Peru’s natural resources and enhancing efforts to confront climate change.

Strengthen Enforcement and Rule of Law to Curtail Illicit Trafficking and Financial Crimes

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$2.5 million of GCC-SL initiative funding will improve the Peruvian government’s technical capacity for combatting illegal deforestation and enhance enforcement of environmental crimes that threaten the sustainable management of forest resources.

Promote Domestic Action and Global Leadership on Climate Resilient, Low-Emissions Development

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$2.0 million will be provided directly to the Ministry of Environment as government-to-government assistance to support Peruvian government efforts to design and implement a Low-Emissions Development Strategy.

Peru Strengthens Governance and Capacity for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Terrestrial and Marine Biodiversity

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$3.0 million of Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative funding will support climate change adaptation activities that will expand the capacity of local communities in Andean watersheds, both upstream and downstream, to adapt and become more resilient to global climate change.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF funds will support four overarching U.S. goals: 1) combatting transnational organized crime by strengthening the rule of law and providing licit alternatives to drug trafficking, illegal logging, and illegal mining; 2) improving citizen security and safety internally while building Peru's ability to engage regionally and globally in key security efforts; 3) expanding economic opportunity and social inclusion and strengthening democratic institutions; and 4) building capacity for the sustainable management of Peru's natural resources and enhancing efforts to confront climate change.

Strengthen Enforcement and Rule of Law to Curtail Illicit Trafficking and Financial Crimes

Key Intervention:

- ESF funds of \$0.8 million will improve the Peruvian government's technical capacity and coordination to monitor and prosecute environmental crimes, including illicit trafficking of gold, timber, wildlife and plants.

Facilitate Licit Economic Alternatives to Reduce Incentives for Transnational Organized Crime

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will continue to support the Peruvian government's National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs (DEVIDA), as well as other Peruvian institutions, to help communities permanently transition to a licit economy following the eradication of coca. Alternative development (AD) investments of approximately \$5.0 million will strengthen DEVIDA's capacity to manage its activities. U.S. activities will focus on improving monitoring and evaluation, project design, environmental oversight, and budget execution, while also advocating for increased AD funding from the Peruvian government. U.S.-supported programs will promote the effective provision of key social services, such as basic health and education, and infrastructure in communities participating in U.S. and Peruvian government-supported eradication programs.
- Assistance will also strengthen value chains for licit crops, particularly cacao and coffee, with an investment of approximately \$18.0 million. U.S. activities will continue providing technical assistance to farmers and cooperatives to expand cultivation and increase the productivity and quality of licit crops. Through public-private partnerships, U.S. assistance will increase access to local and international markets and expand private investment in value chains for alternative crops. Through public-private partnerships and government-to-government programming, the U.S. government will continue to leverage its assistance for AD at a ratio of more than two to one.

Broad-Based, Inclusive Economic Growth Enhances Opportunities for Trade and Investment, Expands the Middle Class, and Reduces Poverty

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$2.0 million will facilitate access to financial services for communities, families, and enterprises to improve access to markets and increase incomes. These efforts will improve the enabling environment for small- and medium-enterprises and help expand and enhance alternative development programs that lift small farmers out of poverty and provide licit economic alternatives to coca cultivation in rural areas.

Peru More Effectively Serves and Empowers Communities, Particularly Vulnerable Peoples

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$3.0 million will strengthen public service delivery, improve management of social conflict, and promote effective citizen participation in decision-making processes and oversight. Programs will build the skills of national and sub-national entities in strategic planning, budgeting, evidence-based decision making, procurement, rule of law, transparency, disaster risk reduction, and conflict prevention and mitigation.
- Approximately \$2.0 million will be used to work with traditionally excluded groups and emerging organizations to build networks with established civil society, and build capacity to promote civic engagement, participate in decision making, and advocate for good governance and political reform.

Peru Strengthens Governance and Capacity for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Terrestrial and Marine Biodiversity

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$3.2 million will help build capacity for the sustainable management of natural resources to ensure economic development and environmental conservation are mutually supportive and generate economic benefits while preserving critical resources. This will include work to protect priority ecosystems and build support for the implementation of national and international environmental policies and agreements.
- Funds of \$0.5 million will be provided directly to the Ministry of Environment as government-to-government assistance. This will support efforts to undertake environmental impact analyses, protect endangered species, establish payment for environmental services programs, and work with indigenous groups to implement sustainable forest management systems.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

The Peruvian military carries out operations to combat transnational organized crime and terrorism within its borders, leads the response to natural disasters, and participates in international peacekeeping missions. U.S. assistance supports development of a professional and modern Peruvian military capable of increasing effective, visible, and competent state presence throughout the country. Funds will support the further development of a search and rescue capability that will include the procurement of equipment such as command and control systems, aerial retrieval systems, communications gear, and related training. FMF will enhance the Peruvian armed forces' detection and monitoring capabilities along with associated training and technical support.

Support Continued Modernization of Peruvian Security and Justice Institutions to Combat Terrorism and Other Threats

Key Intervention:

- FMF will support Peru's ability to control national territory and borders against transnational threats through the development of search and rescue capability.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with local communities across the country. U.S. assistance supports professionalization of the Peruvian military, enhances respect for human rights, and strengthens management of defense resources. IMET funds will support

professional military education at the basic, mid and senior levels, management courses, and technical training. Training and education courses will strengthen the Peruvian military's strategic, operational, and tactical planning capabilities, adherence to civilian authority, respect for human rights, and interoperability with the United States.

Enhance Institutional Effectiveness to Ensure Citizen and Border Security

Key Intervention:

- IMET assistance will support the professionalization of the Peruvian armed forces and expose them to adherence to the rule of law, human rights, and civilian control of the military through training.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Peru eradicated over 35,000 hectares of illicit coca and seized nearly 112 metric tons of narcotics and chemical precursors, including 20 metric tons of cocaine, in 2015. U.S. assistance of \$33.5 million will support continued Peruvian government efforts to combat the illicit drug industry and transnational crime. The assistance will contribute to expanded state presence in the Apurimac, Ene, and Mantaro River Valley region to confront drug traffickers and criminal networks, including those aligned with the Shining Path terrorist group. U.S. assistance will combat transnational criminal activities by supporting Peru's coca eradication efforts, assisting police with drug interdiction, and bolstering anti-money laundering capacity and asset forfeiture regimes. U.S. assistance will also support training for prosecutors and strengthen the capacity of drug demand reduction programs.

Strengthen Enforcement and Rule of Law to Curtail Illicit Trafficking and Financial Crimes

Key Interventions:

- Assistance of \$22.8 million will support the eradication of illicit coca in partnership with the Peruvian eradication agency, the Special Project for Control and Reduction of Illegal Coca Cultivation in Alto Huallaga, and will provide the requisite aviation support for coca eradication and drug interdiction operations. In 2015, the U.S. government secured \$25.7 million in cost-sharing from the Peruvian government for eradication efforts, and expects to continue securing significant Peruvian cost-sharing for eradication.
- U.S. assistance will provide approximately \$0.9 million to build Peru's institutional capacity to combat money laundering and seize criminal assets. Funding will continue support for Peru's Financial Investigative Unit, which gathers information about financial transactions, prepares reports on suspicious activities, and implements policies to incorporate such information into investigations and prosecutions of money laundering crimes.

Enhance Institutional Effectiveness to Ensure Citizen and Border Security

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$0.3 million will build capacity of justice sector institutions through technical assistance.
- Approximately \$1.2 million will be used to improve Peru's ability to secure its ports of entry.

Support Continued Modernization of Peruvian Security and Justice Institutions to Combat Terrorism and Other Threats

Key Interventions:

- Approximately \$2.5 million will be used to help coordinate and train joint security force units, including vetted units and police pre-academies.
- Approximately \$0.8 million will support efforts to reduce demand for illicit drugs within Peru.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2015, USAID completed four program evaluations: 1) a mid-term performance evaluation of USAID's decentralization program, which provided recommendations for leveraging Peruvian elections in 2016 to focus on ongoing decentralization issues; 2) a final performance evaluation of an education program, which noted the importance of tailoring efforts not only to students, but also to teachers, to maximize training effectiveness; 3) a mid-term performance evaluation of USAID's government-to-government assistance to the Ministry of Environment, which identified the need for improved management tools that clarify roles and responsibilities within this multi-pronged activity; and 4) a final performance evaluation of four conflict management activities, which highlighted the importance of involving local governments in conflict mitigation, the need for more than two years of program implementation to achieve goals, and keeping the root causes of conflict front and center throughout implementation.

USAID also initiated a series of training and technical assistance activities in 2015 to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation capacity of 15 of its local partners, including host government counterparts. These efforts will help USAID monitor U.S. foreign assistance investments and allow USAID's local partners to make progress implementing results-based management principles.

The U.S. government coordinates with the Peruvian government to develop objectives, which are tracked weekly and monthly, for reducing coca cultivation and illicit drug trafficking, and reported on these objectives and Peru's performance in the annual International Narcotics Control Strategy Report. Performance targets are set through past performance and trends, policy priorities, long-term goals, relevant in-country conditions, and resource levels.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Monitoring and evaluation activities during 2015 informed several USAID decisions. Based on the evaluation noted above, USAID's education program will initiate a new activity to help the government of Peru implement decentralization reforms. Findings from the decentralization evaluation will lead to an increased effort to strengthen key institutions while also supporting greater civil society and private sector participation in and oversight of these institutions. Findings from the conflict evaluation have affected USAID's programs, and the recommendations were provided to USAID's Conflict Management and Mitigation Office to improve conflict programming worldwide.

For FY 2016, USAID is planning performance evaluations of a large Global Development Alliance program on alternative development, an anti-corruption activity for the judiciary, an environmental governance activity, and a community-based education activity. In addition, the Mission will undertake a gender assessment and institutional assessments of local counterparts in the environment and education sectors. The results of these assessments and performance evaluations will inform the development of USAID's Peru Country Development Cooperation Strategy for 2017 to 2021.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Strengthen Enforcement and Rule of Law to Curtail Illicit Trafficking and Financial Crimes: Peru is the world's top producer of cocaine and the second-largest cultivator of coca, with an estimated 46,500 hectares of coca under cultivation in 2014, a 22 percent decrease from the 2013 level of 59,500 hectares, but a large crop nevertheless. Because of the threat drug-trafficking poses to Peruvian and U.S. citizen security, democracy, and economic growth, U.S. assistance is essential to pursue U.S. interests in the region. Peru is also a major money-laundering center, the largest source of counterfeit U.S. currency, and faces serious threats from illegal mining and logging. Transnational crime erodes the rule of law,

undermines government efforts, and destabilizes democratic processes, leaving communities marginalized and vulnerable to conflict. Efforts will continue to improve the Peruvian government's technical capacity and coordination to monitor, enforce, and prosecute criminal activities.

Facilitate Licit Economic Alternatives to Reduce Incentives for Transnational Organized Crime: The United States and Peru collaborate closely on a three-pronged approach to address drug trafficking: eradication, interdiction, and alternative development. Presidential and congressional elections will take place during the first half of 2016, but assuming that the Peruvian government continues to prioritize counternarcotics and eradication efforts, foreign assistance will support the Peruvian government's counternarcotics goals and provide assistance to areas following planned eradication. These funds will help farmers switch from illicit coca cultivation to new, licit crops, principally coffee and cacao, which also bring environmental benefits. Assistance will also continue to build Peruvian governmental and local organizational capacity to assume greater leadership roles and improve the use of Peruvian resources.

Enhance Institutional Effectiveness to Ensure Citizen and Border Security: Protecting U.S. citizens and enhancing citizen security for all within Peru's borders is a top priority for the U.S. government. By wide margins, Peruvians consistently cite insecurity and crime as among their top concerns. Increasing the capacity of Peruvian authorities to combat crime and control Peru's borders is vital to enhancing U.S. and Peruvian citizen security. Efforts will improve coordination and assist with the training activities for Peruvian institutions focused on national and regional security operations.

Support Continued Modernization of Peruvian Security and Justice Institutions to Combat Terrorism and Other Threats: Efforts will build the capacity of the Peruvian police and military to combat domestic and regional terrorism threats more effectively. Programs will help the Peruvian government improve its security forces through investment in education, training, strategic planning, and force modernization. Programs provide training and equipment support for Peruvian security forces to enhance their capability to assert governmental presence in remote areas where illegal armed groups such as the Shining Path and narco-traffickers are active.

Broad-Based, Inclusive Economic Growth Enhances Opportunities for Trade and Investment, Expands the Middle Class, and Reduces Poverty: The Government of Peru's social inclusion efforts seek to extend the benefits of economic growth to historically marginalized communities. Persistent gaps in the provision of basic services to rural areas and the prevalence of discrimination against women, indigenous groups, Afro-Peruvians, and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Intersex (LGBTI) persons undermine these efforts. Funds will support Peru's financial inclusion strategy through continued technical assistance aimed at financial education, mobile banking for rural communities, community-based savings and loan organizations entering the formal financial sector, and greater access to credit for small enterprises and farmers.

Peru More Effectively Serves and Empowers Communities, Particularly Vulnerable Peoples: The provision of public services in the Peruvian Andes and Amazon Basin has not improved commensurate with Peru's economic growth. Marginalized populations, specifically women and indigenous groups in poor and conflict-prone communities, remain disconnected from government representation and service delivery. While decentralization of services is a tenet of state reform, it remains a work in progress. By improving the management and quality of decentralized public services and improving transparency and social and political inclusion, assistance-funded programs will address drivers of conflict and help Peru continue to develop into an even more stable and productive partner.

Promote Domestic Action and Global Leadership on Climate Resilient, Low-Emissions Development: Efforts will help Peru maintain its leadership in managing climate change mitigation and adaptation

through enhancing capacity at national and regional levels to create the policy frameworks and enabling conditions for low-emissions climate resilient development, including specific climate change mitigation and adaptation actions. Foreign assistance will help Peru strengthen its ability to monitor climate change impacts and its capacity for science-based decision-making to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance climate resilience.

Peru Strengthens Governance and Capacity for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Terrestrial and Marine Biodiversity: Assistance will help build capacity for the sustainable management of natural resources to ensure economic development and environmental conservation are mutually supportive and generate economic benefits while preserving critical resources. Assistance will help to protect priority ecosystems and build support for the implementation of national and international environmental policies and agreements. U.S. programs will encourage private enterprises to support conservation and adopt sound environmental practices and technologies.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 81,060 |
| Strengthen enforcement and rule of law to curtail illicit trafficking and financial crimes | 32,000 |
| Development Assistance | 2,500 |
| 4.8 Environment | 2,500 |
| Economic Support Fund | 800 |
| 4.8 Environment | 800 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 28,700 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 27,700 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 1,000 |
| Facilitate licit economic alternatives to reduce incentives for transnational organized crime | 23,460 |
| Economic Support Fund | 23,460 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 23,460 |
| Enhance institutional effectiveness to ensure citizen and border security | 2,100 |
| International Military Education and Training | 600 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 600 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,500 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 1,500 |
| Support continued modernization of Peruvian security and justice institutions to combat terrorism, transnational organized crime, and other threats. | 4,300 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,000 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 3,300 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 3,300 |
| Broad-based, inclusive economic growth enhances opportunities for trade and investment, expands the middle class, and reduces poverty | 2,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,000 |

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 2,000 |
| Peru more effectively serves and empowers communities, particularly vulnerable peoples. | 5,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 5,000 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 3,000 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 2,000 |
| Promote domestic action and global leadership on climate resilient, low-emissions development | 3,500 |
| Development Assistance | 3,500 |
| 4.8 Environment | 3,500 |
| Peru strengthens governance and capacity for the conservation and sustainable use of terrestrial and marine biodiversity | 8,700 |
| Development Assistance | 3,000 |
| 4.8 Environment | 3,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 5,700 |
| 4.8 Environment | 5,700 |

Suriname

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary goal of U.S. assistance in Suriname is to support the country's development as an accountable, capable, and prosperous democratic state. Regional programs to advance citizen security through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance. U.S. assistance promotes the rule of law by professionalizing the police force, building anti-money laundering capacity, strengthening the justice sector, and increasing the capabilities of Suriname's security forces and law enforcement agencies to contribute to international security and domestic stability. Better law enforcement and transparent financial accounting systems will close vulnerabilities to illicit trafficking and support Suriname's regional integration aspirations, while advancing U.S. foreign policy objectives.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 199 | * | 215 | 16 |
| International Military Education and Training | 199 | * | 215 | 16 |

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the armed forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET-funded training enhances Suriname's capacity to protect national territory against transnational threats. Most IMET courses are taught at military institutions in the United States and primarily support professional military education at the basic and mid-levels and technical training. Expanded IMET courses address issues such as rule of law, civil-military relations, defense management, and humanitarian assistance.

Promote Transparency and Good Governance to Strengthen Democratic Institutions

Key Intervention:

- Funding will support professional military education courses at the basic and mid-levels to develop young officers' leadership and management skills, as well as technical training to build the Surinamese Defense Forces' capabilities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Promote Transparency and Good Governance to Strengthen Democratic Institutions: IMET programs seek to increase military professionalism and subordination to civil authority through IMET courses and mobile training teams.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 215 |
| Promote transparency and good governance to strengthen democratic institutions | 215 |
| International Military Education and Training | 215 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 215 |

The Bahamas

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bahamas faces critical security challenges, including illicit narcotics trafficking, human smuggling and trafficking, inadequate border security, lack of maritime domain awareness, inadequate command and control of defense forces, fisheries poaching, and increasing violent crime, particularly among underemployed and unemployed youth. U.S. foreign assistance to The Bahamas supports efforts to build the capacity of the Royal Bahamas Defence Force (RBDF) to address these transnational threats and improve maritime and border security. This assistance, in conjunction with other regional programs designed to advance citizen security such as the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative, increases interoperability between the RBDF, other Bahamian governmental agencies, and U.S. law enforcement agencies operating in the country.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 200 | * | 200 | - |
| International Military Education and Training | 200 | * | 200 | - |

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the armed forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. U.S. assistance will support RBDF efforts to bolster maritime border security to ensure a stable and secure Bahamas and to contribute to increased regional security. IMET will enhance professionalization of the RBDF, increase its capability to conduct maritime security and interdiction operations; provide technical capacity to maintain and sustain maritime and air assets to address transnational threats, such as illicit trafficking in persons, narcotics, and weapons; and increase technical capacity to provide humanitarian assistance and disaster relief. Assistance will also support defense management and human rights courses.

The Bahamas Has Improved Infrastructure, Technology, and Indigenous Training Capacity that Allows for Command and Control over its Territory, Borders, and Maritime Domain

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support professional military education, technical training, and mobile training teams for both military officers and enlisted ranks of the RBDF.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The Bahamas Has Improved Infrastructure, Technology, and Indigenous Training Capacity that Allows for Command and Control over its Territory, Borders, and Maritime Domain: The security of The Bahamas is important to U.S. security, and cooperation on security, defense, and law enforcement issues remains the most important U.S. government priority in The Bahamas. The proximity of The Bahamas to the U.S., coupled with the absence of a comprehensive surveillance picture along the maritime border, necessitates continued U.S. involvement in increasing and maintaining The Bahamas' maritime domain awareness and command and control capabilities.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 200 |
| The Bahamas has improved infrastructure, technology, and indigenous training capacity that allows for command and control over its territory, borders, and maritime domain | 200 |
| International Military Education and Training | 200 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 200 |

Trinidad and Tobago

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Trinidad and Tobago is a leading economic force in the Caribbean and critical to regional energy security because of its well-developed oil and gas industry. Despite its relative wealth, Trinidad and Tobago suffers from high crime, underdevelopment, and pockets of significant poverty. U.S. assistance promotes the development of professional military and security forces to strengthen the rule of law, increase accountability and interagency security cooperation, and improve maritime and border security. Programs to advance citizen security through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 308 | * | 325 | 17 |
| International Military Education and Training | 308 | * | 325 | 17 |

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of security forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. U.S. assistance will support the professional development of the Trinidad and Tobago Defense Force through professional military education, management and leadership courses, such as defense resource management, and technical training to improve maritime security capabilities.

Improved Material and Human Capacities of Trinidad and Tobago’s Law Enforcement and Security Forces Results in More Secure Borders and Greater Effectiveness in Combatting Illicit Trafficking and Violent Crime

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support professional military education and defense resource management courses, and technical training.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Improved Material and Human Capacities of Trinidad and Tobago’s Law Enforcement and Security Forces Results in More Secure Borders and Greater Effectiveness in Combatting Illicit Trafficking and Violent Crime: Trinidad and Tobago faces a range of security risks, including high levels of violent crime. Due to its location, Trinidad and Tobago is a key transit route for international trafficking organizations, persons who pose security risks, including outbound foreign fighters, and criminal elements. U.S. efforts to address these concerns focus on 1) direct cooperation with the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to detect and disrupt criminal networks and 2) building the capacity of Trinidad and Tobago’s security agencies so it can better control its borders.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 325 |
| Improved material and human capacities of Trinidad and Tobago's law enforcement and security forces results in more secure borders and greater effectiveness in combating illicit trafficking and violent crime | 325 |
| International Military Education and Training | 325 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 325 |

Uruguay

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary goal of U.S. assistance is to bolster Uruguayan engagement in international affairs, advance Uruguay's security sector reform, support military professionalization, and prepare the armed forces to counter emerging threats at home and abroad. Uruguay's commitment to international engagement makes it an important U.S. partner in global efforts to foster democracy, prosperity, and rule of law. Uruguay has a remarkable record as a contributor to peacekeeping operations and remains one of the top per capita police and troop contributors to United Nations peacekeeping missions. Military education and training is a key component of the U.S. government's commitment to enhancing security cooperation and strengthening Uruguay's national defense capabilities. This training also helps strengthen and maintain Uruguay's peacekeeping and disaster response capabilities.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 550 | * | 500 | -50 |
| International Military Education and Training | 550 | * | 500 | -50 |

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. IMET will support professional military education for basic, mid, and senior level officers as well as enlisted personnel. Additionally, courses may include civil-military relations, peacekeeping capacity, joint operations, defense resources management, and respect for democratic values and human rights. U.S. assistance supports Uruguay's peacekeeping capacity, humanitarian assistance, and disaster relief, as well as improves interoperability with the United States and international forces. Funds may also support technical training.

Strengthen Uruguayan National Defense, Law Enforcement and Justice System Capabilities to Improve Citizen Security in Uruguay and the Region

Key Intervention:

- IMET assistance will bolster the professionalization of the Uruguayan Armed Forces and their interoperability with the United States and its partners.

Enhance Security Cooperation to Protect U.S. Interests against Traditional and Non-Traditional Threats

Key Intervention:

- IMET assistance will foster stronger military-to-military relationships, support technical training, promote democratic values and respect for human rights, and enhance peacekeeping operations.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Strengthen Uruguayan National Defense, Law Enforcement and Justice System Capabilities to Improve Citizen Security in Uruguay and the Region: U.S. assistance will support Uruguayan efforts to confront threats to Uruguay’s security, including securing its borders and sovereign airspace. The Uruguayan security environment continues to be susceptible to a wide range of threats from domestic and transnational criminal activity. The Uruguayan government is asking its security forces to increase counter-transnational organized crime (CTOC) capacity and the cooperation between law enforcement and the military will be critical in the CTOC strategy.

Enhance Security Cooperation to Protect U.S. Interests against Traditional and Non-Traditional Threats: Securing U.S. borders against traditional and non-traditional threats, while facilitating secure flows of licit trade, people, and information across these boundaries, is a primary focus of U.S. security assistance for Uruguay. The United States has an opportunity to build a stronger partnership with Uruguay on a range of issues, including defense cooperation with an emphasis on military-to-military engagements that help build partner nation capacity.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 500 |
| Strengthen Uruguayan National Defense, Law Enforcement and Justice System capabilities to improve citizen security in Uruguay and the region | 250 |
| International Military Education and Training | 250 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 250 |
| Enhance security cooperation to protect U.S. interests against traditional and non-traditional threats | 250 |
| International Military Education and Training | 250 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 250 |

Venezuela

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In recent years, political power in Venezuela has been concentrated in a single party with an increasingly authoritarian executive exercising significant control over the human rights ombudsman and the legislative, judicial, and electoral branches of government. The opposition won control of the legislature away from the ruling party in elections in December 2015. U.S. assistance in Venezuela will defend democratic practices, institutions, and values that support human rights, freedom of information, and Venezuelan civic engagement.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 4,256 | * | 5,500 | 1,244 |
| Economic Support Fund | 4,256 | * | 5,500 | 1,244 |

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will support diverse civil society actors who promote constitutionally mandated democratic checks and balances. U.S. activities in Venezuela will seek, on a nonpartisan basis, to promote the basic values of representative democracy and human rights inclusively. Economic assistance will help defend democratic processes and human rights by enhancing the public's access to information; encourage peaceful debate on key issues; provide support to democratic institutions; and promote civic participation.

Strengthened Capacity within Civil Society and Increased Opportunity for Domestic NGOs and Independent Media to Exercise Their Constitutional Rights of Association and Free Expression

Key Interventions:

- Assistance will promote the transparency of public institutions and democratic processes.
- Programs will support raising citizens' awareness of human rights.
- Activities will include increasing the public's access to information from diverse sources.

Increased Fairness, Transparency, and Equal Opportunity in Political Processes, Including Elections

Key Intervention:

- Activities will strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs), democratic institutions and independent media to defend democratic processes, human rights and access to information.

International Standards of Human Rights are Met

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support space for local, regional and national leaders as well as civil society to speak out on human rights abuses.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Through quarterly and annual performance reviews and ongoing monitoring, USAID will assess programmatic and financial performance. USAID supports local human rights and civil society actors to improve their internal monitoring and evaluation capacities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID regularly monitors activities of implementing partners, consulting on the ground and meeting with human rights and civil society actors. Periodic reviews and routine monitoring help inform decision making related to funding and program activity.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Strengthened Capacity within Civil Society and Increased Opportunity for Domestic NGOs and Independent Media to Exercise their Constitutional Rights of Association and Free Expression: Programs will strengthen the capacity of CSOs, democratic institutions, and independent media, defend democratic processes and human rights, and enhance the public’s freedom to information. U.S. assistance aims to support Venezuelans’ freedom of speech in defense of democracy, human rights, and the rule of law.

Increased Fairness, Transparency, and Equal Opportunity in Political Processes, Including Elections: Programs help ensure Venezuela improves governance and political processes, achieves significant levels of transparency, and greater citizen engagement to increase Venezuela’s electoral legitimacy. U.S. assistance will focus on sustained political engagement and support of institutions to promote equality in the political and electoral processes.

International Standards of Human Rights are Met: The government and ruling party regularly menace opposition politicians, media, the private sector, and civil society, cautioning them against criticizing government action. U.S. support will preserve and expand space for local, regional and national leaders as well as civil society to speak out on human rights abuses.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 5,500 |
| Strengthened capacity within civil society and increased opportunity for domestic NGOs and independent media to exercise their constitutional rights of association and free expression. | 3,600 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,600 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 3,600 |
| Increased fairness, transparency, and equal opportunity in political processes, including elections. | 700 |
| Economic Support Fund | 700 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 700 |
| International standards of human rights are met. | 1,200 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,200 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 1,200 |

Barbados and Eastern Caribbean

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean, the U.S. government promotes equitable social and economic opportunity; ensures the health and safety of all citizens; and strengthens institutions of democratic governance, respect for human rights, transparency, and accountability. Managed from Bridgetown, U.S. assistance will benefit Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. U.S. assistance will also benefit The Bahamas, Guyana, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. U.S. assistance addresses the closely-related goals of combating international crime and drug-trafficking and bolstering counterterrorism efforts, which require sustained engagement with Eastern Caribbean countries where porous borders and maritime permissiveness directly impact U.S. national security.

In FY 2017, U.S. assistance to Barbados, the Eastern Caribbean, Guyana, and Suriname will support basic education and improve resilience to the negative effects of climate change among the small island developing states of the Caribbean. Programs to advance security and citizen safety through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) will complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance and are requested through the State Department’s Western Hemisphere Regional Congressional Budget Justification. Through the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), a whole-of-government approach will support a set of interventions targeting key populations in order to reduce the transmission of HIV/AIDS and achieve epidemic control.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 24,692 | * | 32,874 | 8,182 |
| Development Assistance | 5,200 | * | 6,117 | 917 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 12,341 | * | 18,967 | 6,626 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 6,537 | * | 6,950 | 413 |
| International Military Education and Training | 614 | * | 840 | 226 |

Development Assistance (DA)

DA will provide support to basic education and reduce the impacts of climate change.

Youth Involvement in Crime and Violence in Target Communities Reduced

Key Intervention:

- Funds will be used to improve the reading ability of youth at the primary level (kindergarten to Grade 3) in Barbados, the Eastern Caribbean, Guyana, and Suriname. U.S. Assistance will be used to: (1) develop teachers’ capabilities to assess and teach reading to children in the early grades of primary school; (2) improve teachers’ competency in using diagnostic tools for early assessment of children at risk of under achievement in reading; (3) introduce appropriate language of instruction to teach reading; (4) develop and implement appropriate teaching resources and learning materials for reading; (5) develop and implement appropriate learning strategies for at-risk children; and (6) implement an assessment program to provide guidance for addressing student needs.

Negative Impacts of Climate Change on Vulnerable Populations and Natural Assets Reduced

Key Intervention:

- Funding will improve the implementation and financing of sustainable global climate change adaptation approaches, enhancing resilience to climate change in Barbados, the Eastern Caribbean, Guyana, and Suriname. U.S. assistance will strengthen institutional capacity to generate and use climate data, implement key innovative adaptation approaches, and access climate financing for the scale-up and replication of cost effective adaptation measures.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three globally shared goals: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. The countries of focus will be The Bahamas, Barbados, Guyana, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago, along with a regional program that will assist six countries in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States.

Epidemic Control of HIV/AIDS among Key Populations Increased

Key Intervention:

- As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the Caribbean Regional Program will receive \$25.9 million (of which \$18.9 million in GHP-State and \$6.9 million in GHP-USAID) to build partnerships that provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of security forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. IMET will support Eastern Caribbean governments' capacity to secure and monitor their borders and territorial seas to prevent transnational threats and criminal organizations from becoming entrenched in the region while supporting human rights and democratic values. Training and technical assistance to regional coast guards and other security forces will help countries maintain operational readiness to conduct maritime security activities, including patrol and interdiction efforts. IMET will support professionalization of the Eastern Caribbean security forces as well as technical training in targeted areas, such as maritime skills capacity development. The following countries in the Eastern Caribbean will receive IMET funding: Antigua and Barbuda (\$0.2 million); Barbados (\$0.1 million); Dominica (\$0.1 million); Grenada (\$0.2 million); St. Kitts and Nevis (\$0.1 million); and St. Vincent and the Grenadines (\$0.1 million).

The Region Has an Indigenous Capacity to Combat Transnational Organized Crime (TOC), Modern Criminal Codes, Efficient and Competent Prosecutors, Comprehensive Modern Police Investigative and Administrative Systems, and Prisons Adhering to Global Best Practices

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support leadership, professionalization, and technical-skills capacity development to support citizen-security efforts and improve maritime security in the region.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID initiated a performance evaluation of the Climate Change Capacity Building Program in FY 2015, as well as evaluations of Juvenile Justice Reform Projects and Strengthening Second Chance Education in the Eastern Caribbean. These evaluations will influence future programmatic and budgetary decisions by identifying accomplishments and recommendations for future sector-specific activities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: A mid-term evaluation of USAID's sports-based youth employment program, "A Ganar," and the Caribbean Youth Empowerment Program in September 2013 informed the design of a new youth development project. For example, based on evaluation recommendations, USAID selected a tighter age range of youth beneficiaries with a more specific educational profile that will emphasize quality of interventions over quantity. USAID will also target, tailor, and prioritize capacity building efforts and will increase partnership opportunities based on past successes in these two programs.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Youth Involvement in Crime and Violence in Target Communities Reduced: The United States has a significant national interest in supporting the economic prosperity and the maintenance of stability in Barbados, the Eastern Caribbean, Guyana, and Suriname. Critical problems – rising school dropout rates; weaknesses in numeracy and literacy; rising youth unemployment; involvement in gangs, drug trafficking, and crime and violence; and archaic juvenile justice systems – increasingly threaten the region's prosperity and security. These trends have reduced growth in the region, as productivity levels and competitiveness have suffered.

Negative Impacts of Climate Change on Vulnerable Populations and Natural Assets Reduced: Mitigating the impact of climate change is a primary strategic goal of the United States. Eastern Caribbean countries, Guyana, and Suriname are highly sensitive to the impact of climate change because their economies depend heavily on tourism and agriculture, and therefore on favorable weather and the availability of clean water.

Epidemic Control of HIV/AIDS among Key Populations Increased: The Caribbean region has the second highest HIV prevalence rate in the world after sub-Saharan Africa, as well as a growing incidence of non-communicable diseases. With varying levels of economic development and health system capacity, Caribbean countries face a host of common challenges in developing and sustaining well-coordinated, effective national responses to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Geographic proximity, cultural similarities, and existing political and economic cooperation make regional coordination essential to address the HIV/AIDS epidemic. These factors have combined to make a compelling argument for U.S. government investment and support through PEPFAR.

The Region Has an Indigenous Capacity to Combat Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) Modern Criminal Codes, Efficient and Competent Prosecutors, Comprehensive Modern Police Investigative and Administrative Systems, and Prisons Adhering to Global Best Practices: Successful counternarcotics operations elsewhere in the hemisphere create the potential to push TOC efforts back toward the Eastern Caribbean. IMET-supported activities will be complementary to, and coordinated with, CBSI programming for civilian law enforcement activities and programming. Support for the continued operation of the Regional Security System Air Wing through an upgrade of existing aviation assets and provision of maritime assets and interoperable communications to countries bilaterally will create a stronger web of domain awareness and improved interdiction capabilities on sea and land.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 32,874 |
| The Region Has an Indigenous Capacity to Combat Transnational Organized Crime, Modern Criminal Codes, Efficient and Competent Prosecutors, Comprehensive Modern Police Investigative and Administrative Systems, and Prisons Adhering to Global Best Practices | 840 |
| International Military Education and Training | 840 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 840 |
| Negative impacts of climate change on vulnerable populations and natural assets reduced | 5,000 |
| Development Assistance | 5,000 |
| 4.8 Environment | 5,000 |
| Epidemic control of HIV/AIDS among key populations increased | 25,917 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 18,967 |
| 3.1 Health | 18,967 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 6,950 |
| 3.1 Health | 6,950 |
| Youth involvement in crime and violence in target communities reduced | 1,117 |
| Development Assistance | 1,117 |
| 3.2 Education | 1,117 |

State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance for the Western Hemisphere supports partner country efforts to strengthen the rule of law and democratic institutions, foster economic opportunity, and counter threats to citizen security. The State WHA Regional request includes funding for Central America, the Caribbean, and Summit of the Americas-related commitments.

In October 2014, the U.S. government launched the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America (the Strategy), which complements the work undertaken by national governments and multilateral development banks, to support the priority objectives identified in the Plan of the Alliance for Prosperity in the Northern Triangle. The Strategy focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration; 2) enhancing security through continued and expanded Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) activities; and 3) promoting improved governance. Therefore, the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) FY 2017 request of \$750.0 million in bilateral and regional assistance for Central America – a part of the Administration's \$1.0 billion whole-of-government request to support the Strategy – includes and aligns the resources necessary to increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, address climate change and food insecurity, and address challenges that have resulted in an influx of migration into the United States. CARSI programs will improve regional security and reduce gang violence to complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

The State WHA Regional request includes funding for CARSI to continue proven interventions to address citizen security threats that directly affect U.S. national security. The requests for CARSI and the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) include funding from specific appropriation accounts, as described, that are complementary. In addition to CARSI, the State WHA Regional request includes specific funding for Central America that supports the Strategy to address regional prosperity, energy, and trade issues.

CARSI supports the implementation of the Strategy by directly enhancing security, including at the community level, and by advancing the governance conditions necessary for improved long-term security in Central America. CARSI programs buttress Central American governments as they address the severe levels of crime and violence facing their citizens from narcotics traffickers, organized crime, and domestic and transnational gangs. CARSI assists partner countries to promote integrated strategies in crime and violence prevention to build resilience in high-violence communities with targeted interventions for those at the highest risk of becoming victims and perpetrators of violence, particularly among youth; strengthen law enforcement and justice sector institutions in Central America; investigate, prosecute, and dismantle gangs and criminal organizations; and stem the flow of narcotics, arms, weapons, precursors, and bulk cash generated by illicit drug sales. The CARSI request emphasizes assistance to the Northern Triangle countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, but includes assistance for all seven Central American countries.

The State WHA Regional request also includes funds to improve regional prosperity, energy integration and security, and trade in Central America. Requested funding will support the technical assistance to Central America to advance these needs. Assistance will also support the economic integration and institutional strengthening required to address the long-term competitiveness challenges and weak state institutions that characterize Central America. FMF regional assistance will continue to provide critical support to Central American security forces to enhance state presence in areas open to exploitation by transnational criminals, especially in littoral waters and border regions. In providing this assistance, the

United States will continue to work through the U.S. interagency, and to partner with Central American governments and other stakeholders in the hemisphere to advance the reforms ultimately needed to sustain U.S. assistance investments. This regional FMF assistance complements, but is separate from CARSI, which supports civilian rule of law efforts only.

Separate from Central America, the State WHA Regional request includes funding for CBSI. U.S. assistance for CBSI seeks to reduce rates of crime and violence in the Caribbean, which threaten both U.S. and Caribbean security. CBSI assistance supports the Caribbean through a range of regional and bilateral programs that seek to reduce the illicit trafficking and movement of narcotics, firearms, and criminals, improve public safety by strengthening law enforcement, the judicial sector, and security services, and reduce the drivers of crime and violence in communities at-risk, with a focus on youth and young adults.

Finally, the State WHA Regional request includes assistance related to the Summit of the Americas and will support commitments stemming from the Summit held in Panama in 2015.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 341,938 | * | 381,770 | 39,832 |
| Economic Support Fund | 139,000 | * | 139,700 | 700 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 5,000 | * | 15,000 | 10,000 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 195,000 | * | 225,000 | 30,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 2,938 | * | 2,070 | -868 |

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 341,938 | * | 381,770 | 39,832 |
| Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) | 58,500 | * | 48,400 | -10,100 |
| Economic Support Fund | 27,000 | * | 23,400 | -3,600 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 5,000 | * | 5,000 | - |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 25,000 | * | 20,000 | -5,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,500 | * | - | -1,500 |
| Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) | 270,000 | * | 305,300 | 35,300 |
| Economic Support Fund | 100,000 | * | 100,300 | 300 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 170,000 | * | 205,000 | 35,000 |
| Economic Policy | 11,000 | * | 15,000 | 4,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 11,000 | * | 15,000 | 4,000 |

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Summit of Americas Commitments | 1,000 | * | 1,000 | - |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,000 | * | 1,000 | - |
| Other | 1,438 | * | 12,070 | 10,632 |
| Foreign Military Financing | - | * | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,438 | * | 2,070 | 632 |

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Central America Regional Security Initiative: Under CARSI, USAID will continue to support an integrated approach to crime and violence prevention revolving around smart targeting – based on a specific set of geographic and demographic risk factors – that blends population-based programs in high-violence communities with targeted interventions for youth most susceptible to being both perpetrators and victims of violent crime. USAID-supported prevention programs are a fundamental component of the joint USAID/Department of State place-based approach to violence reduction, which strategically combines prevention and law enforcement efforts in key high-violence communities. These violence prevention programs will continue to integrate gender issues and address gender-based violence.

Along with these community-level interventions, USAID will support the strengthening of local governance and local and national level justice and security sector reforms to 1) ensure sustainable improvements in citizen security and; 2) build capacity in the institutions charged with enforcing and administering justice in the Northern Triangle, where violence has been most acute. USAID’s prevention programs are proven to have an immediate and measurable impact, and will continue to demonstrate to Central American governments, private businesses, and local organizations the feasibility and value of such investments. These proven prevention interventions will continue to strategically target high-violence communities identified as major sources of outward migration. In addition, USAID will continue to advance national reform agendas, particularly for a more integrated crime and violence prevention approach, and strengthened national and local systems to improve justice sector performance. USAID assistance will include support for juvenile justice and diversion programs to provide first-time juvenile offenders with an alternative to incarceration. The United States ensures prevention assistance addresses regional security challenges faced by all seven nations of Central America, with appropriate support for management and oversight.

Key Interventions:

- CARSI will continue to support a comprehensive array of prevention-focused interventions in high-violence communities, such as youth outreach centers, workforce development programs, small infrastructure projects, crime prevention committees, community policing, and other services, such as cognitive behavior therapy and diversion programs for high-risk youth and women and girls.
- USAID will continue to support juvenile justice reform and diversion programs to provide first-time juvenile offenders an alternative to incarceration, and a pathway to reintegration into society through tertiary prevention programming, among other programs.
- USAID, in conjunction with the Department of State, will continue to support improved governance through activities that target institutional strengthening and justice sector and police reforms to sustain and strengthen community-based prevention programs.
- USAID will continue to advocate for public-private partnerships on violence prevention to build innovative alliances and maximize private sector contributions, specifically for regional private sector networks and to leverage larger sums in relation to U.S. assistance.
- USAID will continue to support research and analysis on drivers of crime and violence, as well as

institutional and community-led responses to foster policies built on sound evidence, and to promote stronger regional coordination. U.S. assistance will also continue facilitating information-sharing on best practices and lessons learned in the youth crime and violence prevention field.

- USAID will continue to mobilize youth advocacy and engagement to champion policies and action against crime and violence.
- U.S. assistance will support small grants, especially for Panama, Costa Rica, and Belize, to address prevention needs, including support for monitoring and oversight of such awards.

Caribbean Basin Security Initiative: To support CBSI efforts that increase citizen security and address the root causes of crime and insecurity, USAID assistance will focus on crime prevention activities in targeted communities, and support the reform of the police, justice sector, and anti-corruption initiatives. USAID's activities will increase economic opportunities and skills for at-risk youth and vulnerable populations, improve community and law enforcement cooperation, improve the juvenile justice sector, and reduce corruption in the public and private sectors. Activities aim to reduce youth involvement in crime and violence in target communities; and increase the institutional and technical capacity of regional bodies and select national government systems and community stakeholders to reduce the risk factors that drive youth crime, violence and victimization. USAID is implementing CBSI programs in Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. USAID will also begin the process of transitioning the ownership of several initiatives to our government partners in the region as well as focusing on building the capacity of non-governmental partners to sustain activities.

Key Interventions:

- CBSI at-risk youth programming will seek to steer youth away from crime, violence, and other risky behaviors via workforce development, vocational training, rehabilitation, professional development, and education opportunities.
- Assistance will help host national governments identify the risk and resilience factors affecting target communities' crime and violence hot spots and at-risk-youth living in them. USAID will support community interventions that create pathways for youth away from or out of crime, and toward productive participation in the community and economy.
- Assistance will strengthen institutional capacity for evidence-based decision making on youth crime and violence policy and programming. USAID will work at the regional, national and local levels to standardize, harmonize and build capacity for data collection on crime, violence, victimization, and related socio-economic factors.
- Assistance will improve cooperation among community members and law enforcement and the judiciary. USAID's Community Justice Houses project will continue to provide access to mediation, public defense, and other services to vulnerable people in resource-challenged neighborhoods in the Dominican Republic. Additionally, USAID will continue to foster discussion of police reform elements in the pending Police Reform law, as well as support the implementation of the law through draft regulations, once it is passed.
- Assistance will strengthen the justice sector, including juvenile justice with an emphasis on rehabilitation and reintegration for youth in conflict with the law and prosecution of violent crimes against marginalized populations.
- USAID's approach to juvenile justice reform involves strengthening national regulatory frameworks; working with judges and police to give youth alternative sentences, including participation in USAID's at-risk youth programs; decreasing the percentage of youth housed in adult correctional facilities; and working within juvenile detention centers to assist youth in custody to develop vocational skills and make plans for life after their release.
- Efforts will continue to address corruption and promote transparency by strengthening key agencies and ministries from within, promoting stronger legislative and policy postures, and raising civil society awareness and engagement.

Economic Policy: Funding will advance the prosperity objective of the Strategy. Central America needs technical assistance to integrate its economies within the sub-region, as well as within the hemisphere. Specific areas include enhancing economic cooperation with North America, improving energy integration and promoting clean energy, and advancing trade facilitation.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support improved regional integration of Central American economies. Poverty rates in Central American countries are among the highest in the hemisphere, and more than six million Central Americans are anticipated to join the labor force in the next decade. Energy costs for Central America are among the highest in the hemisphere, which increases costs to businesses. Lack of electrical connectivity impedes access to affordable and reliable electricity, constrains investment, and limits integration of cleaner energy resources. Poor broadband access, transport, and customs systems limit economic growth. U.S. assistance will seek to better link Central America more closely with North America and the hemisphere, and support trade facilitation, such as customs and cross-border improvements and sub-regional coordination on these issues. In particular, U.S. funding will support technical assistance to advance these priorities.

Summit of the Americas: Funds will be used to support initiatives stemming from U.S. participation in the 2015 Summit of the Americas and leading up to the 2018 Summit. Independent civil society and the private sector will also play a role in contributing to a shared democratic agenda that benefits all of the people of the Americas.

Key Intervention:

- The request of \$1.0 million in ESF will support initiatives relating to the 2015 Summit goals such as strengthening civil society and democracy, social development, economic growth, energy, and climate change, as well as 2018 Summit priorities.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

CBSI: FMF will build the capacity of Caribbean partner country security forces and deepen regional security cooperation. These funds will support maritime and land border security, improve domain awareness and information sharing capabilities, and develop long-term sustainment and maintenance systems and protocols for the twelve countries participating in the maritime Technical Assistance Field Team (TAFT) program. Funding will focus on maritime security support to address illicit activity and transnational threats to the region as well as security sector reform.

Key Interventions:

- FMF will support efforts to build the maritime security capacity of CBSI partner nations to protect and patrol their maritime and land borders against transnational threats.
- FMF will support efforts to increase domain awareness and information sharing to improve partner nations' ability to gather and analyze information on regional threats.
- FMF support will enhance partner nations' maritime operational readiness through a focus on sustainment and maintenance efforts, as well as the development of maintenance and logistic systems.

Other – Central America: Enhancing the ability of Central American security forces to control littoral waters and border areas supports the Strategy by denying the use of those areas by transnational criminal organizations that drive much of the insecurity in the region. FMF will build the capacity of Central American partner nation security forces to disrupt maritime smuggling, as well as establish basic security and a state presence in border areas that are at risk of exploitation by criminal organizations. In the maritime realm, U.S. efforts will focus on enhancing all levels of maintenance and logistical support, including improving mechanic skills and equipment through defense reforms that ensure capabilities-based budgeting and career tracks for key personnel. Assistance will also support expanding

the range and duration of maritime operations and enhancing night capabilities. Assistance for border security improvements will secure not just formal border crossing points, but also secure remote areas adjacent to those points so governments can extend their authority and programs to those often underserved areas. Assistance will focus on training and the specialized equipment necessary for the conduct of security operations in remote areas. In all cases, U.S assistance will support defense reforms necessary to ensure these gains are long-term. Regional FMF complements, but is separate from, civilian regional security efforts under CARSI.

Key Interventions:

- FMF will support efforts to build the border and maritime security capacity of partner nations to protect and patrol maritime and land borders against transnational threats.
- FMF will enhance partner nations' maritime operational readiness through a focus on sustainment and maintenance efforts, as well as the development of maintenance and logistic systems.
- FMF will support security sector reform with partner nations in Central America.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

CARSI: CARSI INCLE programs address the adverse effects of criminal activities in Central America to improve citizen security. CARSI assistance supports the Strategy by increasing efforts to better secure Central America's borders; dismantle transnational criminal organizations with vetted units and a continued focus on money laundering and financial crimes; and promote institutional reform in the justice sector, prison system, and through police reform and implementation of community policing models to more effectively connect police with the communities they serve. Efforts include expansion of model police precincts, in-service training and capacity enhancements of law enforcement personnel, including anti-gang and transnational crime task forces, and strengthening of security and justice sector institutions to address transnational crime, such as through joint police-prosecutor task forces. Support to law enforcement will require basic provision of training, mentoring, and equipment support. In some Central American countries, law enforcement institutions have matured, allowing assistance to be targeted for continued professionalization of, and leadership by, the police institutions themselves. Throughout Central America, INCLE assistance will expand beyond police training to encompass the entire criminal justice system, supporting institutional reform at national-level police, prosecutorial, and corrections ministries, while engaging at the grassroots level with local communities to improve security and access to justice.

Key Interventions:

- The Department will continue to collaborate with USAID on a place-based strategy focused in the communities most affected by crime and violence to maximize the impact of U.S. assistance. Place-based assistance includes targeted interventions that focus on people most at risk of engaging in or being victims of violence, as well as broader efforts to co-locate programming, such as model police precincts and gang prevention training, to maximize impact on communities.
- CARSI has established model police precincts that address core crimes in local communities and train local police on how to work more closely with the community. The request will continue this assistance. Officers receive training, equipment, and advisory support, greatly increasing their investigative and community policing capabilities, while other community engagement projects improve relations and trust with law enforcement. CARSI works with local police and community organizations to build model precincts, which have already reduced crime and gang influence in some of Central America's most violent neighborhoods.
- CARSI INCLE will continue providing training, equipment, advisors, and other support to security and justice sectors, including task forces. Efforts to institutionalize modern policing techniques within Central American law enforcement agencies include data-collection tools to target law enforcement presence in underserved communities and those where crime rates are highest, advancement of police professionalization and internal affairs, training on intelligence-led policing,

criminal investigations, operations and officer safety, and certification of institutional practices and police academy curricula.

- Vetted units, comprising host country law enforcement officers operating with U.S. government mentors, establish trustworthy foreign partners with whom the U.S. government can share operational intelligence and material assistance with a reduced risk of corruption. The units work to combat trafficking of narcotics, firearms, cash, and persons, as well as to counter transnational gangs. Increases in the number and value of narcotics interdictions throughout the region demonstrate the potential of many of these specialized units.
- Counternarcotics efforts support such activities as maritime and land interdiction, aviation support, and drug demand reduction and rehabilitation. These efforts combat rising international drug trafficking in Central America, including by disrupting and dismantling criminal networks. Particular focus will be placed on border units charged with protecting the integrity of Central American frontiers and disrupting the traffic in narcotics, as well as smuggling of migrants. U.S. assistance will also combat corruption and impunity.
- INCLE assistance will continue expansion of training, capacity building, and technical assistance to officials within justice sector ministries. This assistance supports sustainable improvements in the ministries to help officials provide justice services in an efficient, effective, and transparent manner, while supporting legal curricula reform and professionalized career tracks for judges and prosecutors. Corrections efforts will focus on prison management reform and will also promote greater efficiency in sentencing and alternatives to incarceration to reduce prison overcrowding. The Department will supplement these efforts with small-scale, grassroots initiatives that will provide support to civil society to promote citizen engagement with the judicial system, including increased access to justice in rural and underserved urban areas, through programs that are coordinated and co-located with USAID projects.

CBSI: CBSI programming will continue efforts to build the law enforcement and justice sector capacity of partner nations to combat crime and violence, and to effectively investigate and prosecute crimes to conviction. Activities will continue to promote regional cooperation to address the shared threat of transnational organized crime by promoting information sharing and coordination among CBSI partner nations. Programs that seek to professionalize law enforcement will provide basic and advanced training and equipment to build the capacity of law enforcement agencies throughout the region to address criminal threats and carry out effective national and transnational investigations and law enforcement operations. Funds will strengthen law enforcement units that work on a wide range of issues, including customs and border control and port security operations. To combat the flow of illicit narcotics, training will be provided for police units and agencies in charge of combating narcotics, and efforts could include support for vetted units or to expand canine capabilities. To combat financial crimes that may underpin violent and transnational organized crime, assistance will support training and technical assistance on topics such as investigation and prosecution of money laundering crimes and implementation of asset forfeiture legislation. Under CBSI, U.S. assistance will support efforts to strengthen justice sector institutional capacity, independence, transparency, and accountability through training and technical assistance for the region's judicial sector with the goal of reducing delays between the arrest, trial, and conviction of criminals. Efforts will promote collaboration between civilian prosecutors and judicial or police investigators and strengthen forensics skills for use in the judicial system.

Key Interventions:

- Funds will strengthen law enforcement capacity in areas such as investigations, operations, and border and port security.
- Activities will support efforts to counter narcotics trafficking through training, equipment, and technical assistance to strengthen host nation interdiction capacity and enhance regional cooperation in interdiction efforts. These efforts could include assistance to develop or support vetted units and expand canine capabilities.

- Technical assistance to combat financial crimes and money laundering will build the capacity of partner nation officials to investigate and prosecute these cases.
- Justice sector assistance will ensure our Caribbean partners have independent and effective justice sector institutions with the expertise and capabilities to effectively prosecute criminals in a timely manner.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Other: Funding will support antiterrorism assistance to build advanced, self-sustaining law enforcement counterterrorism capacity, counterterrorism finance, export control, border security, and terrorist interdiction efforts. This assistance will support targeted training, equipment, and support to improve the capability of law enforcement organizations in countries such as Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, and Trinidad and Tobago and other countries of the Caribbean to combat terrorists and terrorist organizations that may operate in or transit through their countries. Export control and border security assistance will leverage regional efforts with Central American, South American, and Caribbean states to support implementation of UNSCR 1540, especially as it relates to strategic trade controls. Multilateral efforts will facilitate technical assistance and capacity-building training from regional nonproliferation leaders to additional countries in the hemisphere, thereby building a network of like-minded states. Assistance to countries such as Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico will foster technical exchanges, industry outreach, legal/regulatory training, licensing assistance, and enforcement training for other countries in the hemisphere with less-developed strategic trade controls.

Key Interventions:

- NADR funding will support Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) training to WHA partner countries. ATA training will focus on building capacities to deter, detect, and respond to terrorism-related threats. The strategic priorities for ATA training will focus on building partner nation border security capacity, to secure these countries' borders (air, land and maritime) from terrorist transit.
- NADR Export Control and Border Security (EXBS) funding will promote legislative development of strategic trade control authorities, expand outreach efforts to industry, as well as combat proliferation financing in the region.
- EXBS funding will build sustainable Weapons of Mass Destruction and dual-use detection and identification capabilities through targeted training initiatives and equipment donations, including train-the-trainer programs.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Both CARS and CBSI include regular reporting and monitoring components: Caribbean posts provide Washington with bi-monthly whole-of-government reporting on implementation and results, whereas CARS countries provide monthly reports. For Central America, the Quarterly Monitoring Report tracks progress on the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America and the Plan of the Alliance for Prosperity.

Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014 and FY 2015, and planned for FY 2016:

- In FY 2015, through Vanderbilt University, USAID completed a rigorous three-year impact evaluation of its CARS-funded community-based crime and violence prevention programs in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama. The evaluation reflected baseline, mid-point, and final data in 120 high-crime, urban treatment and control communities. Final results demonstrated with statistical significance that crime victimization is lower and public perception of security higher in USAID's CARS treatment communities. With its community-based approach empirically validated, USAID is now considering opportunities for the next generation of impact evaluations to inform its CARS-funded security work.

- Communities receiving CARSİ INCLE community policing programs show reduced homicide rates, including a 40 percent reduction in Santa Ana, El Salvador, and a 50 percent reduction in homicides in Belize City, Belize. To gather specific results data for CARSİ INCLE programming, the Department funded an evaluation of INCLE programming throughout the Central America region in 2015 and 2016 and is currently assessing those results.
- During FY 2015, USAID performed a final performance evaluation of its CBSI-funded anti-corruption program in Jamaica, which will inform the design of a new anti-corruption and accountability activity for FY 2016. USAID also plans to conduct a mid-term evaluation of its community-oriented policing program in Jamaica.
- In FY 2016, USAID will be conducting an independent mid-term performance evaluation of the At-Risk Youth program in the Dominican Republic. The evaluation will help the Mission determine the effectiveness of the program in the prevention of crime and violence in targeted areas and it will also inform management of any adjustments needed during the remaining two years of implementation of the program.
- USAID will conduct a mix of CBSI performance and impact evaluations to answer critical questions aimed at assessing the validity of hypotheses and assumptions that underlie project design.
- Also for CBSI, the FMF-supported TAFT, which began work in FY 2014, continues to provide quarterly reports that detail advising activities with each partner country. The TAFT has created a phased evaluation framework that will provide a detailed analysis of each partner nation's maritime support capacity and the progress made in improving host-country capacity for sustainment operations.
- The Department of State is in the process of implementing a monitoring and evaluation system that facilitates the tracking of performance data to assess INCLE-funded CBSI programs, which will be used in the design and implementation of future programs. In addition, an evaluation of INCLE-funded CBSI efforts was completed in FY 2015 and that data, which showed the value of training and equipment in building bilateral capabilities and promoting regional cooperation under CBSI, is informing future programmatic decisions.
- For economic policy assistance, in FY 2015, the Department concluded an impact evaluation of small business development centers in Mexico and El Salvador, which will inform similar evaluations in the future.
- Also in FY 2015, the Department conducted a performance evaluation of the data, information, and insights gained through implementation of two "clearinghouse"-model regional projects for understanding and assessing the framework that WHA has used to design clearinghouse mechanisms. The conclusion of the evaluation was that the clearinghouse designs were not well defined, and based on the results of the evaluation, WHA will not pursue FY 2017 funding for further clearinghouse projects.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Monitoring and evaluation activities continue to provide information to guide the State WHA Regional's program development, design, and implementation. CARSİ and CBSI's regular reports inform ongoing program implementation, out-year planning, and funding prioritization.

Under CARSİ, the Department and USAID have established demonstrated, successful programming models that can be replicated in additional communities in Central America. The Department and USAID are beginning to resource these programs at higher levels to expand these interventions for national-level impacts.

For USAID CBSI assistance, consistent with the recommendations included in the performance evaluation of Jamaica's anti-corruption program, future related activities will include more of a community-based approach (with an emphasis on youth involvement) while building on the current momentum of national level demand for accountability in governance and passage of accountability-related legislation.

USAID Caribbean Development Program

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Caribbean is considered one of the world’s marine biodiversity hotspots, encompassing ten percent of the world’s coral reefs and the greatest concentration of marine species in the Atlantic Ocean. Marine resources in the region provide not only goods and services for economic livelihoods but also critical resilience to the effects of climate change. As such, the development, prosperity and stability of the insular Caribbean are highly dependent on the continued health and productivity of its marine ecosystems. However, these critical resources are under major stress due to the growth of human populations along coastal zones, climate change, unregulated development, and the unsustainable use of natural resources. The U.S. government collaborates with national and international authorities as well as local partners to address these challenges. U.S. assistance will fund activities to reduce threats to biodiversity, improve livelihoods of coastal communities and protect and conserve marine and coastal biodiversity in priority areas in the Caribbean.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 4,000 | * | 1,160 | -2,840 |
| Development Assistance | 4,000 | * | 1,160 | -2,840 |

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funds will support the conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity in priority areas in the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, Grenada, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

Threats Reduced to Marine and Coastal Biodiversity in Priority Areas in the Caribbean

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will promote more sustainable fisheries and livelihoods and support effective management and governance of marine managed areas to reduce threats to marine and coastal biodiversity.
- U.S. assistance will also support the creation of effective marine spatial plans and promote innovative and sustainable fishery management actions to maintain critical ecosystem services and realize tangible improvements in human well-being for communities adjacent to marine managed areas.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The USAID Caribbean Development Program began in FY 2014. Since then, USAID has put in place key elements of performance monitoring, such as selecting indicators, collecting baseline information, and routine indicator reporting and analysis.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As part of routine performance monitoring of the USAID Caribbean Development Program USAID regularly reviews and analyzes indicator data and other performance and contextual information to track progress and results.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Threats Reduced to Marine and Coastal Biodiversity in Priority Areas in the Caribbean: The United States will work through coordinated interventions with The Nature Conservancy and five local non-governmental organizations to increase the sustainability and resiliency of marine resources and communities. The reduction of threats to marine and coastal biodiversity in priority areas in the Caribbean will achieve sustained biodiversity conservation, maintain critical ecosystem services, and realize tangible improvements in human well-being in coastal communities.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 1,160 |
| Threats Reduced to Marine and Coastal Biodiversity in Priority Areas in the Caribbean | 1,160 |
| Development Assistance | 1,160 |
| 4.8 Environment | 1,160 |

USAID Central America Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The most significant threat to economic growth in Central America and Mexico is the violence and insecurity generated by gangs, narco-trafficking, and trafficking and smuggling in persons. Homicide rates in Central America are among the highest in the world leaving citizens vulnerable to insecurity and instability, particularly children and youth. Coupled with these critical levels of violence are weak criminal justice systems that further expose citizens to human rights concerns. Extreme violence, including high rates of femicides and disappearances, has forced many people to flee their communities, contributing to increased migration and internally displaced populations. In addition, aggression against journalists and human rights defenders in the region has increased, most notably in Honduras, Guatemala and Mexico. At the same time, Central America remains the least developed sub-region in the hemisphere, and given its proximity to the United States, directly impacts U.S. interests. Overall, poverty rates remain high and susceptibility to natural disasters further threatens regional progress. The negative impacts of climate change particularly pose serious economic concern, as evidenced by recent droughts and intense rainfall events that affected the agriculture sector and many low income farmers.

The U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America (Strategy) focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration; 2) enhancing security through continued, expanded and new Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) activities; and 3) promoting more transparent and accountable governance. Therefore, the Department of State and USAID's FY 2017 request of \$750 million in bilateral and regional assistance for Central America - a part of the Administration's \$1 billion whole-of government request for appropriations and financing assistance to support the Strategy - includes and aligns the resources necessary to increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, address climate change and food insecurity, and address challenges that have resulted in an influx of migration.

In alignment with the Strategy, the USAID Central America Regional Program will continue to provide assistance for citizen security, trade facilitation, climate change adaptation and mitigation, clean energy, food security, and HIV/AIDS interventions.

Under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the U.S. government supports all Central American countries to increase healthy behaviors and reduce HIV transmission in the region. The U.S. government supports host-country governments to more effectively and efficiently lead national and regional responses to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. U.S. government-supported interventions, mostly strategic technical assistance, are closely coordinated with key stakeholders in the region (including the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; United Nations organizations; civil society; and the private sector) and aim to strengthen health system capacity to provide care and improve the policy environment for reaching the goal of universal access to HIV/AIDS services in the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 50,762 | * | 53,492 | 2,730 |
| Development Assistance | 9,200 | * | 32,500 | 23,300 |
| Economic Support Fund | 19,000 | * | - | -19,000 |

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Global Health Programs - State | 12,582 | * | 12,601 | 19 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 8,391 | * | 8,391 | - |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 1,589 | * | - | -1,589 |

Development Assistance (DA)

With DA assistance, USAID’s democracy and governance programs will support the Strategy by strengthening national human rights protection systems through awareness and education. USAID will work closely with regional justice sector networks to prevent and address human rights violations, and provide critical assistance to victims and families. USAID will also work to support labor rights in the region to strengthen voices of marginalized groups and build capacity to represent their own interests to governments and employers. Additionally, USAID will strengthen regional crime observatories that will gather reliable data and crime statistics to inform decision-making, crime prevention plans and security policies across the sub-region.

Trade and food security activities will support the Strategy and the Feed the Future Initiative by expanding markets, improving cross-border trade and regional economic integration, increasing productivity of small-and medium-sized enterprises, and promoting productivity-enhancing technologies for farmers. In support of the Global Climate Change Initiative, USAID’s clean energy activities will promote investment in renewable energy production and energy efficiency and support low-carbon economic growth in the region, while lowering greenhouse gas emissions. USAID’s regional assistance to Central America also supports increased economic opportunity, promotes effective public institutions, and helps ensure a safe environment for its citizens. As a regional leader, USAID partners with Central American governments, regional institutions, and the private sector to bolster these efforts, connecting emerging donors to countries and matching needs with resources and expertise to increase leverage and maximize development results.

Crime Prevention Capacity Increased in the Region

Key Interventions:

- In the Northern Triangle countries, substantial needs and challenges remain to promote, protect, and prevent human rights abuses. USAID will implement human rights programs and replicate best practices to ensure protection, particularly for displaced populations, and other vulnerable groups, such as women and children, human rights defenders, journalists, migrants, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex (LGBTI) individuals and victims of law enforcement abuse. USAID will help strengthen protection systems, create early warning systems, provide technical and strategic litigation assistance to human rights defenders, establish a regional registry to track disappearances, and support systems for reparation to victims. Likewise, USAID will support activities to promote freedom of expression and protection of journalists. Further, USAID will promote labor rights, and work to enhance the capacity of workers’ organizations, civil society organizations, and governments to improve workers’ rights in targeted sectors and industries.
- USAID assistance will help civil society organizations in the region advocate on issues of citizen security, human rights, transparency, and rule of law. Activities will promote participation of youth in democratic processes, juvenile justice, and facilitate the exchange of best practices and models in addressing citizen security. Other activities include strengthening civil society’s ability to conduct research, analysis, and policy advocacy on cross-border security and human rights issues that transcend national boundaries and require a coordinated regional response. USAID will expand its assistance to strengthen regional crime observatories; improve the quality and comparability of

regional crime statistics; promote greater regional coordination and collaboration in effective citizen security strategies; and strengthen skills and knowledge in crime prevention, violence interruption, and replication of best practices.

- USAID will address the underlying social and socio-economic factors that contribute to crime and violence by expanding community-based crime and violence prevention activities to municipalities in the Northern Triangle countries with the highest numbers of vulnerable children and youth. USAID will identify best practices for community-based violence and crime prevention that can be replicated by governments throughout the Central American region. Assistance will ensure institutions provide the required services needed to protect vulnerable children and improve monitoring of the implementation of child protection laws and rights.

Sustainable Development and Inclusive Growth Accelerated through Expanded Trade and Environmental Stewardship

Key Interventions:

- USAID will continue to support regional institutions in strengthening their capacity for analysis, formulation, and implementation of trade policies in partnership with national governments, regional organizations affiliated with the Central America Integration System (SICA), such as the Secretariat of Central American Economic Integration (SIECA), and multilateral institutions, such as the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank. Interventions will focus on harmonized regional economic integration policies, improved border infrastructure, meeting international trade standards, and streamlined administrative procedures to reduce costs and facilitate trade both within the Central America and Mexico region and with the United States.
- As part of Feed the Future, the U.S. government's global hunger and food security initiative, USAID will provide \$1.5 million to support the efforts of the governments in Central America to refine and implement country-led comprehensive food security strategies to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad-based economic growth through agricultural development.
- USAID agriculture activities will support Feed the Future by developing regional value chains to export agricultural products to regional and international markets, increasing employment, income, and overall food security. Activities will also support regional market information systems, climate smart agriculture practices, and strengthening of producer and market networks.
- With funding of approximately \$8.0 million, USAID will support climate change and environment activities, which aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by facilitating investment in low-carbon energy systems, strengthening the regional energy market, and expanding successful land use practices that reduce emissions in a variety of landscapes. Activities will also support regional institutions, governments, businesses, and individuals to make decisions and implement actions that build resilience to climate change.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes. Key areas of GHI align with the shared goals of ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. Efforts are aimed at decreasing maternal and neonatal mortality, creating awareness of the effects of chronic malnutrition, improving nutrition behaviors, and adopting hygiene practices. The U.S. government's approach to containing HIV/AIDS in Central America includes promoting healthy behaviors to decrease infection rates, improving advocacy for a stronger response to the epidemic, and improving HIV detection.

Increased Capacity to Fight the Spread of HIV/AIDS

Key Intervention:

- As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the Central America Regional Program will provide approximately \$21.0 million (of which \$12.6 million in GHP-State and \$8.4 million in GHP-USAID) to build partnerships that provide integrated prevention targeted for key populations mainly focused on promoting behavioral change, care and treatment programs focused on achieving epidemic control in the highest burden districts, and support for programs that increase access to HIV testing and counseling services. The program also strengthens reference systems between service providers, and engages the private and the non-health public sectors in the implementation of HIV/AIDS prevention and the continuum of care. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The final performance evaluation for the Management of Aquatic Resources and Economic Alternatives (MAREA) regional biodiversity activity was completed in FY 2015 and analyzed the quality of the activity design, especially the validity of its assumptions; identified challenges and results, including those related to gender considerations at the local, national, and regional levels of implementation; and identified methodological considerations for future regional biodiversity project design. Recommendations included: 1) Focus on the conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity; 2) Combine activities to conserve marine and coastal biodiversity with those to increase adaptation and resilience to climate change; and 3) Maintain the regional character of the biodiversity conservation program by systematically sharing local experiences within Central America and Mexico.

USAID has designed a monitoring, evaluation, and learning activity that will facilitate procurement of performance and impact evaluations, sector studies, Geographic Information System services, and assessments planned for FY 2016 and beyond. This mechanism will be available to provide monitoring, evaluation and learning services to other missions in the region upon request.

The Central America Regional Program is piloting the use of the new Development Information System (DIS), module 1 (formerly called AIDtracker Plus). This system will enable users to see results and manage performance reporting in real time.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The recommendations of the final performance evaluation of the MAREA activity were used as inputs for the design of the USAID/Central America and Mexico Regional Development Cooperation Strategy (RDCS) and the Smart Economic Growth project. Based on the evaluation's recommendations, the Regional Program designed a Public International Organization (PIO) grant to the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in FY 2015, and will design a new trans-boundary biodiversity activity in FY 2016.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Crime Prevention Capacity Increased in the Region: The regional security efforts will address select cross-border citizen security challenges, focusing on the following areas: mitigating undocumented transmigration and displacement due to insecurity; enhancing compliance with international human rights standards; promoting youth advocacy related to citizen security; and building sustainable regional capacity for crime and violence prevention.

Sustainable Development and Inclusive Growth Accelerated through Expanded Trade and Environmental Stewardship: USAID will support regional economic harmonization and integration to facilitate trade, reduce costs of doing business, and mitigate the effects of climate change. Assistance will be closely coordinated with the SICA Secretariat, SICA-affiliated institutions, and other key regional organizations.

Increased Capacity to Fight the Spread of HIV/AIDS: Assistance provided through the GHP account will support the goals and principles of GHI and PEPFAR to achieve an AIDS-free generation. The Central America regional program implements a coordinated regional response to address HIV/AIDS issues with key populations (men who have sex with men, sex workers, transgender persons, highly mobile populations and some ethnic groups) and provides programmatic coverage and assistance in all Central American countries. USAID will strengthen HIV prevention practices and services directed to key populations, and promote behavior change to decrease infection rates and enhance detection, care, and treatment in specific sub-national units that will allow for saturation of services in each area to have a major impact on the epidemic. The program will support host country governments to effectively and efficiently lead national and regional responses to achieve the national goals set by the countries, and support non-governmental organizations and advocacy groups to play a critical role in holding governments accountable for their policies and financial commitments related to HIV/AIDS. USAID efforts will also support the countries' endeavors to accelerate control of the epidemic in the most affected areas and achieve the ambitious worldwide treatment target set by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 53,492 |
| Regional economic integration increased | 10,698 |
| Development Assistance | 10,698 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 9,198 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 1,500 |
| Regional climate-smart economic growth enhanced | 8,000 |
| Development Assistance | 8,000 |
| 4.8 Environment | 8,000 |
| Regional human rights and citizen security improved | 13,802 |
| Development Assistance | 13,802 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 4,831 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 6,901 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 2,070 |
| HIV prevalence in Central America contained | 20,992 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 12,601 |
| 3.1 Health | 12,601 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 8,391 |
| 3.1 Health | 8,391 |

USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States’ interest in the Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region has long been shaped by their close geographic proximity and the region’s strong economic, social, and cultural ties to the United States. USAID development goals closely align with the U.S. foreign policy and national security imperative of a more prosperous, democratic, and peaceful Western Hemisphere. Increasing U.S. exports to the region, and tackling challenges such as undocumented migration, border security, and climate change, depends on stability and prosperity in Latin America. USAID’s LAC Regional Program (LAC/RP) supports the LAC priority goals that advance such critical U.S. national interests. This agenda focuses on: 1) best practices to make LAC citizens safer in their communities promoted; 2) democratic values and practices strengthened; 3) transition to climate-resilient, low-emission, sustainable economic growth accelerated; and, 4) institutions essential to countries progress along the development continuum strengthened.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 22,500 | * | 23,321 | 821 |
| Development Assistance | 15,500 | * | 17,071 | 1,571 |
| Economic Support Fund | 750 | * | - | -750 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 6,250 | * | 6,250 | - |

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funds will support democratic governance and civil society activities, with the aim to stem democratic backsliding in the region, promote democratic values and practices, and increase civic engagement and participation. Activities will also help expand countries’ applications of renewable energy sources, adapt and mitigate the effects of climate change, and conserve biodiversity. Additionally, LAC/RP will help strengthen essential institutions and sectors, such as educational institutions and the agriculture sector.

Democratic Values and Practices Strengthened

Key Intervention:

- Approximately \$2.4 million will support civil society and media to build advocacy and organizational technical skills to improve democratic governance in Latin America and the Caribbean. Funding will promote productive discourse with governments, the international community, and civil society to address and improve key issues such as governance and corruption, open-data, gender-based violence, and campaign financing. U.S. assistance will also support studying and identifying democratic governance trends, synthesize lessons learned, and recommend technical responses and policy options.

Transition to Climate-Resilient, Low-Emission, Sustainable Economic Growth Accelerated

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide policymakers and planning authorities with better access to quality scientific information, programs, and decision-making tools related to climate change impacts on critical water supplies in order to enhance climate change resilience, improve watershed management, and minimize climate change disruptions to key economic activities in the region.
- Funds promote energy efficiency in targeted sectors and enable the expansion of renewable energy.
- USAID will support creation of tools and approaches to help communities engage more productively with the private sector on topics including resource management and carbon credits; improve the ability of sub-national governments to play a critical role in community-based Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation Plus (REDD+) programs; and bring communities, governments and the private sector together to develop new approaches to negotiate REDD+ contracts.
- Funds will improve the quality and effectiveness of biodiversity conservation and global climate change programming in the LAC region through support services including assessments, technical training, and capturing lessons learned and applying them to future programming.

Institutions Essential to Countries' Progress along the Development Continuum Strengthened

Key Interventions:

- USAID will improve reading achievements with the enhanced regional evidence base on reading improvement by rigorously evaluating promising early-grade reading interventions, disseminating robust evidence, and supporting host country leaders and key stakeholders to implement best practices in teaching reading.
- Funding will forge links between employers, higher education and vocational training institutions and young people interested in learning relevant skills to enter or advance in the labor force.
- Funding of approximately \$1 million will build the capacity of actors within agricultural value chains in LAC to meet market requirements and standards, as well as strengthen the capacity of key institutions to carry out research and technology transfer to improve agricultural practices and support market access.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

The regional health program guides the transition of countries from USAID support to greater self-sufficiency through partnerships with multilateral and private sector organizations that will provide sustainable support for continued institutional strengthening. Through its health programming, LAC/RP will support health systems strengthening and work towards a more effective and sustainable health sector in LAC countries. Programming will promote targeted initiatives in family planning, maternal and child health, aligning with USAID's goal of ending preventable child and maternal deaths. LAC/RP will provide technical assistance to help LAC countries improve regional capacity in malaria elimination and control.

Institutions Essential to Countries' Progress along the Development Continuum Strengthened

Key Interventions:

- USAID will coordinate with regional actors, including the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), to promote the adoption of evidence-based practices that strengthen systems and improve the quality of services delivered in the areas of family planning, and maternal and child health.
- Funds will strengthen the collection and use of health information to improve health equity and system responsiveness, including commodities security.
- U.S. assistance will monitor the efficacy of antimalarial drugs by providing targeted technical assistance to national laboratories in the LAC region to ensure timely detection of drug resistance and support evidence-based policies to prevent antimalarial resistance.

- Funding will ensure availability of antimalarial drugs in remote areas through technical assistance to national malaria control programs to adequately forecast needs and develop procurement and logistic strategies to prevent stockouts.
- Funds will increase access to treatment, quality diagnosis, and successful treatment outcomes by ensuring that LAC countries have the capacity needed to perform quality controls of antimalarial drugs, diagnostic supplies, and insecticides used in the region.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID conducted multiple evaluations in FY 2014 and FY 2015, including evaluations in basic education, global climate change and democracy and governance, which serve to inform future programming and provide lessons learned for the region.

- Ongoing impact evaluations of early-grade reading interventions are helping to identify cost-effective practices to improve reading in LAC countries.
- A FY 2014 assessment of tertiary technical training institutions in four LAC countries reiterated the importance of strengthening higher education institutions in Latin America to better prepare students to meet workforce needs, highlighted the advantage of regional coordination to address common challenges in the sector, and contributed to the design of new regional programming.
- An ongoing impact evaluation of regional programming for at-risk youth is helping to isolate the effects of the use of sport in at-risk youth programming, which will inform the potential expansion of current youth programming and inform the development of future programming.
- Targeted assessments of food safety gaps in LAC countries during FY 2015 are guiding investments going forward to prepare agricultural value chains to comply with the U.S. Food Safety Modernization Act.
- An ongoing performance evaluation will document successes and lessons learned regarding the methodologies used to support indigenous communities in equitably and sustainably managing and benefiting from forests, farmlands and related ecosystem services.
- An FY 2014 assessment of energy needs in the Caribbean described areas where USAID interventions could be most cost-effective.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Performance monitoring, evaluations, and results will continue to inform FY 2017 budget and programmatic choices for USAID. For example, USAID is using research from the energy assessment to inform work in the Caribbean and identify sectors most likely to adopt energy efficiency and renewable reforms. Likewise, the education evaluations will inform the U.S. government's understanding of the effectiveness of various early-grade reading interventions and youth workforce development programs and help USAID continue to improve its education programming in LAC. In addition, an ongoing climate change assessment will help USAID adjust its approach to strengthening indigenous participation in carbon markets.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Democratic Values and Practices Strengthened: Over the past decade, democratic governance has been under threat with some freely elected leaders being more autocratic than democratic, and entrenched in corrupt systems and practices rather than supporting good governance. In addition, transnational crime and related violence pervades the region decreasing both citizen security and stability. The regional program will support regional civil society to improve democratic governance, analyze trends in democratic governance and citizen security, and support technical evidence-based responses and policies.

Transition to Climate-Resilient, Low-Emission, Sustainable Economic Growth Accelerated: Climate change poses a serious threat to prosperity and poverty reduction, yet also creates opportunities for innovation and for investments that will deliver long-lasting environmental and economic benefits. Expansion of renewable energy sources to replace costly imported fuels and the creation of new markets for clean technology open the door to sustained growth. Biodiversity loss and natural resource degradation threaten to undermine progress towards sustained economic prosperity and democratic stability. LAC/RP will provide technical support services, such as developing and disseminating proven tools and methodologies to respond to climate change and address threats to biodiversity in order to build resilience and promote sustainable development.

Institutions Essential to Countries Progress along the Development Continuum Strengthened: LAC countries span the range of the development continuum. LAC/RP's role is to help bilateral and multilateral institutions and organizations address key gaps in investment and strengthen the capacity of institutions, both public and private. Weak institutional capacity and poor regulatory frameworks limit the ability of governments to provide quality basic services to their citizens, including health and education services and hinder growth of the overall economy. LAC/RP plays a pivotal role in helping institutions identify and adopt leading practices that will better enable them to improve institutional effectiveness, provide services to citizens, and support key sectors, such as education and agriculture.

LAC countries are varied in their capacity and commitment to sustain progress made in the health sector. LAC/RP's funds will support activities to strengthen health institutions by ensuring decision-makers and health workers have the knowledge and capacity to provide critical services to citizens. Activities will work to scale-up proven practices and champion information exchanges around proven approaches and best practices within and between LAC countries.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 23,321 |
| Democratic Values and Practices Strengthened | 2,400 |
| Development Assistance | 2,400 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 2,400 |
| Transition to Climate-Resilient, Low-Emission, Sustainable Economic Growth Accelerated | 5,500 |
| Development Assistance | 5,500 |
| 4.8 Environment | 5,500 |
| Institutions Essential to Countries Progress along the Development Continuum Strengthened | 15,421 |
| Development Assistance | 9,171 |
| 3.2 Education | 8,171 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 1,000 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 6,250 |
| 3.1 Health | 6,250 |

USAID South America Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

USAID's South American Regional (SAR) program advances U.S. foreign assistance priorities by partnering with the region's governments, civil society organizations, and private sector entities to address environmental threats to the Amazon and regional biodiversity. Regional activities are focused on actions that cannot be addressed by traditional bilateral programming, including strengthening regional networks and organizations, and addressing transboundary issues such as regional infrastructure projects, wildlife migration, and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples. Some of the major challenges facing the Amazon are from large-scale infrastructure development that threatens key biodiversity, opening up access to previously untouched forests. Left unchecked, deforestation will threaten the Amazon's rich biodiversity while crippling the region's climate regulation abilities and impacting the hemisphere through more frequent and intense weather events.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 12,000 | * | 1,741 | -10,259 |
| Development Assistance | 12,000 | * | 1,741 | -10,259 |

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funds will support activities that conserve biodiversity, combat deforestation and forest degradation, and improve natural resource management in South America.

Andean Amazon Biome Maintained

Key Intervention:

- \$1.74 million will be used to support a new regional Amazon conservation program, building on achievements and lessons learned from the Initiative for Conservation in the Andean Amazon (ICAA), which will end in 2016. This activity will build the capacity of South American non-governmental organizations and cooperating local, sub-regional, and national government institutions to address key challenges and threats to indigenous lands, and the broader Amazon biome. This will include addressing issues related to territorial management, policies and regulations governing parks and protected areas, and enhancing economic opportunities for groups involved in natural resource and protected area management.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2015, USAID completed a mid-term evaluation of ICAA. USAID plans to conduct, during FY 2016, a final performance evaluation of its Amazon Malaria Initiative, which is scheduled to end in 2016. Beginning with the FY 2017 request, funding for the South America Regional Amazon Malaria Initiative will be requested through the USAID Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) Regional Program. As such, lessons learned from this final evaluation will inform USAID's LAC Bureau as it makes decisions about if and how to continue implementing future activities to reduce malaria incidence across the Americas in coming years.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Results from the ICAA mid-term performance evaluation highlighted a number of low-level successes across the region. However, it also pointed to a lack of high-level impacts that are truly regional, but are more accurately described as bilateral activities undertaken by a regional program. As a result, USAID is conducting a thorough design process for a new regional program to conserve the Amazon that will maintain a focus on region-wide advances, building on the strengths of this regional platform vis-à-vis bilateral work in Amazon countries. In addition to evaluations, ongoing monitoring of activities takes place on a regular basis to make course corrections as needed.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Andean Amazon Biome Maintained: The Andean Amazon faces deforestation, habitat degradation, and biodiversity loss due to the expansion of the agricultural frontier, cattle ranching, and illegal/unsustainable logging and gold mining. The root causes are: (1) limited government and community capacity for natural resource management; (2) limited access to programs for sustainable resource management and production; and (3) weak market linkages for local producers and operators to expand economic opportunities. The environmental initiatives of the USAID SAR program work hand-in-hand with USAID bilateral missions in the Andean Amazon countries to confront transboundary challenges and improve environmental protection.

Integrated Country Strategy (ICS) Mission Objectives by Account and Program Area

| (\$ in thousands) | FY 2017 Request |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 1,741 |
| Andean Amazon Biome Maintained | 1,741 |
| Development Assistance | 1,741 |
| 4.8 Environment | 1,741 |

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE BUDGET
BY
STANDARD PROGRAM STRUCTURE & OTHER TABLES

Objective, Program Areas: Summary FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|----------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 32,737,378 | 34,001,282 | 1,263,904 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 8,675,637 | 8,395,594 | -280,043 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 325,949 | 327,798 | 1,849 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 298,845 | 299,700 | 855 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 6,969,980 | 6,748,170 | -221,810 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 541,563 | 514,293 | -27,270 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 119,605 | 95,082 | -24,523 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 419,695 | 410,551 | -9,144 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 1,934,082 | 2,720,315 | 786,233 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 658,771 | 765,230 | 106,459 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 716,114 | 1,130,297 | 414,183 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 162,959 | 172,653 | 9,694 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 396,238 | 652,135 | 255,897 |
| 3 Investing in People | 10,471,888 | 10,396,307 | -75,581 |
| 3.1 Health | 9,294,921 | 9,269,890 | -25,031 |
| 3.1.1 HIV/AIDS | 6,000,211 | 6,000,200 | -11 |
| 3.1.2 Tuberculosis | 242,325 | 195,000 | -47,325 |
| 3.1.3 Malaria | 669,500 | 745,000 | 75,500 |
| 3.1.4 Global Health Security in Development (GHSD) | 72,500 | 72,500 | - |
| 3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats | 126,394 | 116,900 | -9,494 |
| 3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health | 988,250 | 1,055,200 | 66,950 |
| 3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 615,741 | 620,000 | 4,259 |
| 3.1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation | 312,580 | 222,548 | -90,032 |
| 3.1.9 Nutrition | 267,420 | 242,542 | -24,878 |
| 3.2 Education | 905,674 | 788,134 | -117,540 |
| 3.2.1 Basic Education | 675,671 | 561,782 | -113,889 |
| 3.2.2 Higher Education | 230,003 | 226,352 | -3,651 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 271,293 | 338,283 | 66,990 |
| 3.3.1 Policies, Regulations, and Systems | 9,085 | 19,962 | 10,877 |
| 3.3.2 Social Services | 107,122 | 74,945 | -32,177 |
| 3.3.3 Social Assistance | 155,086 | 243,376 | 88,290 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 3,911,779 | 4,838,104 | 926,325 |
| 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 473,891 | 695,973 | 222,082 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 156,938 | 263,747 | 106,809 |
| 4.3 Financial Sector | 258,437 | 58,748 | -199,689 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 459,648 | 579,637 | 119,989 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 1,082,679 | 1,130,446 | 47,767 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 349,613 | 583,905 | 234,292 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 270,847 | 249,778 | -21,069 |
| 4.8 Environment | 859,726 | 1,275,870 | 416,144 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 6,332,972 | 5,964,396 | -368,576 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 6,205,470 | 5,779,729 | -425,741 |
| 5.2 Disaster Readiness | 89,096 | 154,857 | 65,761 |
| 5.3 Migration Management | 38,406 | 29,810 | -8,596 |
| 6 Program Support | 1,411,020 | 1,686,566 | 275,546 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 1,500 | 1,281 | -219 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 1,409,520 | 1,685,285 | 275,765 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 32,737,378 | 34,001,282 | 1,263,904 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 8,675,637 | 8,395,594 | -280,043 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 325,949 | 327,798 | 1,849 |
| Africa | 54,449 | 52,234 | -2,215 |
| Kenya | 5,750 | 4,500 | -1,250 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 5,750 | 4,500 | -1,250 |
| Mauritania | 1,615 | 1,584 | -31 |
| Development Assistance | 1,615 | 1,584 | -31 |
| Somalia | 2,500 | 2,750 | 250 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 2,500 | 2,750 | 250 |
| Tanzania | 450 | - | -450 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 450 | - | -450 |
| State Africa Regional (AF) | 25,384 | 29,350 | 3,966 |
| Economic Support Fund | 5,958 | 6,000 | 42 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 19,426 | 23,350 | 3,924 |
| USAID Africa Regional (AFR) | 750 | 4,050 | 3,300 |
| Development Assistance | 750 | 4,050 | 3,300 |
| USAID East Africa Regional | 10,000 | - | -10,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 10,000 | - | -10,000 |
| USAID West Africa Regional | 8,000 | 10,000 | 2,000 |
| Development Assistance | 8,000 | 10,000 | 2,000 |
| East Asia and Pacific | 13,610 | 10,900 | -2,710 |
| Indonesia | 4,600 | 4,500 | -100 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 4,600 | 4,500 | -100 |
| Malaysia | 800 | 800 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 800 | 800 | - |
| Philippines | 5,510 | 3,000 | -2,510 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 5,510 | 3,000 | -2,510 |
| Thailand | 650 | 600 | -50 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 650 | 600 | -50 |
| State East Asia and Pacific Regional | 2,050 | 2,000 | -50 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 2,050 | 2,000 | -50 |
| Europe and Eurasia | 784 | 3,000 | 2,216 |
| Turkey | 784 | - | -784 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 784 | - | -784 |
| Europe and Eurasia Regional | - | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Near East | 32,728 | 44,910 | 12,182 |
| Algeria | 1,000 | 500 | -500 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,000 | 500 | -500 |
| Bahrain | 450 | 800 | 350 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 450 | 800 | 350 |
| Egypt | - | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | - | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Iraq | 5,000 | 8,000 | 3,000 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 5,000 | 8,000 | 3,000 |
| Jordan | 5,000 | 10,000 | 5,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 5,000 | 10,000 | 5,000 |
| Lebanon | 2,000 | 1,800 | -200 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 2,000 | 1,800 | -200 |
| Libya | 1,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 |
| Morocco | 500 | 500 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 500 | 500 | - |
| Oman | 500 | 1,000 | 500 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 500 | 1,000 | 500 |
| Syria | 4,000 | 2,470 | -1,530 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 4,000 | 2,470 | -1,530 |
| Tunisia | 1,750 | 5,500 | 3,750 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,750 | 5,500 | 3,750 |
| Yemen | 2,250 | 3,500 | 1,250 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 2,250 | 3,500 | 1,250 |
| Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) | 9,144 | 5,940 | -3,204 |
| Economic Support Fund | 6,644 | - | -6,644 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 2,500 | 5,940 | 3,440 |
| USAID Middle East Regional (MER) | 134 | 1,400 | 1,266 |
| Economic Support Fund | 134 | 1,400 | 1,266 |
| South and Central Asia | 37,670 | 33,104 | -4,566 |
| Afghanistan | 19,650 | 16,600 | -3,050 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 19,650 | 16,600 | -3,050 |
| Bangladesh | 3,090 | 3,000 | -90 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 3,090 | 3,000 | -90 |
| India | 3,000 | 2,000 | -1,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 3,000 | 2,000 | -1,000 |
| Kazakhstan | 580 | 114 | -466 |
| Economic Support Fund | 230 | 114 | -116 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 350 | - | -350 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 450 | - | -450 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 450 | - | -450 |
| Maldives | 450 | 450 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 450 | 450 | - |
| Nepal | 575 | 540 | -35 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 575 | 540 | -35 |
| Pakistan | 9,200 | 9,100 | -100 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 9,200 | 9,100 | -100 |
| Tajikistan | 675 | - | -675 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 675 | - | -675 |
| Central Asia Regional | - | 1,300 | 1,300 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | - | 1,300 | 1,300 |
| Western Hemisphere | 6,063 | 1,500 | -4,563 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Colombia | 800 | - | -800 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 800 | - | -800 |
| Mexico | 1,750 | - | -1,750 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,750 | - | -1,750 |
| Panama | 995 | - | -995 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 995 | - | -995 |
| State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA) | 2,518 | 1,500 | -1,018 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 2,518 | 1,500 | -1,018 |
| CT - Counterterrorism | 127,618 | 181,000 | 53,382 |
| Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund | - | 80,000 | 80,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 59,000 | 59,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | - | 21,000 | 21,000 |
| CT - RSI, Regional Strategic Initiative | 17,575 | 18,000 | 425 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 17,575 | 18,000 | 425 |
| State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT) | 110,043 | 83,000 | -27,043 |
| Economic Support Fund | 32,150 | 6,000 | -26,150 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 77,893 | 77,000 | -893 |
| DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance | 5,867 | - | -5,867 |
| DCHA/OTI | 5,867 | - | -5,867 |
| Transition Initiatives | 5,867 | - | -5,867 |
| IO - International Organizations | 1,160 | 1,150 | -10 |
| IO - ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization | 800 | 800 | - |
| International Organizations and Programs | 800 | 800 | - |
| IO - IMO International Maritime Organization | 360 | 300 | -60 |
| International Organizations and Programs | 360 | 300 | -60 |
| IO - ReCAAP - Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships in Asia | - | 50 | 50 |
| International Organizations and Programs | - | 50 | 50 |
| Other Funding | 46,000 | - | -46,000 |
| To Be Programmed | 46,000 | - | -46,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 46,000 | - | -46,000 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 298,845 | 299,700 | 855 |
| Africa | 1,700 | 1,700 | - |
| Ghana | 200 | - | -200 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 200 | - | -200 |
| Kenya | 500 | 500 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 500 | 500 | - |
| South Africa | 300 | 300 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 300 | 300 | - |
| Tanzania | 200 | 200 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 200 | 200 | - |
| Uganda | - | 200 | 200 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | - | 200 | 200 |
| State Africa Regional (AF) | 500 | 500 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 500 | 500 | - |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| East Asia and Pacific | 4,310 | 4,260 | -50 |
| Cambodia | 190 | 190 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 190 | 190 | - |
| Indonesia | 950 | 950 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 950 | 950 | - |
| Malaysia | 470 | 470 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 470 | 470 | - |
| Mongolia | 250 | 250 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 250 | 250 | - |
| Philippines | 590 | 590 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 590 | 590 | - |
| Singapore | 240 | 200 | -40 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 240 | 200 | -40 |
| Thailand | 670 | 670 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 670 | 670 | - |
| Vietnam | 570 | 570 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 570 | 570 | - |
| State East Asia and Pacific Regional | 380 | 370 | -10 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 380 | 370 | -10 |
| Europe and Eurasia | 31,235 | 37,290 | 6,055 |
| Albania | 570 | 540 | -30 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 570 | 540 | -30 |
| Armenia | 2,730 | 3,450 | 720 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,990 | 2,750 | 760 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 740 | 700 | -40 |
| Azerbaijan | 735 | 400 | -335 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 735 | 400 | -335 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 620 | 600 | -20 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 620 | 600 | -20 |
| Georgia | 1,000 | 1,100 | 100 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,000 | 1,100 | 100 |
| Kosovo | 720 | 720 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 720 | 720 | - |
| Macedonia | 490 | 500 | 10 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 490 | 500 | 10 |
| Moldova | 380 | 600 | 220 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 380 | 600 | 220 |
| Montenegro | 490 | 500 | 10 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 490 | 500 | 10 |
| Serbia | 610 | 560 | -50 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 610 | 560 | -50 |
| Turkey | 750 | 600 | -150 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 750 | 600 | -150 |
| Ukraine | 20,590 | 26,950 | 6,360 |
| Economic Support Fund | 19,620 | 22,000 | 2,380 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 970 | 4,950 | 3,980 |
| Europe and Eurasia Regional | 1,550 | 770 | -780 |
| Economic Support Fund | 700 | - | -700 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 850 | 770 | -80 |
| Near East | 15,600 | 13,004 | -2,596 |
| Algeria | 500 | 500 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 500 | 500 | - |
| Egypt | 3,100 | 1,500 | -1,600 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 3,100 | 1,500 | -1,600 |
| Iraq | 860 | 860 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 860 | 860 | - |
| Jordan | 1,700 | 3,200 | 1,500 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,700 | 3,200 | 1,500 |
| Lebanon | 960 | 960 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 960 | 960 | - |
| Libya | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| Morocco | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| Oman | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| Syria | 4,000 | 2,000 | -2,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 4,000 | 2,000 | -2,000 |
| Tunisia | 480 | 600 | 120 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 480 | 600 | 120 |
| Yemen | 1,000 | 384 | -616 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,000 | 384 | -616 |
| South and Central Asia | 7,860 | 7,010 | -850 |
| Afghanistan | 1,100 | 1,000 | -100 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,100 | 1,000 | -100 |
| Bangladesh | 260 | 260 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 260 | 260 | - |
| India | 950 | 400 | -550 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 950 | 400 | -550 |
| Kazakhstan | 1,080 | 1,000 | -80 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,080 | 1,000 | -80 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 800 | 760 | -40 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 800 | 760 | -40 |
| Maldives | 190 | 190 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 190 | 190 | - |
| Nepal | 270 | 250 | -20 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 270 | 250 | -20 |
| Pakistan | 800 | 800 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 800 | 800 | - |
| Sri Lanka | 380 | 380 | - |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 380 | 380 | - |
| Tajikistan | 810 | 770 | -40 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 810 | 770 | -40 |
| Turkmenistan | 250 | 230 | -20 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 250 | 230 | -20 |
| Uzbekistan | 540 | 540 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 540 | 540 | - |
| State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA) | 430 | 430 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 430 | 430 | - |
| Western Hemisphere | 3,000 | 2,870 | -130 |
| Argentina | 240 | 200 | -40 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 240 | 200 | -40 |
| Brazil | 240 | 240 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 240 | 240 | - |
| Chile | 290 | 200 | -90 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 290 | 200 | -90 |
| Mexico | 1,160 | 1,160 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,160 | 1,160 | - |
| Panama | 500 | 500 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 500 | 500 | - |
| Peru | 150 | - | -150 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 150 | - | -150 |
| State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA) | 420 | 570 | 150 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 420 | 570 | 150 |
| AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance | 32,000 | 32,000 | - |
| State Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC) | 32,000 | 32,000 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 32,000 | 32,000 | - |
| ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation | 203,140 | 201,566 | -1,574 |
| State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN) | 203,140 | 201,566 | -1,574 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 203,140 | 201,566 | -1,574 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 6,969,980 | 6,748,170 | -221,810 |
| Africa | 492,994 | 405,973 | -87,021 |
| Angola | 6,018 | 4,525 | -1,493 |
| International Military Education and Training | 718 | 525 | -193 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 5,300 | 4,000 | -1,300 |
| Benin | 210 | 300 | 90 |
| International Military Education and Training | 210 | 300 | 90 |
| Botswana | 524 | 725 | 201 |
| International Military Education and Training | 524 | 725 | 201 |
| Burkina Faso | 242 | 345 | 103 |
| International Military Education and Training | 242 | 345 | 103 |
| Burundi | 411 | 500 | 89 |
| International Military Education and Training | 411 | 500 | 89 |
| Cabo Verde | 144 | 150 | 6 |
| International Military Education and Training | 144 | 150 | 6 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Cameroon | 420 | 500 | 80 |
| International Military Education and Training | 420 | 500 | 80 |
| Central African Republic | 10,000 | 11,800 | 1,800 |
| International Military Education and Training | - | 150 | 150 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | - | 3,650 | 3,650 |
| Peacekeeping Operations | 10,000 | 8,000 | -2,000 |
| Chad | 416 | 1,500 | 1,084 |
| International Military Education and Training | 416 | 500 | 84 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Comoros | 232 | 150 | -82 |
| International Military Education and Training | 232 | 150 | -82 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 481 | 340 | -141 |
| International Military Education and Training | 481 | 340 | -141 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 11,589 | 13,235 | 1,646 |
| International Military Education and Training | 496 | 435 | -61 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 593 | 800 | 207 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 500 | 2,000 | 1,500 |
| Peacekeeping Operations | 10,000 | 10,000 | - |
| Djibouti | 1,098 | 1,000 | -98 |
| International Military Education and Training | 398 | 500 | 102 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 700 | 500 | -200 |
| Ethiopia | 1,259 | 1,070 | -189 |
| International Military Education and Training | 559 | 570 | 11 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 700 | 500 | -200 |
| Gabon | 351 | 350 | -1 |
| International Military Education and Training | 351 | 350 | -1 |
| Ghana | 959 | 1,150 | 191 |
| International Military Education and Training | 659 | 850 | 191 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 300 | 300 | - |
| Guinea | 189 | 340 | 151 |
| International Military Education and Training | 189 | 340 | 151 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 130 | 150 | 20 |
| International Military Education and Training | 130 | 150 | 20 |
| Kenya | 2,947 | 2,850 | -97 |
| International Military Education and Training | 747 | 850 | 103 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,200 | 1,000 | -200 |
| Lesotho | 8 | 125 | 117 |
| International Military Education and Training | 8 | 125 | 117 |
| Liberia | 14,180 | 11,160 | -3,020 |
| International Military Education and Training | 360 | 360 | - |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 8,320 | 7,300 | -1,020 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 2,500 | 2,500 | - |
| Peacekeeping Operations | 3,000 | 1,000 | -2,000 |
| Madagascar | 73 | 250 | 177 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| International Military Education and Training | 73 | 250 | 177 |
| Malawi | 335 | 300 | -35 |
| International Military Education and Training | 335 | 300 | -35 |
| Mali | 6,409 | 1,400 | -5,009 |
| International Military Education and Training | 409 | 400 | -9 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Peacekeeping Operations | 6,000 | - | -6,000 |
| Mauritania | 449 | 1,500 | 1,051 |
| International Military Education and Training | 449 | 500 | 51 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Mauritius | 244 | 150 | -94 |
| International Military Education and Training | 244 | 150 | -94 |
| Mozambique | 1,519 | 400 | -1,119 |
| International Military Education and Training | 519 | 400 | -119 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| Namibia | 195 | 150 | -45 |
| International Military Education and Training | 195 | 150 | -45 |
| Niger | 438 | 1,500 | 1,062 |
| International Military Education and Training | 438 | 500 | 62 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Nigeria | 1,417 | 1,300 | -117 |
| International Military Education and Training | 817 | 800 | -17 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 600 | 500 | -100 |
| Republic of the Congo | 270 | 250 | -20 |
| International Military Education and Training | 270 | 250 | -20 |
| Rwanda | 619 | 500 | -119 |
| International Military Education and Training | 619 | 500 | -119 |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 74 | 150 | 76 |
| International Military Education and Training | 74 | 150 | 76 |
| Senegal | 1,677 | 2,300 | 623 |
| International Military Education and Training | 977 | 1,000 | 23 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 400 | 1,000 | 600 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 300 | 300 | - |
| Seychelles | 142 | 150 | 8 |
| International Military Education and Training | 142 | 150 | 8 |
| Sierra Leone | 299 | 400 | 101 |
| International Military Education and Training | 299 | 400 | 101 |
| Somalia | 253,679 | 114,115 | -139,564 |
| International Military Education and Training | 179 | 365 | 186 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,700 | 2,750 | 1,050 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,800 | 1,000 | -800 |
| Peacekeeping Operations | 250,000 | 110,000 | -140,000 |
| South Africa | 2,096 | 2,050 | -46 |
| International Military Education and Training | 646 | 750 | 104 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Foreign Military Financing | 450 | 300 | -150 |
| South Sudan | 28,721 | 38,000 | 9,279 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 5,721 | 6,000 | 279 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 2,000 | 2,000 | - |
| Peacekeeping Operations | 21,000 | 30,000 | 9,000 |
| Swaziland | 150 | 125 | -25 |
| International Military Education and Training | 150 | 125 | -25 |
| Tanzania | 610 | 500 | -110 |
| International Military Education and Training | 610 | 500 | -110 |
| The Gambia | 53 | 150 | 97 |
| International Military Education and Training | 53 | 150 | 97 |
| Togo | 473 | 300 | -173 |
| International Military Education and Training | 473 | 300 | -173 |
| Uganda | 802 | 720 | -82 |
| International Military Education and Training | 602 | 720 | 118 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 200 | - | -200 |
| Zambia | 388 | 350 | -38 |
| International Military Education and Training | 388 | 350 | -38 |
| Zimbabwe | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 |
| State Africa Regional (AF) | 139,054 | 184,198 | 45,144 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 29,500 | 27,000 | -2,500 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 500 | 500 | - |
| Foreign Military Financing | 61,883 | 20,448 | -41,435 |
| Peacekeeping Operations | 47,171 | 136,250 | 89,079 |
| East Asia and Pacific | 174,283 | 148,960 | -25,323 |
| Burma | 3,100 | 1,150 | -1,950 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,100 | 1,150 | 50 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 2,000 | - | -2,000 |
| Cambodia | 5,964 | 6,750 | 786 |
| International Military Education and Training | 464 | 750 | 286 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 5,500 | 6,000 | 500 |
| Fiji | 213 | 200 | -13 |
| International Military Education and Training | 213 | 200 | -13 |
| Indonesia | 23,593 | 19,750 | -3,843 |
| International Military Education and Training | 2,513 | 2,650 | 137 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 7,080 | 7,100 | 20 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 14,000 | 10,000 | -4,000 |
| Laos | 12,997 | 10,900 | -2,097 |
| International Military Education and Training | 347 | 450 | 103 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 450 | 450 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 12,000 | 10,000 | -2,000 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 200 | - | -200 |
| Malaysia | 982 | 1,000 | 18 |
| International Military Education and Training | 982 | 1,000 | 18 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Mongolia | 3,384 | 3,600 | 216 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,384 | 2,000 | 616 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 2,000 | 1,600 | -400 |
| Papua New Guinea | 298 | 200 | -98 |
| International Military Education and Training | 298 | 200 | -98 |
| Philippines | 57,793 | 49,000 | -8,793 |
| International Military Education and Training | 2,293 | 2,000 | -293 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 5,500 | 7,000 | 1,500 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 50,000 | 40,000 | -10,000 |
| Samoa | 82 | 100 | 18 |
| International Military Education and Training | 82 | 100 | 18 |
| Thailand | 950 | 950 | - |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 950 | 950 | - |
| Timor-Leste | 794 | 500 | -294 |
| International Military Education and Training | 494 | 400 | -94 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | - | 100 | 100 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 300 | - | -300 |
| Tonga | 248 | 250 | 2 |
| International Military Education and Training | 248 | 250 | 2 |
| Vietnam | 17,000 | 21,200 | 4,200 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,465 | 1,500 | 35 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 285 | 2,700 | 2,415 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 4,500 | 7,000 | 2,500 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 10,750 | 10,000 | -750 |
| State East Asia and Pacific Regional | 46,885 | 33,410 | -13,475 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,000 | 4,090 | 3,090 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 17,085 | 4,320 | -12,765 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 28,800 | 25,000 | -3,800 |
| Europe and Eurasia | 225,877 | 198,253 | -27,624 |
| Albania | 6,437 | 6,350 | -87 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,087 | 1,000 | -87 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,450 | 1,450 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,500 | 1,500 | - |
| Foreign Military Financing | 2,400 | 2,400 | - |
| Armenia | 3,180 | 2,330 | -850 |
| International Military Education and Training | 590 | 600 | 10 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 590 | 730 | 140 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 300 | - | -300 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,700 | 1,000 | -700 |
| Azerbaijan | 2,293 | 1,600 | -693 |
| International Military Education and Training | 593 | 600 | 7 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,700 | 1,000 | -700 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 10,697 | 10,352 | -345 |
| International Military Education and Training | 991 | 1,000 | 9 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 2,106 | 1,852 | -254 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 3,600 | 3,500 | -100 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 4,000 | 4,000 | - |
| Bulgaria | 7,250 | 7,000 | -250 |
| International Military Education and Training | 2,000 | 2,000 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 250 | - | -250 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 5,000 | 5,000 | - |
| Croatia | 4,481 | 2,100 | -2,381 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,131 | 1,100 | -31 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 850 | - | -850 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 2,500 | 1,000 | -1,500 |
| Czech Republic | 2,748 | 1,800 | -948 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,748 | 1,800 | 52 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| Estonia | 2,827 | 2,800 | -27 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,227 | 1,200 | -27 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,600 | 1,600 | - |
| Georgia | 35,000 | 24,925 | -10,075 |
| International Military Education and Training | 2,165 | 2,200 | 35 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 2,335 | 2,725 | 390 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 500 | - | -500 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 30,000 | 20,000 | -10,000 |
| Greece | 199 | 200 | 1 |
| International Military Education and Training | 199 | 200 | 1 |
| Hungary | 993 | 1,000 | 7 |
| International Military Education and Training | 993 | 1,000 | 7 |
| Kosovo | 12,237 | 8,870 | -3,367 |
| International Military Education and Training | 737 | 750 | 13 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 7,100 | 4,120 | -2,980 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 4,400 | 4,000 | -400 |
| Latvia | 2,727 | 2,700 | -27 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,227 | 1,200 | -27 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,500 | 1,500 | - |
| Lithuania | 2,698 | 2,700 | 2 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,198 | 1,200 | 2 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,500 | 1,500 | - |
| Macedonia | 6,020 | 5,429 | -591 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,157 | 1,100 | -57 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 863 | 729 | -134 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 4,000 | 3,600 | -400 |
| Malta | 100 | 200 | 100 |
| International Military Education and Training | 100 | 200 | 100 |
| Moldova | 13,789 | 15,550 | 1,761 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,139 | 1,150 | 11 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,400 | 1,650 | 250 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 11,250 | 12,750 | 1,500 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Montenegro | 2,483 | 2,217 | -266 |
| International Military Education and Training | 613 | 600 | -13 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 670 | 617 | -53 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,200 | 1,000 | -200 |
| Poland | 10,996 | 5,500 | -5,496 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,996 | 2,000 | 4 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 9,000 | 3,500 | -5,500 |
| Portugal | 90 | 100 | 10 |
| International Military Education and Training | 90 | 100 | 10 |
| Romania | 7,096 | 6,100 | -996 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,696 | 1,700 | 4 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 5,400 | 4,400 | -1,000 |
| Serbia | 5,067 | 5,250 | 183 |
| International Military Education and Training | 867 | 1,050 | 183 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 900 | 900 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,500 | 1,500 | - |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,800 | 1,800 | - |
| Slovakia | 942 | 900 | -42 |
| International Military Education and Training | 942 | 900 | -42 |
| Slovenia | 602 | 650 | 48 |
| International Military Education and Training | 602 | 650 | 48 |
| Turkey | 3,096 | 3,200 | 104 |
| International Military Education and Training | 3,096 | 3,200 | 104 |
| Ukraine | 61,329 | 61,900 | 571 |
| Economic Support Fund | 4,000 | - | -4,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,889 | 2,900 | 1,011 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 7,000 | 11,000 | 4,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,440 | 6,000 | 4,560 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 47,000 | 42,000 | -5,000 |
| Europe and Eurasia Regional | 20,500 | 16,530 | -3,970 |
| Economic Support Fund | 500 | 1,500 | 1,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | - | 30 | 30 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 20,000 | 15,000 | -5,000 |
| Near East | 5,233,390 | 5,239,985 | 6,595 |
| Algeria | 1,245 | 1,300 | 55 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,245 | 1,300 | 55 |
| Bahrain | 8,077 | 5,800 | -2,277 |
| International Military Education and Training | 577 | 800 | 223 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 7,500 | 5,000 | -2,500 |
| Egypt | 1,302,300 | 1,301,800 | -500 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,700 | 1,800 | 100 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 600 | - | -600 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,300,000 | 1,300,000 | - |
| Iraq | 168,902 | 169,000 | 98 |
| International Military Education and Training | 902 | 1,000 | 98 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 18,000 | 18,000 | - |
| Foreign Military Financing | 150,000 | 150,000 | - |
| Israel | 3,100,000 | 3,100,000 | - |
| Foreign Military Financing | 3,100,000 | 3,100,000 | - |
| Jordan | 389,287 | 354,400 | -34,887 |
| International Military Education and Training | 3,787 | 4,000 | 213 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 500 | 400 | -100 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 385,000 | 350,000 | -35,000 |
| Lebanon | 98,135 | 117,750 | 19,615 |
| International Military Education and Training | 2,218 | 2,750 | 532 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 9,800 | 7,000 | -2,800 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 2,000 | 3,000 | 1,000 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 84,117 | 105,000 | 20,883 |
| Libya | 2,150 | 1,500 | -650 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 650 | - | -650 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,500 | 1,500 | - |
| Morocco | 16,967 | 12,000 | -4,967 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,967 | 2,000 | 33 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 3,000 | 5,000 | 2,000 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 12,000 | 5,000 | -7,000 |
| Oman | 5,605 | 2,000 | -3,605 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,605 | 2,000 | 395 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 4,000 | - | -4,000 |
| Saudi Arabia | 9 | 10 | 1 |
| International Military Education and Training | 9 | 10 | 1 |
| Syria | 9,000 | 59,000 | 50,000 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 8,000 | 8,000 | - |
| Peacekeeping Operations | - | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Tunisia | 38,686 | 56,615 | 17,929 |
| International Military Education and Training | 2,186 | 2,300 | 114 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 6,500 | 9,315 | 2,815 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 30,000 | 45,000 | 15,000 |
| West Bank and Gaza | 59,900 | 20,350 | -39,550 |
| Economic Support Fund | 8,000 | - | -8,000 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 50,900 | 19,350 | -31,550 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| Yemen | 3,127 | 2,500 | -627 |
| International Military Education and Training | 127 | - | -127 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,000 | 500 | -500 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 2,000 | 2,000 | - |
| Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) | 28,000 | 34,500 | 6,500 |
| Peacekeeping Operations | 28,000 | 34,500 | 6,500 |
| Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) | 2,000 | 1,460 | -540 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 2,000 | 1,460 | -540 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| South and Central Asia | 345,280 | 341,531 | -3,749 |
| Afghanistan | 23,749 | 20,800 | -2,949 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,049 | 800 | -249 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 22,700 | 20,000 | -2,700 |
| Bangladesh | 4,367 | 4,900 | 533 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,467 | 1,500 | 33 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 900 | 1,400 | 500 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 2,000 | 2,000 | - |
| India | 1,260 | 1,300 | 40 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,260 | 1,300 | 40 |
| Kazakhstan | 1,777 | 952 | -825 |
| International Military Education and Training | 725 | 700 | -25 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 252 | 252 | - |
| Foreign Military Financing | 800 | - | -800 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 2,229 | 1,900 | -329 |
| International Military Education and Training | 779 | 950 | 171 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,050 | 700 | -350 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 400 | 250 | -150 |
| Maldives | 714 | 700 | -14 |
| International Military Education and Training | 314 | 300 | -14 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 400 | 400 | - |
| Nepal | 5,974 | 3,800 | -2,174 |
| International Military Education and Training | 885 | 900 | 15 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,330 | 1,200 | -130 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 3,759 | 1,700 | -2,059 |
| Pakistan | 292,791 | 291,300 | -1,491 |
| International Military Education and Training | 4,791 | 4,800 | 9 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 23,000 | 21,500 | -1,500 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 265,000 | 265,000 | - |
| Sri Lanka | 3,047 | 7,400 | 4,353 |
| International Military Education and Training | 547 | 500 | -47 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 2,500 | 6,500 | 4,000 |
| Foreign Military Financing | - | 400 | 400 |
| Tajikistan | 5,896 | 4,565 | -1,331 |
| International Military Education and Training | 536 | 525 | -11 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 3,160 | 2,540 | -620 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,500 | 1,500 | - |
| Foreign Military Financing | 700 | - | -700 |
| Turkmenistan | 240 | 285 | 45 |
| International Military Education and Training | 140 | 285 | 145 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 100 | - | -100 |
| Uzbekistan | 1,336 | 429 | -907 |
| International Military Education and Training | 507 | 300 | -207 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 129 | 129 | - |
| Foreign Military Financing | 700 | - | -700 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Central Asia Regional | 1,900 | 3,200 | 1,300 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,900 | 3,200 | 1,300 |
| Western Hemisphere | 101,883 | 171,153 | 69,270 |
| Argentina | 336 | 350 | 14 |
| International Military Education and Training | 336 | 350 | 14 |
| Belize | 1,058 | 1,250 | 192 |
| International Military Education and Training | 258 | 250 | -8 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 800 | 1,000 | 200 |
| Brazil | 546 | 625 | 79 |
| International Military Education and Training | 546 | 625 | 79 |
| Chile | 742 | 500 | -242 |
| International Military Education and Training | 742 | 500 | -242 |
| Colombia | 35,654 | 82,530 | 46,876 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,013 | 19,105 | 17,092 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,446 | 1,400 | -46 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,695 | 2,500 | 805 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 3,500 | 21,000 | 17,500 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 27,000 | 38,525 | 11,525 |
| Costa Rica | 1,673 | 1,825 | 152 |
| International Military Education and Training | 473 | 425 | -48 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,200 | 1,400 | 200 |
| Dominican Republic | 753 | 600 | -153 |
| International Military Education and Training | 753 | 600 | -153 |
| El Salvador | 2,549 | 2,700 | 151 |
| International Military Education and Training | 949 | 800 | -149 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,600 | 1,900 | 300 |
| Guatemala | 1,798 | 2,500 | 702 |
| International Military Education and Training | 798 | 760 | -38 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,000 | 1,740 | 740 |
| Guyana | 300 | 250 | -50 |
| International Military Education and Training | 300 | 250 | -50 |
| Haiti | 7,072 | 8,955 | 1,883 |
| International Military Education and Training | 272 | 255 | -17 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 6,000 | 7,500 | 1,500 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 800 | 1,200 | 400 |
| Honduras | 3,865 | 5,250 | 1,385 |
| International Military Education and Training | 765 | 750 | -15 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 3,100 | 4,500 | 1,400 |
| Jamaica | 573 | 600 | 27 |
| International Military Education and Training | 573 | 600 | 27 |
| Mexico | 6,158 | 4,500 | -1,658 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,483 | 1,500 | 17 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 4,675 | 3,000 | -1,675 |
| Nicaragua | 54 | 300 | 246 |
| International Military Education and Training | 54 | 300 | 246 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Panama | 2,582 | 2,700 | 118 |
| International Military Education and Training | 782 | 700 | -82 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,800 | 2,000 | 200 |
| Paraguay | 480 | 460 | -20 |
| International Military Education and Training | 480 | 460 | -20 |
| Peru | 2,429 | 1,600 | -829 |
| International Military Education and Training | 629 | 600 | -29 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,800 | 1,000 | -800 |
| Suriname | 199 | 215 | 16 |
| International Military Education and Training | 199 | 215 | 16 |
| The Bahamas | 200 | 200 | - |
| International Military Education and Training | 200 | 200 | - |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 308 | 325 | 17 |
| International Military Education and Training | 308 | 325 | 17 |
| Uruguay | 550 | 500 | -50 |
| International Military Education and Training | 550 | 500 | -50 |
| Barbados and Eastern Caribbean | 614 | 840 | 226 |
| International Military Education and Training | 614 | 840 | 226 |
| State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA) | 31,390 | 51,578 | 20,188 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 26,390 | 36,578 | 10,188 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 5,000 | 15,000 | 10,000 |
| INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs | 50,813 | 49,874 | -939 |
| INL - CFSP, Critical Flight Safety Program | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| INL - Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership | 3,250 | 3,400 | 150 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 3,250 | 3,400 | 150 |
| INL - ILEA, International Law Enforcement Academy | 29,500 | 27,000 | -2,500 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 29,500 | 27,000 | -2,500 |
| INL - Inter-regional Aviation Support | 3,590 | 3,592 | 2 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 3,590 | 3,592 | 2 |
| INL - IPPOS, International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support | 4,000 | 2,800 | -1,200 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 4,000 | 2,800 | -1,200 |
| INL - Program Development and Support | 9,473 | 13,082 | 3,609 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 9,473 | 13,082 | 3,609 |
| IO - International Organizations | - | 300 | 300 |
| IO - UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) | - | 300 | 300 |
| International Organizations and Programs | - | 300 | 300 |
| Other Funding | 136,006 | - | -136,006 |
| Global Security Contingency Fund | 25,000 | - | -25,000 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 25,000 | - | -25,000 |
| To Be Programmed | 111,006 | - | -111,006 |
| International Military Education and Training | 219 | - | -219 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 75,000 | - | -75,000 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 35,787 | - | -35,787 |
| PM - Political-Military Affairs | 205,454 | 189,141 | -16,313 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction | 24,849 | 18,000 | -6,849 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 24,849 | 18,000 | -6,849 |
| PM - FMF Administrative Expenses | 69,575 | 70,000 | 425 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 69,575 | 70,000 | 425 |
| PM - IMET Administrative Expenses | 5,510 | 5,500 | -10 |
| International Military Education and Training | 5,510 | 5,500 | -10 |
| PM - Peacekeeping Response | 17,000 | - | -17,000 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 7,000 | - | -7,000 |
| Peacekeeping Operations | 10,000 | - | -10,000 |
| PM - Security Governance Initiative | 1,497 | 14,041 | 12,544 |
| Peacekeeping Operations | 1,497 | 14,041 | 12,544 |
| PM - TSCTP, Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership | 20,668 | 20,100 | -568 |
| Peacekeeping Operations | 20,668 | 20,100 | -568 |
| PM - GPOI | 66,355 | 61,000 | -5,355 |
| Peacekeeping Operations | 66,355 | 61,000 | -5,355 |
| PM - Maritime Security Technical Experts Program | - | 500 | 500 |
| Peacekeeping Operations | - | 500 | 500 |
| Special Representatives | 4,000 | 3,000 | -1,000 |
| S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues | 4,000 | 3,000 | -1,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 4,000 | 3,000 | -1,000 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 541,563 | 514,293 | -27,270 |
| Africa | 330 | 300 | -30 |
| Liberia | 330 | 300 | -30 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 330 | 300 | -30 |
| East Asia and Pacific | 2,625 | 4,385 | 1,760 |
| Burma | 800 | 1,450 | 650 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 800 | 1,450 | 650 |
| Indonesia | 475 | 375 | -100 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 475 | 375 | -100 |
| Laos | 250 | 1,250 | 1,000 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 250 | 250 | - |
| Development Assistance | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Timor-Leste | 100 | - | -100 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 100 | - | -100 |
| State East Asia and Pacific Regional | 1,000 | 1,310 | 310 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,000 | 1,310 | 310 |
| South and Central Asia | 143,722 | 114,694 | -29,028 |
| Afghanistan | 127,750 | 98,000 | -29,750 |
| Economic Support Fund | 15,000 | 15,000 | - |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 112,750 | 83,000 | -29,750 |
| Kazakhstan | 322 | 324 | 2 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 322 | 324 | 2 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | - | 200 | 200 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | - | 200 | 200 |
| Pakistan | 11,500 | 11,500 | - |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 11,500 | 11,500 | - |
| Tajikistan | 150 | 670 | 520 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 150 | 670 | 520 |
| Central Asia Regional | 4,000 | 4,000 | - |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 4,000 | 4,000 | - |
| Western Hemisphere | 329,161 | 325,477 | -3,684 |
| Colombia | 167,002 | 185,460 | 18,458 |
| Economic Support Fund | 56,502 | 90,460 | 33,958 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 110,500 | 95,000 | -15,500 |
| Mexico | 46,999 | 33,335 | -13,664 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 46,999 | 33,335 | -13,664 |
| Peru | 59,600 | 57,960 | -1,640 |
| Economic Support Fund | 24,000 | 25,460 | 1,460 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 35,600 | 32,500 | -3,100 |
| State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA) | 55,560 | 48,722 | -6,838 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 55,560 | 48,722 | -6,838 |
| INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs | 65,725 | 69,437 | 3,712 |
| INL - CFSP, Critical Flight Safety Program | 6,000 | 7,000 | 1,000 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 6,000 | 7,000 | 1,000 |
| INL - Demand Reduction | 12,500 | 12,500 | - |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 12,500 | 12,500 | - |
| INL - Inter-regional Aviation Support | 34,881 | 34,886 | 5 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 34,881 | 34,886 | 5 |
| INL - International Organizations | 3,400 | 3,200 | -200 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 3,400 | 3,200 | -200 |
| INL - Program Development and Support | 8,944 | 11,851 | 2,907 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 8,944 | 11,851 | 2,907 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 119,605 | 95,082 | -24,523 |
| Africa | 10,700 | 3,190 | -7,510 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 200 | 190 | -10 |
| Economic Support Fund | 200 | 190 | -10 |
| Tanzania | 1,500 | - | -1,500 |
| Development Assistance | 1,500 | - | -1,500 |
| State Africa Regional (AF) | 9,000 | 3,000 | -6,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 4,000 | 1,000 | -3,000 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 5,000 | 2,000 | -3,000 |
| East Asia and Pacific | 9,250 | 3,735 | -5,515 |
| Burma | 500 | 1,000 | 500 |
| Economic Support Fund | 500 | 1,000 | 500 |
| Philippines | 600 | 600 | - |
| Development Assistance | 600 | 600 | - |
| Thailand | 450 | 410 | -40 |
| Development Assistance | 450 | 410 | -40 |
| State East Asia and Pacific Regional | 6,500 | 525 | -5,975 |
| Economic Support Fund | 500 | 525 | 25 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 6,000 | - | -6,000 |
| USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A) | 1,200 | 1,200 | - |
| Development Assistance | 1,200 | 1,200 | - |
| Europe and Eurasia | 3,596 | 2,661 | -935 |
| Armenia | 76 | - | -76 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 76 | - | -76 |
| Azerbaijan | 688 | 325 | -363 |
| Economic Support Fund | 225 | 325 | 100 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 463 | - | -463 |
| Belarus | 241 | 221 | -20 |
| Economic Support Fund | 241 | 221 | -20 |
| Georgia | 115 | 115 | - |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 115 | 115 | - |
| Kosovo | 116 | - | -116 |
| Economic Support Fund | 116 | - | -116 |
| Moldova | 350 | 800 | 450 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 500 | 500 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 350 | 300 | -50 |
| Ukraine | 910 | 1,200 | 290 |
| Economic Support Fund | 710 | 1,000 | 290 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 200 | 200 | - |
| Europe and Eurasia Regional | 1,100 | - | -1,100 |
| Economic Support Fund | 500 | - | -500 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 600 | - | -600 |
| Near East | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Lebanon | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| South and Central Asia | 9,422 | 9,770 | 348 |
| Afghanistan | 5,000 | 5,000 | - |
| Economic Support Fund | 5,000 | 5,000 | - |
| Bangladesh | 1,000 | 1,100 | 100 |
| Development Assistance | 1,000 | 1,100 | 100 |
| Kazakhstan | 576 | 574 | -2 |
| Economic Support Fund | 250 | 250 | - |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 326 | 324 | -2 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 400 | 550 | 150 |
| Economic Support Fund | 350 | 350 | - |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 50 | 200 | 150 |
| Nepal | 1,500 | 1,500 | - |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,500 | 1,500 | - |
| Tajikistan | 80 | 180 | 100 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 80 | 180 | 100 |
| Turkmenistan | 310 | 310 | - |
| Economic Support Fund | 110 | 110 | - |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 200 | 200 | - |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Uzbekistan | 556 | 556 | - |
| Economic Support Fund | 400 | 400 | - |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 156 | 156 | - |
| Western Hemisphere | 40,507 | 31,948 | -8,559 |
| Colombia | 2,000 | 4,000 | 2,000 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 2,000 | 4,000 | 2,000 |
| Guatemala | 1,500 | 750 | -750 |
| Development Assistance | 1,500 | 750 | -750 |
| Mexico | 3,357 | 4,848 | 1,491 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 3,357 | 4,848 | 1,491 |
| Peru | 1,400 | 1,000 | -400 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,400 | 1,000 | -400 |
| State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA) | 32,250 | 21,350 | -10,900 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 32,250 | 21,350 | -10,900 |
| DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance | 1,500 | - | -1,500 |
| DCHA/DRG - Core | 1,500 | - | -1,500 |
| Development Assistance | 1,500 | - | -1,500 |
| INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs | 23,507 | 17,055 | -6,452 |
| INL - Alien Smuggling/Border Security | 500 | 500 | - |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 500 | 500 | - |
| INL - Anti-Money Laundering Programs | 3,000 | 2,300 | -700 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 3,000 | 2,300 | -700 |
| INL - Cyber Crime and IPR | 5,000 | 4,000 | -1,000 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 5,000 | 4,000 | -1,000 |
| INL - International Organizations | 600 | 600 | - |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 600 | 600 | - |
| INL - International Organized Crime | 13,100 | 8,300 | -4,800 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 13,100 | 8,300 | -4,800 |
| INL - Program Development and Support | 1,307 | 1,355 | 48 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,307 | 1,355 | 48 |
| J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons | 20,723 | 20,723 | - |
| State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP) | 20,723 | 20,723 | - |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 20,723 | 20,723 | - |
| Special Representatives | 400 | 5,000 | 4,600 |
| S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues | 400 | 5,000 | 4,600 |
| Economic Support Fund | 400 | 5,000 | 4,600 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 419,695 | 410,551 | -9,144 |
| Africa | 53,327 | 66,127 | 12,800 |
| Central African Republic | 2,000 | 1,269 | -731 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,000 | 1,269 | -731 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 2,700 | 4,700 | 2,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,700 | 4,700 | 2,000 |
| Mali | 1,500 | 2,941 | 1,441 |
| Development Assistance | 1,500 | 2,941 | 1,441 |
| Nigeria | - | 3,800 | 3,800 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Development Assistance | - | 3,800 | 3,800 |
| Somalia | 10,994 | 15,405 | 4,411 |
| Economic Support Fund | 10,994 | 15,405 | 4,411 |
| South Sudan | 22,740 | 26,600 | 3,860 |
| Economic Support Fund | 22,740 | 26,600 | 3,860 |
| Sudan | 1,390 | 4,412 | 3,022 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,390 | 4,412 | 3,022 |
| State Africa Regional (AF) | 2,003 | 2,000 | -3 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,003 | 2,000 | -3 |
| USAID Africa Regional (AFR) | - | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Development Assistance | - | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| USAID Central Africa Regional | 10,000 | - | -10,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 10,000 | - | -10,000 |
| USAID Sahel Regional Program | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Development Assistance | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| East Asia and Pacific | 3,365 | 13,105 | 9,740 |
| Burma | 2,550 | 12,000 | 9,450 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,550 | 12,000 | 9,450 |
| Thailand | 550 | 825 | 275 |
| Development Assistance | 550 | 825 | 275 |
| State East Asia and Pacific Regional | 265 | 280 | 15 |
| Economic Support Fund | 265 | 280 | 15 |
| Europe and Eurasia | 67,356 | 62,419 | -4,937 |
| Armenia | 110 | 128 | 18 |
| Economic Support Fund | 110 | 128 | 18 |
| Azerbaijan | - | 141 | 141 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 141 | 141 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2,363 | 3,350 | 987 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,363 | 3,350 | 987 |
| Georgia | 1,600 | 7,000 | 5,400 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,600 | 7,000 | 5,400 |
| Kosovo | 1,600 | 3,800 | 2,200 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,600 | 3,800 | 2,200 |
| Poland | 3,000 | 3,000 | - |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,000 | 3,000 | - |
| Ukraine | 35,502 | 26,000 | -9,502 |
| Economic Support Fund | 35,502 | 26,000 | -9,502 |
| Europe and Eurasia Regional | 300 | - | -300 |
| Economic Support Fund | 300 | - | -300 |
| International Fund for Ireland | 750 | - | -750 |
| Economic Support Fund | 750 | - | -750 |
| Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) | 22,131 | 19,000 | -3,131 |
| Economic Support Fund | 22,131 | 19,000 | -3,131 |
| Near East | 57,666 | 77,700 | 20,034 |
| Iraq | 15,300 | 14,000 | -1,300 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Economic Support Fund | 15,300 | 14,000 | -1,300 |
| Lebanon | 2,000 | 7,000 | 5,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,000 | 7,000 | 5,000 |
| Syria | 28,000 | 50,000 | 22,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 28,000 | 50,000 | 22,000 |
| Yemen | 6,100 | - | -6,100 |
| Economic Support Fund | 6,100 | - | -6,100 |
| Middle East Multilaterals (MEM) | 1,200 | 1,200 | - |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,200 | 1,200 | - |
| Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC) | 5,000 | 5,000 | - |
| Economic Support Fund | 5,000 | 5,000 | - |
| USAID Middle East Regional (MER) | 66 | 500 | 434 |
| Economic Support Fund | 66 | 500 | 434 |
| South and Central Asia | 97,425 | 90,500 | -6,925 |
| Afghanistan | 900 | 5,000 | 4,100 |
| Economic Support Fund | 900 | 5,000 | 4,100 |
| Nepal | - | 500 | 500 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 500 | 500 |
| Pakistan | 96,525 | 76,000 | -20,525 |
| Economic Support Fund | 96,525 | 76,000 | -20,525 |
| Sri Lanka | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Central Asia Regional | - | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| Western Hemisphere | 12,087 | - | -12,087 |
| Colombia | 12,087 | - | -12,087 |
| Economic Support Fund | 12,087 | - | -12,087 |
| CSO - Conflict and Stabilization Operations | - | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| State Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations (CSO) | - | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance | 98,419 | 95,600 | -2,819 |
| Complex Crises Fund | 20,000 | 30,000 | 10,000 |
| Complex Crises Fund | 20,000 | 30,000 | 10,000 |
| DCHA/CMM | 3,000 | 3,000 | - |
| Development Assistance | 3,000 | 3,000 | - |
| DCHA/CMM - Reconciliation Programs | 26,000 | - | -26,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 10,000 | - | -10,000 |
| Development Assistance | 16,000 | - | -16,000 |
| DCHA/OTI | 49,419 | 62,600 | 13,181 |
| Transition Initiatives | 49,419 | 62,600 | 13,181 |
| IO - International Organizations | 50 | 100 | 50 |
| IO - ReCAAP - Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships in Asia | 50 | - | -50 |
| International Organizations and Programs | 50 | - | -50 |
| IO - UN Department of Field Support (DFS) | - | 100 | 100 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| International Organizations and Programs | - | 100 | 100 |
| Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources | 30,000 | - | -30,000 |
| Complex Crises Fund (CCF) | 30,000 | - | -30,000 |
| Complex Crises Fund | 30,000 | - | -30,000 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 1,934,082 | 2,720,315 | 786,233 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 658,771 | 765,230 | 106,459 |
| Africa | 48,274 | 63,388 | 15,114 |
| Burundi | - | 500 | 500 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 500 | 500 |
| Central African Republic | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 1,200 | 4,565 | 3,365 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,200 | 4,565 | 3,365 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 5,407 | 7,755 | 2,348 |
| Economic Support Fund | 4,000 | 6,555 | 2,555 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,407 | 1,200 | -207 |
| Ethiopia | 400 | 2,000 | 1,600 |
| Economic Support Fund | 400 | - | -400 |
| Development Assistance | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Guinea | - | 500 | 500 |
| Development Assistance | - | 500 | 500 |
| Liberia | 2,850 | 7,500 | 4,650 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 2,850 | 3,500 | 650 |
| Mali | 1,000 | 3,000 | 2,000 |
| Development Assistance | 1,000 | 3,000 | 2,000 |
| Mozambique | - | 135 | 135 |
| Development Assistance | - | 135 | 135 |
| Rwanda | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| Development Assistance | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| Sierra Leone | - | 561 | 561 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 561 | 561 |
| South Africa | - | 987 | 987 |
| Development Assistance | - | 987 | 987 |
| South Sudan | 21,437 | 2,500 | -18,937 |
| Economic Support Fund | 12,537 | 2,500 | -10,037 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 8,900 | - | -8,900 |
| Zimbabwe | 980 | 2,500 | 1,520 |
| Economic Support Fund | 980 | 2,500 | 1,520 |
| African Union | - | 800 | 800 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | - | 800 | 800 |
| State Africa Regional (AF) | 14,000 | 20,300 | 6,300 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,000 | 4,300 | 2,300 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 12,000 | 16,000 | 4,000 |
| USAID Africa Regional (AFR) | - | 6,785 | 6,785 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Development Assistance | - | 6,785 | 6,785 |
| East Asia and Pacific | 27,377 | 40,505 | 13,128 |
| Burma | 4,451 | 7,855 | 3,404 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,351 | 7,455 | 4,104 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,100 | 400 | -700 |
| Cambodia | 5,916 | 6,500 | 584 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,500 | 1,500 | -2,000 |
| Development Assistance | 2,416 | 5,000 | 2,584 |
| China | 1,825 | 800 | -1,025 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 825 | 800 | -25 |
| Indonesia | 4,170 | 6,150 | 1,980 |
| Economic Support Fund | 416 | - | -416 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 2,470 | 3,150 | 680 |
| Development Assistance | 1,284 | 3,000 | 1,716 |
| Laos | 300 | 1,300 | 1,000 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 300 | 300 | - |
| Development Assistance | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Mongolia | - | 500 | 500 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | - | 500 | 500 |
| Philippines | 7,400 | 8,000 | 600 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 3,500 | 2,000 | -1,500 |
| Development Assistance | 3,900 | 6,000 | 2,100 |
| Thailand | 950 | 950 | - |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 950 | 950 | - |
| Timor-Leste | 700 | 700 | - |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 700 | 700 | - |
| Vietnam | 665 | 6,750 | 6,085 |
| Economic Support Fund | 500 | - | -500 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 165 | 1,750 | 1,585 |
| Development Assistance | - | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| State East Asia and Pacific Regional | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 500 | 500 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,000 | 500 | -500 |
| Europe and Eurasia | 36,763 | 58,793 | 22,030 |
| Albania | 3,200 | 2,925 | -275 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,000 | 1,725 | -275 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,200 | 1,200 | - |
| Armenia | 1,034 | 970 | -64 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,034 | 970 | -64 |
| Azerbaijan | 1,102 | 1,189 | 87 |
| Economic Support Fund | 765 | 1,189 | 424 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 337 | - | -337 |
| Belarus | 205 | - | -205 |
| Economic Support Fund | 205 | - | -205 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 3,295 | 5,648 | 2,353 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,601 | 3,700 | 2,099 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,694 | 1,948 | 254 |
| Georgia | 4,718 | 5,160 | 442 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,668 | 4,000 | 332 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,050 | 1,160 | 110 |
| Kosovo | 10,875 | 13,258 | 2,383 |
| Economic Support Fund | 7,375 | 7,878 | 503 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 3,500 | 5,380 | 1,880 |
| Macedonia | 737 | 871 | 134 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 737 | 871 | 134 |
| Moldova | 2,630 | 6,044 | 3,414 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,580 | 4,484 | 2,904 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,050 | 1,560 | 510 |
| Montenegro | 830 | 1,078 | 248 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 830 | 1,078 | 248 |
| Serbia | 3,950 | 5,350 | 1,400 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,600 | 4,000 | 1,400 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,350 | 1,350 | - |
| Ukraine | 2,350 | 9,800 | 7,450 |
| Economic Support Fund | 850 | 6,000 | 5,150 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,500 | 3,800 | 2,300 |
| Europe and Eurasia Regional | 1,837 | 6,500 | 4,663 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,637 | 6,500 | 4,863 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 200 | - | -200 |
| Near East | 50,649 | 79,455 | 28,806 |
| Egypt | 2,500 | 6,700 | 4,200 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,100 | 4,700 | 2,600 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 400 | 2,000 | 1,600 |
| Iraq | 7,000 | 6,000 | -1,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 6,000 | 6,000 | - |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| Jordan | 7,000 | 7,000 | - |
| Economic Support Fund | 7,000 | 7,000 | - |
| Lebanon | 1,113 | 8,580 | 7,467 |
| Economic Support Fund | 913 | 6,580 | 5,667 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 200 | 2,000 | 1,800 |
| Libya | 350 | 3,000 | 2,650 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 350 | 1,000 | 650 |
| Syria | - | 17,000 | 17,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 17,000 | 17,000 |
| Tunisia | 500 | 3,685 | 3,185 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 500 | 1,685 | 1,185 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| West Bank and Gaza | 20,300 | 17,450 | -2,850 |
| Economic Support Fund | 5,200 | 4,000 | -1,200 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 15,100 | 13,450 | -1,650 |
| Yemen | - | 500 | 500 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | - | 500 | 500 |
| Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) | 1,000 | 3,000 | 2,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,000 | 3,000 | 2,000 |
| Near East Regional Democracy | 9,886 | 5,000 | -4,886 |
| Economic Support Fund | 9,886 | 5,000 | -4,886 |
| Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) | - | 540 | 540 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | - | 540 | 540 |
| USAID Middle East Regional (MER) | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| South and Central Asia | 177,890 | 160,351 | -17,539 |
| Afghanistan | 151,150 | 127,000 | -24,150 |
| Economic Support Fund | 13,900 | 25,000 | 11,100 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 137,250 | 102,000 | -35,250 |
| Bangladesh | 3,750 | 3,100 | -650 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,200 | - | -1,200 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 350 | 600 | 250 |
| Development Assistance | 2,200 | 2,500 | 300 |
| Kazakhstan | - | 495 | 495 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 495 | 495 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 3,105 | 2,999 | -106 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,205 | 2,499 | 294 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 900 | 500 | -400 |
| Nepal | 900 | 1,030 | 130 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 900 | 1,030 | 130 |
| Pakistan | 17,846 | 19,000 | 1,154 |
| Economic Support Fund | 12,346 | 12,000 | -346 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 5,500 | 7,000 | 1,500 |
| Sri Lanka | - | 5,017 | 5,017 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 4,017 | 4,017 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Tajikistan | 330 | 330 | - |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 330 | 330 | - |
| Uzbekistan | 809 | 1,380 | 571 |
| Economic Support Fund | 354 | 725 | 371 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 455 | 655 | 200 |
| Western Hemisphere | 227,010 | 286,278 | 59,268 |
| Colombia | 29,344 | 52,000 | 22,656 |
| Economic Support Fund | 8,344 | 10,500 | 2,156 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 21,000 | 41,500 | 20,500 |
| Cuba | 8,100 | 6,700 | -1,400 |
| Economic Support Fund | 8,100 | 6,700 | -1,400 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| El Salvador | 3,445 | 10,628 | 7,183 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,445 | - | -3,445 |
| Development Assistance | - | 10,628 | 10,628 |
| Guatemala | 3,683 | - | -3,683 |
| Development Assistance | 3,683 | - | -3,683 |
| Haiti | 6,750 | 3,500 | -3,250 |
| Economic Support Fund | 6,750 | 3,500 | -3,250 |
| Honduras | 3,859 | 3,000 | -859 |
| Development Assistance | 3,859 | 3,000 | -859 |
| Mexico | 59,004 | 58,069 | -935 |
| Economic Support Fund | 17,600 | 21,100 | 3,500 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 41,404 | 36,969 | -4,435 |
| Venezuela | 1,200 | 1,200 | - |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,200 | 1,200 | - |
| State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA) | 110,375 | 146,350 | 35,975 |
| Economic Support Fund | 29,575 | 28,000 | -1,575 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 80,800 | 118,350 | 37,550 |
| USAID Central America Regional | 1,250 | 4,831 | 3,581 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,250 | - | -1,250 |
| Development Assistance | - | 4,831 | 4,831 |
| DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance | 13,350 | 17,550 | 4,200 |
| DCHA/DRG - Core | 13,350 | 16,500 | 3,150 |
| Development Assistance | 3,350 | 16,500 | 13,150 |
| Democracy Fund | 10,000 | - | -10,000 |
| DCHA/PPM | - | 1,050 | 1,050 |
| Development Assistance | - | 1,050 | 1,050 |
| DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor | 43,150 | 33,300 | -9,850 |
| State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL) | 43,150 | 33,300 | -9,850 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,000 | 33,300 | 31,300 |
| Democracy Fund | 41,150 | - | -41,150 |
| INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs | 9,920 | 7,110 | -2,810 |
| INL - Program Development and Support | 9,920 | 7,110 | -2,810 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 9,920 | 7,110 | -2,810 |
| IO - International Organizations | 21,950 | 17,500 | -4,450 |
| IO - Hague Conference on Private International Law (HCOPII) | - | 200 | 200 |
| International Organizations and Programs | - | 200 | 200 |
| IO - Internet Governance Forum (IGF) | - | 200 | 200 |
| International Organizations and Programs | - | 200 | 200 |
| IO - OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy | 4,500 | 4,000 | -500 |
| International Organizations and Programs | 4,500 | 4,000 | -500 |
| IO - UN Special Representative of the Secretary General for Sexual Violence in Conflict | - | 250 | 250 |
| International Organizations and Programs | - | 250 | 250 |
| IO - UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| International Organizations and Programs | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| IO - UN Voluntary Funds for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights | 1,250 | 1,150 | -100 |
| International Organizations and Programs | 1,250 | 1,150 | -100 |
| IO - UNDF UN Democracy Fund | 4,200 | 3,700 | -500 |
| International Organizations and Programs | 4,200 | 3,700 | -500 |
| IO - UNHCHR UN High Commissioner for Human Rights | 5,500 | 4,000 | -1,500 |
| International Organizations and Programs | 5,500 | 4,000 | -1,500 |
| IO - UNVFVT UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture | 6,500 | 3,000 | -3,500 |
| International Organizations and Programs | 6,500 | 3,000 | -3,500 |
| LAB - Global Development Lab | 438 | - | -438 |
| LAB - Global Development Lab | 438 | - | -438 |
| Development Assistance | 438 | - | -438 |
| Special Representatives | 2,000 | 1,000 | -1,000 |
| S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues | 2,000 | 1,000 | -1,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,000 | 1,000 | -1,000 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 716,114 | 1,130,297 | 414,183 |
| Africa | 39,467 | 123,302 | 83,835 |
| Burkina Faso | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Development Assistance | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Central African Republic | - | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 1,200 | - | -1,200 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,200 | - | -1,200 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 6,500 | 12,040 | 5,540 |
| Economic Support Fund | 6,500 | 12,040 | 5,540 |
| Ethiopia | 450 | 2,134 | 1,684 |
| Economic Support Fund | 450 | - | -450 |
| Development Assistance | - | 2,134 | 2,134 |
| Ghana | 3,000 | 5,978 | 2,978 |
| Development Assistance | 3,000 | 5,978 | 2,978 |
| Guinea | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Development Assistance | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Kenya | 5,750 | 7,892 | 2,142 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| Development Assistance | 4,750 | 7,892 | 3,142 |
| Liberia | - | 15,486 | 15,486 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 15,486 | 15,486 |
| Madagascar | - | 750 | 750 |
| Development Assistance | - | 750 | 750 |
| Malawi | 1,500 | 761 | -739 |
| Development Assistance | 1,500 | 761 | -739 |
| Mali | 500 | 200 | -300 |
| Development Assistance | 500 | 200 | -300 |
| Mozambique | 800 | - | -800 |
| Development Assistance | 800 | - | -800 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Niger | 2,000 | 1,000 | -1,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,000 | - | -2,000 |
| Development Assistance | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Nigeria | 4,174 | 10,465 | 6,291 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,600 | - | -2,600 |
| Development Assistance | 1,574 | 10,465 | 8,891 |
| Senegal | 1,000 | 3,500 | 2,500 |
| Development Assistance | 1,000 | 3,500 | 2,500 |
| Sierra Leone | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Somalia | 4,650 | 16,000 | 11,350 |
| Economic Support Fund | 4,650 | 16,000 | 11,350 |
| South Africa | - | 988 | 988 |
| Development Assistance | - | 988 | 988 |
| South Sudan | - | 16,450 | 16,450 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 16,450 | 16,450 |
| Tanzania | 1,000 | 1,858 | 858 |
| Development Assistance | 1,000 | 1,858 | 858 |
| Uganda | 500 | 1,000 | 500 |
| Development Assistance | 500 | 1,000 | 500 |
| Zambia | 500 | 1,050 | 550 |
| Development Assistance | 500 | 1,050 | 550 |
| Zimbabwe | 2,193 | 2,000 | -193 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,193 | 2,000 | -193 |
| African Union | - | 500 | 500 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 500 | 500 |
| State Africa Regional (AF) | 2,250 | 13,750 | 11,500 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,250 | 3,750 | 1,500 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | - | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| USAID Africa Regional (AFR) | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| Development Assistance | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| USAID Sahel Regional Program | - | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| Development Assistance | - | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| USAID West Africa Regional | 500 | - | -500 |
| Development Assistance | 500 | - | -500 |
| East Asia and Pacific | 22,523 | 62,418 | 39,895 |
| Burma | - | 9,000 | 9,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 9,000 | 9,000 |
| Cambodia | 587 | 3,250 | 2,663 |
| Development Assistance | 587 | 3,250 | 2,663 |
| Indonesia | 5,411 | 19,500 | 14,089 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,668 | - | -1,668 |
| Development Assistance | 3,743 | 19,500 | 15,757 |
| Mongolia | 2,500 | - | -2,500 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,500 | - | -2,500 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Philippines | 2,100 | 8,500 | 6,400 |
| Economic Support Fund | 500 | - | -500 |
| Development Assistance | 1,600 | 8,500 | 6,900 |
| Thailand | 550 | 1,880 | 1,330 |
| Development Assistance | 550 | 1,880 | 1,330 |
| Timor-Leste | 1,378 | 4,610 | 3,232 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,378 | - | -1,378 |
| Development Assistance | - | 4,610 | 4,610 |
| Vietnam | 1,800 | 6,500 | 4,700 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,800 | - | -1,800 |
| Development Assistance | - | 6,500 | 6,500 |
| State East Asia and Pacific Regional | 8,197 | 9,178 | 981 |
| Economic Support Fund | 8,197 | 9,178 | 981 |
| Europe and Eurasia | 24,222 | 51,642 | 27,420 |
| Albania | 3,361 | 3,720 | 359 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,361 | 3,720 | 359 |
| Armenia | 2,060 | 3,320 | 1,260 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,060 | 3,320 | 1,260 |
| Azerbaijan | 575 | 600 | 25 |
| Economic Support Fund | 575 | 600 | 25 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 3,696 | 3,550 | -146 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,696 | 3,550 | -146 |
| Georgia | 3,993 | 4,450 | 457 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,993 | 4,450 | 457 |
| Kosovo | 2,100 | 4,700 | 2,600 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,100 | 4,700 | 2,600 |
| Moldova | 1,355 | 3,158 | 1,803 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,355 | 3,158 | 1,803 |
| Serbia | 1,200 | 2,144 | 944 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,200 | 2,144 | 944 |
| Ukraine | 5,000 | 24,000 | 19,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 5,000 | 24,000 | 19,000 |
| Europe and Eurasia Regional | 882 | 2,000 | 1,118 |
| Economic Support Fund | 882 | 2,000 | 1,118 |
| Near East | 44,252 | 171,230 | 126,978 |
| Egypt | 2,400 | 8,550 | 6,150 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,400 | 8,550 | 6,150 |
| Iraq | 15,700 | 44,000 | 28,300 |
| Economic Support Fund | 15,700 | 44,000 | 28,300 |
| Jordan | 7,000 | 11,000 | 4,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 7,000 | 11,000 | 4,000 |
| Lebanon | 3,500 | 6,080 | 2,580 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,500 | 6,080 | 2,580 |
| Libya | - | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 7,000 | 7,000 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Syria | - | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Tunisia | - | 16,800 | 16,800 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 14,800 | 14,800 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| West Bank and Gaza | 10,000 | 13,000 | 3,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 6,000 | 10,800 | 4,800 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 4,000 | 2,200 | -1,800 |
| Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) | 3,000 | 14,000 | 11,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,000 | 14,000 | 11,000 |
| Near East Regional Democracy | 2,652 | - | -2,652 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,652 | - | -2,652 |
| USAID Middle East Regional (MER) | - | 800 | 800 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 800 | 800 |
| South and Central Asia | 382,680 | 485,463 | 102,783 |
| Afghanistan | 367,357 | 458,000 | 90,643 |
| Economic Support Fund | 367,357 | 458,000 | 90,643 |
| Bangladesh | 1,100 | 1,000 | -100 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,100 | - | -1,100 |
| Development Assistance | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Kazakhstan | - | 430 | 430 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 430 | 430 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 4,480 | 5,608 | 1,128 |
| Economic Support Fund | 4,480 | 5,108 | 628 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | - | 500 | 500 |
| Nepal | 3,800 | 6,000 | 2,200 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,800 | 6,000 | 2,200 |
| Pakistan | 3,711 | 6,000 | 2,289 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,711 | 6,000 | 2,289 |
| Sri Lanka | - | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| Tajikistan | 2,000 | 2,000 | - |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,000 | 2,000 | - |
| Turkmenistan | 232 | 425 | 193 |
| Economic Support Fund | 232 | 425 | 193 |
| Western Hemisphere | 179,053 | 218,259 | 39,206 |
| Colombia | 6,150 | 11,182 | 5,032 |
| Economic Support Fund | 6,150 | 11,182 | 5,032 |
| El Salvador | 9,896 | 27,367 | 17,471 |
| Economic Support Fund | 9,896 | - | -9,896 |
| Development Assistance | - | 27,367 | 27,367 |
| Guatemala | 15,400 | 31,500 | 16,100 |
| Economic Support Fund | 9,400 | - | -9,400 |
| Development Assistance | 6,000 | 31,500 | 25,500 |
| Haiti | 3,000 | 3,000 | - |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Economic Support Fund | 3,000 | 3,000 | - |
| Honduras | 24,767 | 28,500 | 3,733 |
| Economic Support Fund | 23,000 | - | -23,000 |
| Development Assistance | 1,767 | 28,500 | 26,733 |
| Mexico | 30,240 | 16,648 | -13,592 |
| Economic Support Fund | 12,000 | 11,800 | -200 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 18,240 | 4,848 | -13,392 |
| Paraguay | 5,675 | 4,061 | -1,614 |
| Development Assistance | 5,675 | 4,061 | -1,614 |
| Peru | 1,000 | 3,000 | 2,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,000 | 3,000 | 2,000 |
| State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA) | 79,975 | 83,700 | 3,725 |
| Economic Support Fund | 79,975 | 83,700 | 3,725 |
| USAID Central America Regional | 2,950 | 6,901 | 3,951 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,950 | - | -2,950 |
| Development Assistance | - | 6,901 | 6,901 |
| USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC) | - | 2,400 | 2,400 |
| Development Assistance | - | 2,400 | 2,400 |
| DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance | 7,900 | 3,500 | -4,400 |
| DCHA/DRG - Core | 7,900 | 3,500 | -4,400 |
| Economic Support Fund | 4,900 | - | -4,900 |
| Development Assistance | 3,000 | 3,500 | 500 |
| DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor | 3,450 | 3,500 | 50 |
| State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL) | 3,450 | 3,500 | 50 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 3,500 | 3,500 |
| Democracy Fund | 3,450 | - | -3,450 |
| ENR - Energy Resources | 3,342 | 6,500 | 3,158 |
| Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR) | 3,342 | 6,500 | 3,158 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,342 | 6,500 | 3,158 |
| INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs | 5,856 | 3,744 | -2,112 |
| INL - Fighting Corruption | 5,500 | 3,000 | -2,500 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 5,500 | 3,000 | -2,500 |
| INL - Program Development and Support | 356 | 744 | 388 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 356 | 744 | 388 |
| PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning | 3,369 | - | -3,369 |
| PPL - Learning, Evaluation and Research | 3,035 | - | -3,035 |
| Development Assistance | 3,035 | - | -3,035 |
| PPL - Policy | 334 | - | -334 |
| Development Assistance | 334 | - | -334 |
| USAID Asia Regional | - | 739 | 739 |
| USAID Asia Regional | - | 739 | 739 |
| Development Assistance | - | 739 | 739 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 162,959 | 172,653 | 9,694 |
| Africa | 41,145 | 54,334 | 13,189 |
| Burundi | - | 761 | 761 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Economic Support Fund | - | 761 | 761 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 159 | 935 | 776 |
| Economic Support Fund | 159 | 935 | 776 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 3,000 | 2,000 | -1,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,000 | 2,000 | -1,000 |
| Kenya | 2,400 | 2,000 | -400 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,400 | - | -1,400 |
| Development Assistance | 1,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 |
| Liberia | - | 4,500 | 4,500 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 4,500 | 4,500 |
| Malawi | - | 200 | 200 |
| Development Assistance | - | 200 | 200 |
| Nigeria | 5,729 | 7,000 | 1,271 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,000 | - | -2,000 |
| Development Assistance | 3,729 | 7,000 | 3,271 |
| Senegal | - | 750 | 750 |
| Development Assistance | - | 750 | 750 |
| Somalia | 4,900 | 7,000 | 2,100 |
| Economic Support Fund | 4,900 | 7,000 | 2,100 |
| South Sudan | 18,700 | 14,250 | -4,450 |
| Economic Support Fund | 18,700 | 14,250 | -4,450 |
| Sudan | 1,447 | 2,000 | 553 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,447 | 2,000 | 553 |
| Tanzania | - | 700 | 700 |
| Development Assistance | - | 700 | 700 |
| Uganda | 500 | - | -500 |
| Development Assistance | 500 | - | -500 |
| Zimbabwe | 910 | 4,500 | 3,590 |
| Economic Support Fund | 910 | 4,500 | 3,590 |
| African Union | 150 | - | -150 |
| Economic Support Fund | 150 | - | -150 |
| State Africa Regional (AF) | 3,250 | 4,024 | 774 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,250 | 4,024 | 774 |
| USAID West Africa Regional | - | 3,714 | 3,714 |
| Development Assistance | - | 3,714 | 3,714 |
| East Asia and Pacific | 8,326 | 9,500 | 1,174 |
| Burma | 3,341 | 4,000 | 659 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,341 | 4,000 | 659 |
| Cambodia | 1,069 | 4,000 | 2,931 |
| Development Assistance | 1,069 | 4,000 | 2,931 |
| Indonesia | 666 | - | -666 |
| Economic Support Fund | 666 | - | -666 |
| Philippines | - | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Development Assistance | - | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Timor-Leste | 3,250 | - | -3,250 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Economic Support Fund | 3,250 | - | -3,250 |
| Europe and Eurasia | 7,064 | 15,926 | 8,862 |
| Belarus | 1,300 | 1,200 | -100 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,300 | 1,200 | -100 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 404 | 900 | 496 |
| Economic Support Fund | 404 | 900 | 496 |
| Georgia | 4,186 | 4,350 | 164 |
| Economic Support Fund | 4,186 | 4,350 | 164 |
| Kosovo | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Macedonia | - | 400 | 400 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 400 | 400 |
| Moldova | 939 | 2,576 | 1,637 |
| Economic Support Fund | 939 | 2,576 | 1,637 |
| Ukraine | - | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Europe and Eurasia Regional | 235 | 1,500 | 1,265 |
| Economic Support Fund | 235 | 1,500 | 1,265 |
| Near East | 24,453 | 48,750 | 24,297 |
| Egypt | 1,500 | 750 | -750 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,500 | 750 | -750 |
| Iraq | 6,000 | 3,000 | -3,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 6,000 | 3,000 | -3,000 |
| Jordan | 6,000 | 8,000 | 2,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 6,000 | 8,000 | 2,000 |
| Morocco | 2,000 | 1,500 | -500 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,000 | 1,500 | -500 |
| Syria | - | 14,000 | 14,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 14,000 | 14,000 |
| Tunisia | - | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Yemen | - | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) | 6,833 | 13,000 | 6,167 |
| Economic Support Fund | 6,833 | 13,000 | 6,167 |
| Near East Regional Democracy | 2,120 | 4,000 | 1,880 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,120 | 4,000 | 1,880 |
| South and Central Asia | 20,293 | 23,288 | 2,995 |
| Afghanistan | 8,000 | 12,000 | 4,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 8,000 | 12,000 | 4,000 |
| Bangladesh | 1,200 | 1,500 | 300 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,200 | - | -1,200 |
| Development Assistance | - | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 1,382 | 2,450 | 1,068 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,382 | 2,450 | 1,068 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Nepal | 3,000 | 3,838 | 838 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,000 | 3,838 | 838 |
| Pakistan | 6,711 | 3,500 | -3,211 |
| Economic Support Fund | 6,711 | 3,500 | -3,211 |
| Western Hemisphere | 10,064 | 11,258 | 1,194 |
| Colombia | 660 | 2,158 | 1,498 |
| Economic Support Fund | 660 | 2,158 | 1,498 |
| Guatemala | 2,204 | 250 | -1,954 |
| Development Assistance | 2,204 | 250 | -1,954 |
| Haiti | 3,300 | 8,150 | 4,850 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,300 | 8,150 | 4,850 |
| Venezuela | 400 | 700 | 300 |
| Economic Support Fund | 400 | 700 | 300 |
| State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA) | 3,500 | - | -3,500 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,500 | - | -3,500 |
| DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance | 49,014 | 6,597 | -42,417 |
| DCHA/DRG - Core | 1,800 | 1,300 | -500 |
| Development Assistance | 1,800 | 1,300 | -500 |
| DCHA/DRG - Elections and Political Process Fund | 35,500 | 4,247 | -31,253 |
| Development Assistance | - | 4,247 | 4,247 |
| Democracy Fund | 35,500 | - | -35,500 |
| DCHA/OTI | 11,714 | - | -11,714 |
| Transition Initiatives | 11,714 | - | -11,714 |
| DCHA/PPM | - | 1,050 | 1,050 |
| Development Assistance | - | 1,050 | 1,050 |
| DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor | 1,600 | 2,000 | 400 |
| State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL) | 1,600 | 2,000 | 400 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Democracy Fund | 1,600 | - | -1,600 |
| IO - International Organizations | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| IO - Department of Political Affairs | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| International Organizations and Programs | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| PPL - Donor Engagement | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| Development Assistance | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 396,238 | 652,135 | 255,897 |
| Africa | 46,167 | 102,148 | 55,981 |
| Burkina Faso | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Development Assistance | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Burundi | - | 750 | 750 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 750 | 750 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | - | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 2,500 | 9,405 | 6,905 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,500 | 9,405 | 6,905 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Ethiopia | 400 | - | -400 |
| Economic Support Fund | 400 | - | -400 |
| Ghana | - | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Development Assistance | - | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Guinea | - | 820 | 820 |
| Development Assistance | - | 820 | 820 |
| Kenya | 2,250 | 3,000 | 750 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| Development Assistance | 1,250 | 3,000 | 1,750 |
| Liberia | - | 6,500 | 6,500 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 6,500 | 6,500 |
| Madagascar | 1,200 | 360 | -840 |
| Development Assistance | 1,200 | 360 | -840 |
| Malawi | 500 | - | -500 |
| Development Assistance | 500 | - | -500 |
| Mali | 500 | 592 | 92 |
| Development Assistance | 500 | 592 | 92 |
| Mozambique | 1,200 | 1,200 | - |
| Development Assistance | 1,200 | 1,200 | - |
| Niger | - | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Development Assistance | - | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Nigeria | 497 | 9,535 | 9,038 |
| Development Assistance | 497 | 9,535 | 9,038 |
| Rwanda | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| Development Assistance | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| Senegal | - | 1,750 | 1,750 |
| Development Assistance | - | 1,750 | 1,750 |
| Sierra Leone | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Development Assistance | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Somalia | 2,500 | 4,000 | 1,500 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,500 | 4,000 | 1,500 |
| South Africa | - | 987 | 987 |
| Development Assistance | - | 987 | 987 |
| South Sudan | 22,100 | 21,800 | -300 |
| Economic Support Fund | 22,100 | 21,800 | -300 |
| Sudan | 3,350 | 3,000 | -350 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,350 | 3,000 | -350 |
| Tanzania | 2,000 | 1,100 | -900 |
| Development Assistance | 2,000 | 1,100 | -900 |
| Uganda | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Development Assistance | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Zambia | 500 | 1,100 | 600 |
| Development Assistance | 500 | 1,100 | 600 |
| Zimbabwe | 3,670 | 5,000 | 1,330 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,670 | 5,000 | 1,330 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| African Union | - | 460 | 460 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 460 | 460 |
| State Africa Regional (AF) | 1,500 | 11,786 | 10,286 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,500 | 11,786 | 10,286 |
| USAID Africa Regional (AFR) | - | 3,003 | 3,003 |
| Development Assistance | - | 3,003 | 3,003 |
| USAID Sahel Regional Program | - | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| Development Assistance | - | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| USAID West Africa Regional | 500 | 2,000 | 1,500 |
| Development Assistance | 500 | 2,000 | 1,500 |
| East Asia and Pacific | 20,834 | 36,385 | 15,551 |
| Burma | 10,922 | 9,000 | -1,922 |
| Economic Support Fund | 10,922 | 9,000 | -1,922 |
| Cambodia | 5,178 | 4,000 | -1,178 |
| Development Assistance | 5,178 | 4,000 | -1,178 |
| Indonesia | 1,823 | 13,000 | 11,177 |
| Development Assistance | 1,823 | 13,000 | 11,177 |
| Philippines | 1,461 | 2,500 | 1,039 |
| Development Assistance | 1,461 | 2,500 | 1,039 |
| Thailand | 1,450 | 1,885 | 435 |
| Development Assistance | 1,450 | 1,885 | 435 |
| Vietnam | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Development Assistance | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A) | - | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Development Assistance | - | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Europe and Eurasia | 55,617 | 105,931 | 50,314 |
| Albania | 595 | 555 | -40 |
| Economic Support Fund | 595 | 555 | -40 |
| Armenia | 2,182 | 2,914 | 732 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,182 | 2,914 | 732 |
| Azerbaijan | 2,116 | 4,054 | 1,938 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,116 | 4,054 | 1,938 |
| Belarus | 4,960 | 5,947 | 987 |
| Economic Support Fund | 4,960 | 5,947 | 987 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 4,173 | 8,040 | 3,867 |
| Economic Support Fund | 4,173 | 8,040 | 3,867 |
| Georgia | 7,632 | 12,910 | 5,278 |
| Economic Support Fund | 7,632 | 12,910 | 5,278 |
| Kosovo | 2,280 | 2,440 | 160 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,280 | 2,440 | 160 |
| Macedonia | 3,580 | 6,508 | 2,928 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,580 | 6,508 | 2,928 |
| Moldova | 2,155 | 5,439 | 3,284 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,155 | 5,439 | 3,284 |
| Montenegro | 130 | - | -130 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Economic Support Fund | 130 | - | -130 |
| Serbia | 2,030 | 4,380 | 2,350 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,030 | 4,380 | 2,350 |
| Ukraine | 5,502 | 16,000 | 10,498 |
| Economic Support Fund | 5,502 | 16,000 | 10,498 |
| Europe and Eurasia Regional | 18,282 | 36,744 | 18,462 |
| Economic Support Fund | 18,282 | 36,744 | 18,462 |
| Near East | 61,052 | 128,080 | 67,028 |
| Egypt | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Jordan | 15,000 | 9,000 | -6,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 15,000 | 9,000 | -6,000 |
| Lebanon | 4,801 | 5,980 | 1,179 |
| Economic Support Fund | 4,801 | 5,980 | 1,179 |
| Libya | - | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Morocco | 5,176 | 5,000 | -176 |
| Economic Support Fund | 5,176 | 5,000 | -176 |
| Syria | - | 44,000 | 44,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 44,000 | 44,000 |
| Tunisia | - | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| West Bank and Gaza | 800 | 1,900 | 1,100 |
| Economic Support Fund | 800 | 1,900 | 1,100 |
| Yemen | - | 6,600 | 6,600 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 6,600 | 6,600 |
| Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) | 16,633 | 20,000 | 3,367 |
| Economic Support Fund | 16,633 | 20,000 | 3,367 |
| Near East Regional Democracy | 16,342 | 21,000 | 4,658 |
| Economic Support Fund | 16,342 | 21,000 | 4,658 |
| USAID Middle East Regional (MER) | 2,300 | 3,600 | 1,300 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,300 | 3,600 | 1,300 |
| South and Central Asia | 70,104 | 108,341 | 38,237 |
| Afghanistan | 33,000 | 55,000 | 22,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 33,000 | 55,000 | 22,000 |
| Bangladesh | 3,000 | 3,000 | - |
| Development Assistance | 3,000 | 3,000 | - |
| Kazakhstan | 1,068 | 2,169 | 1,101 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,068 | 2,169 | 1,101 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 4,218 | 4,840 | 622 |
| Economic Support Fund | 4,218 | 4,840 | 622 |
| Nepal | 2,000 | 2,300 | 300 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,000 | 2,300 | 300 |
| Pakistan | 23,533 | 21,500 | -2,033 |
| Economic Support Fund | 23,533 | 21,500 | -2,033 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Sri Lanka | 500 | 11,000 | 10,500 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 11,000 | 11,000 |
| Development Assistance | 500 | - | -500 |
| Tajikistan | 880 | 2,780 | 1,900 |
| Economic Support Fund | 880 | 2,780 | 1,900 |
| Turkmenistan | 365 | 884 | 519 |
| Economic Support Fund | 365 | 884 | 519 |
| Uzbekistan | 1,183 | 1,023 | -160 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,183 | 1,023 | -160 |
| Central Asia Regional | 357 | 3,845 | 3,488 |
| Economic Support Fund | 357 | 3,845 | 3,488 |
| Western Hemisphere | 33,342 | 61,750 | 28,408 |
| Colombia | 1,138 | 7,000 | 5,862 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,138 | 7,000 | 5,862 |
| Cuba | 11,900 | 8,300 | -3,600 |
| Economic Support Fund | 11,900 | 8,300 | -3,600 |
| Ecuador | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Development Assistance | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| El Salvador | - | 2,125 | 2,125 |
| Development Assistance | - | 2,125 | 2,125 |
| Guatemala | 2,000 | 10,605 | 8,605 |
| Development Assistance | 2,000 | 10,605 | 8,605 |
| Haiti | - | 6,850 | 6,850 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 6,850 | 6,850 |
| Honduras | 3,000 | 4,000 | 1,000 |
| Development Assistance | 3,000 | 4,000 | 1,000 |
| Mexico | 4,000 | 4,200 | 200 |
| Economic Support Fund | 4,000 | 4,200 | 200 |
| Nicaragua | 7,898 | 9,000 | 1,102 |
| Economic Support Fund | 7,898 | - | -7,898 |
| Development Assistance | - | 9,000 | 9,000 |
| Peru | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Venezuela | 2,656 | 3,600 | 944 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,656 | 3,600 | 944 |
| USAID Central America Regional | - | 2,070 | 2,070 |
| Development Assistance | - | 2,070 | 2,070 |
| USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC) | 750 | - | -750 |
| Economic Support Fund | 750 | - | -750 |
| DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance | 15,350 | 21,700 | 6,350 |
| DCHA/DRG - Core | 7,850 | 4,800 | -3,050 |
| Development Assistance | 5,850 | 4,800 | -1,050 |
| Democracy Fund | 2,000 | - | -2,000 |
| DCHA/DRG - Global Labor Program | 7,500 | 1,900 | -5,600 |
| Development Assistance | - | 1,900 | 1,900 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Democracy Fund | 7,500 | - | -7,500 |
| DCHA/OTI | - | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| Transition Initiatives | - | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor | 30,300 | 36,200 | 5,900 |
| State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL) | 30,300 | 36,200 | 5,900 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,000 | 36,200 | 35,200 |
| Democracy Fund | 29,300 | - | -29,300 |
| E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment | 57,737 | 47,000 | -10,737 |
| USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3) | 57,737 | 47,000 | -10,737 |
| Economic Support Fund | 20,000 | - | -20,000 |
| Development Assistance | 37,737 | 47,000 | 9,263 |
| PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning | 3,035 | - | -3,035 |
| PPL - Learning, Evaluation and Research | 3,035 | - | -3,035 |
| Development Assistance | 3,035 | - | -3,035 |
| Special Representatives | 2,700 | 4,000 | 1,300 |
| S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues | 2,000 | 4,000 | 2,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,000 | 4,000 | 2,000 |
| S/SACSED - Senior Advisor for Civil Society and Emerging Democracies | 400 | - | -400 |
| Economic Support Fund | 400 | - | -400 |
| S/SRMC - Special Representative to Muslim Communities | 300 | - | -300 |
| Economic Support Fund | 300 | - | -300 |
| USAID Asia Regional | - | 600 | 600 |
| USAID Asia Regional | - | 600 | 600 |
| Development Assistance | - | 600 | 600 |
| 3 Investing in People | 10,471,888 | 10,396,307 | -75,581 |
| 3.1 Health | 9,294,921 | 9,269,890 | -25,031 |
| Africa | 5,094,968 | 4,854,539 | -240,429 |
| Angola | 48,829 | 41,299 | -7,530 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 11,429 | 12,899 | 1,470 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 37,400 | 28,400 | -9,000 |
| Benin | 23,100 | 23,000 | -100 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 23,100 | 23,000 | -100 |
| Botswana | 36,767 | 40,804 | 4,037 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 36,767 | 40,804 | 4,037 |
| Burkina Faso | 15,816 | 17,000 | 1,184 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 3,816 | 8,000 | 4,184 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 12,000 | 9,000 | -3,000 |
| Burundi | 48,028 | 44,860 | -3,168 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 14,568 | 12,000 | -2,568 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 12,960 | 15,360 | 2,400 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 20,500 | 17,500 | -3,000 |
| Cameroon | 30,344 | 45,475 | 15,131 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 28,844 | 43,975 | 15,131 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 1,500 | 1,500 | - |
| Central African Republic | 3,392 | - | -3,392 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| P.L. 480 Title II | 3,392 | - | -3,392 |
| Chad | 2,110 | - | -2,110 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 2,110 | - | -2,110 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 135,264 | 138,405 | 3,141 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 135,264 | 138,405 | 3,141 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 191,601 | 210,825 | 19,224 |
| Economic Support Fund | 8,000 | - | -8,000 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 16,452 | 17,300 | 848 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 41,499 | 60,975 | 19,476 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 125,650 | 132,550 | 6,900 |
| Djibouti | 3,655 | 1,800 | -1,855 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,700 | - | -1,700 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 155 | - | -155 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 300 | 300 | - |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 1,500 | 1,500 | - |
| Ethiopia | 325,440 | 327,463 | 2,023 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 940 | 5,000 | 4,060 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 172,213 | 187,213 | 15,000 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 137,365 | 132,050 | -5,315 |
| Development Assistance | 14,922 | 3,200 | -11,722 |
| Ghana | 75,637 | 75,709 | 72 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 4,137 | 6,797 | 2,660 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 63,500 | 65,500 | 2,000 |
| Development Assistance | 8,000 | 3,412 | -4,588 |
| Guinea | 17,850 | 17,500 | -350 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 17,850 | 17,500 | -350 |
| Kenya | 583,339 | 545,641 | -37,698 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 1,722 | - | -1,722 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 485,917 | 456,680 | -29,237 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 83,700 | 85,000 | 1,300 |
| Development Assistance | 12,000 | 3,961 | -8,039 |
| Lesotho | 38,413 | 47,438 | 9,025 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 32,013 | 41,038 | 9,025 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 6,400 | 6,400 | - |
| Liberia | 47,300 | 35,570 | -11,730 |
| Economic Support Fund | 13,800 | 5,070 | -8,730 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 350 | 350 | - |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 33,150 | 30,150 | -3,000 |
| Madagascar | 57,862 | 58,000 | 138 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 5,362 | 7,000 | 1,638 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 49,000 | 51,000 | 2,000 |
| Development Assistance | 3,500 | - | -3,500 |
| Malawi | 158,273 | 161,638 | 3,365 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 5,460 | 3,250 | -2,210 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 77,613 | 87,988 | 10,375 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 71,200 | 70,400 | -800 |
| Development Assistance | 4,000 | - | -4,000 |
| Mali | 76,668 | 67,141 | -9,527 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 10,518 | 4,500 | -6,018 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 1,500 | 1,500 | - |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 57,650 | 59,700 | 2,050 |
| Development Assistance | 7,000 | 1,441 | -5,559 |
| Mozambique | 400,149 | 369,770 | -30,379 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 327,449 | 298,301 | -29,148 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 68,700 | 70,300 | 1,600 |
| Development Assistance | 4,000 | 1,169 | -2,831 |
| Namibia | 16,639 | 38,513 | 21,874 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 16,639 | 38,513 | 21,874 |
| Niger | 11,003 | - | -11,003 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 11,003 | - | -11,003 |
| Nigeria | 590,936 | 536,010 | -54,926 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 2,200 | - | -2,200 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 403,236 | 356,652 | -46,584 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 173,500 | 175,500 | 2,000 |
| Development Assistance | 12,000 | 3,858 | -8,142 |
| Rwanda | 117,845 | 101,559 | -16,286 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 69,845 | 57,559 | -12,286 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 44,000 | 44,000 | - |
| Development Assistance | 4,000 | - | -4,000 |
| Senegal | 63,588 | 58,251 | -5,337 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 600 | 600 | - |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 55,935 | 55,435 | -500 |
| Development Assistance | 7,053 | 2,216 | -4,837 |
| Sierra Leone | 5,400 | 500 | -4,900 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 4,900 | - | -4,900 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 500 | 500 | - |
| Somalia | 4,267 | - | -4,267 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 4,267 | - | -4,267 |
| South Africa | 308,646 | 256,050 | -52,596 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 296,646 | 246,550 | -50,096 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 12,000 | 9,500 | -2,500 |
| South Sudan | 74,044 | 62,545 | -11,499 |
| Economic Support Fund | 13,600 | 7,245 | -6,355 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 5,616 | - | -5,616 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 19,318 | 19,790 | 472 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 35,510 | 35,510 | - |
| Sudan | 3,344 | - | -3,344 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 3,344 | - | -3,344 |
| Swaziland | 46,625 | 43,313 | -3,312 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 39,725 | 36,413 | -3,312 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 6,900 | 6,900 | - |
| Tanzania | 517,266 | 496,973 | -20,293 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 409,431 | 393,581 | -15,850 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 98,335 | 100,400 | 2,065 |
| Development Assistance | 9,500 | 2,992 | -6,508 |
| Uganda | 437,040 | 409,676 | -27,364 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 6,171 | - | -6,171 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 334,369 | 320,176 | -14,193 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 90,500 | 89,500 | -1,000 |
| Development Assistance | 6,000 | - | -6,000 |
| Zambia | 375,685 | 394,065 | 18,380 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 310,885 | 334,732 | 23,847 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 58,800 | 57,900 | -900 |
| Development Assistance | 6,000 | 1,433 | -4,567 |
| Zimbabwe | 132,459 | 126,608 | -5,851 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 12,709 | 8,858 | -3,851 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 77,250 | 77,250 | - |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 42,500 | 40,500 | -2,000 |
| USAID Africa Regional (AFR) | 21,500 | 17,000 | -4,500 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 13,500 | 14,000 | 500 |
| Development Assistance | 8,000 | 3,000 | -5,000 |
| USAID East Africa Regional | 11,711 | 8,600 | -3,111 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 9,800 | 8,600 | -1,200 |
| Development Assistance | 1,911 | - | -1,911 |
| USAID Sahel Regional Program | 8,400 | 10,536 | 2,136 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 2,800 | 6,700 | 3,900 |
| Development Assistance | 5,600 | 3,836 | -1,764 |
| USAID Southern Africa Regional | 7,600 | 4,350 | -3,250 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 3,600 | 3,600 | - |
| Development Assistance | 4,000 | 750 | -3,250 |
| USAID West Africa Regional | 21,133 | 20,652 | -481 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 14,400 | 14,400 | - |
| Development Assistance | 6,733 | 6,252 | -481 |
| East Asia and Pacific | 212,181 | 230,877 | 18,696 |
| Burma | 30,000 | 29,000 | -1,000 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 9,000 | 9,000 | - |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 21,000 | 20,000 | -1,000 |
| Cambodia | 35,622 | 33,622 | -2,000 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 5,122 | 5,122 | - |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 30,500 | 28,500 | -2,000 |
| China | - | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Global Health Programs - State | - | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Indonesia | 50,844 | 50,100 | -744 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 300 | 2,250 | 1,950 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 41,020 | 38,750 | -2,270 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Development Assistance | 9,524 | 9,100 | -424 |
| Laos | 3,000 | 9,900 | 6,900 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 2,000 | - | -2,000 |
| Development Assistance | 1,000 | 9,900 | 8,900 |
| Papua New Guinea | 6,200 | 6,200 | - |
| Global Health Programs - State | 3,700 | 3,700 | - |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 2,500 | 2,500 | - |
| Philippines | 36,578 | 35,500 | -1,078 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 32,000 | 31,000 | -1,000 |
| Development Assistance | 4,578 | 4,500 | -78 |
| Timor-Leste | 2,000 | 2,000 | - |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 2,000 | 2,000 | - |
| Vietnam | 31,605 | 48,142 | 16,537 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 31,605 | 48,142 | 16,537 |
| USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A) | 16,332 | 14,913 | -1,419 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 7,332 | 5,913 | -1,419 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 9,000 | 9,000 | - |
| Europe and Eurasia | 28,724 | 32,615 | 3,891 |
| Ukraine | 27,524 | 31,615 | 4,091 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 21,024 | 25,515 | 4,491 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 6,500 | 6,100 | -400 |
| Europe and Eurasia Regional | 1,200 | 1,000 | -200 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 1,200 | 1,000 | -200 |
| Near East | 147,035 | 216,380 | 69,345 |
| Egypt | - | 18,000 | 18,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 18,000 | 18,000 |
| Iraq | 7,000 | - | -7,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 7,000 | - | -7,000 |
| Jordan | 68,499 | 97,000 | 28,501 |
| Economic Support Fund | 68,499 | 97,000 | 28,501 |
| Lebanon | 11,536 | 33,580 | 22,044 |
| Economic Support Fund | 11,536 | 33,580 | 22,044 |
| West Bank and Gaza | 45,200 | 47,000 | 1,800 |
| Economic Support Fund | 45,200 | 47,000 | 1,800 |
| Yemen | 9,000 | 12,000 | 3,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 9,000 | 9,000 | - |
| USAID Middle East Regional (MER) | 5,800 | 8,800 | 3,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 5,800 | 8,800 | 3,000 |
| South and Central Asia | 420,752 | 366,199 | -54,553 |
| Afghanistan | 136,323 | 115,000 | -21,323 |
| Economic Support Fund | 135,000 | 115,000 | -20,000 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 1,323 | - | -1,323 |
| Bangladesh | 105,914 | 85,000 | -20,914 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 26,414 | 8,000 | -18,414 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 79,500 | 77,000 | -2,500 |
| India | 59,184 | 49,455 | -9,729 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,760 | - | -3,760 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 16,955 | 20,000 | 3,045 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 37,500 | 27,500 | -10,000 |
| Development Assistance | 969 | 1,955 | 986 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 4,300 | 3,750 | -550 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 4,300 | 3,750 | -550 |
| Nepal | 41,400 | 41,700 | 300 |
| Economic Support Fund | 500 | 2,000 | 1,500 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 40,900 | 39,700 | -1,200 |
| Pakistan | 47,337 | 45,000 | -2,337 |
| Economic Support Fund | 47,337 | 22,500 | -24,837 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | - | 22,500 | 22,500 |
| Tajikistan | 7,000 | 8,000 | 1,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 7,000 | 6,500 | -500 |
| Uzbekistan | 4,000 | 3,000 | -1,000 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 4,000 | 3,000 | -1,000 |
| Central Asia Regional | 15,294 | 15,294 | - |
| Global Health Programs - State | 14,294 | 14,294 | - |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| Western Hemisphere | 224,369 | 217,785 | -6,584 |
| Brazil | 300 | 300 | - |
| Global Health Programs - State | 300 | 300 | - |
| Dominican Republic | 14,597 | 15,113 | 516 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 8,847 | 9,363 | 516 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 5,750 | 5,750 | - |
| Guatemala | 19,560 | 20,000 | 440 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 5,560 | 3,000 | -2,560 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 14,000 | 13,000 | -1,000 |
| Development Assistance | - | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Guyana | 4,392 | - | -4,392 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 4,392 | - | -4,392 |
| Haiti | 137,830 | 129,213 | -8,617 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,980 | - | -1,980 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 6,637 | - | -6,637 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 104,013 | 104,013 | - |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 25,200 | 25,200 | - |
| Barbados and Eastern Caribbean | 18,878 | 25,917 | 7,039 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 12,341 | 18,967 | 6,626 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 6,537 | 6,950 | 413 |
| USAID Central America Regional | 22,562 | 20,992 | -1,570 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 1,589 | - | -1,589 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 12,582 | 12,601 | 19 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 8,391 | 8,391 | - |
| USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC) | 6,250 | 6,250 | - |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 6,250 | 6,250 | - |
| DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance | 16,541 | 17,500 | 959 |
| DCHA/ASHA | 16,541 | 2,500 | -14,041 |
| Development Assistance | 16,541 | 2,500 | -14,041 |
| DCHA/FFP - Non-Contingency | - | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | - | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment | 18,500 | 18,712 | 212 |
| USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3) | 18,500 | 18,712 | 212 |
| Development Assistance | 18,500 | 18,712 | 212 |
| GH - Global Health | 391,822 | 474,169 | 82,347 |
| Global Health - Core | 391,822 | 474,169 | 82,347 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 391,822 | 474,169 | 82,347 |
| GH - International Partnerships | 494,245 | 549,345 | 55,100 |
| GH/IP - Commodity Fund | 20,335 | 20,335 | - |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 20,335 | 20,335 | - |
| GH/IP - Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance | 200,000 | 275,000 | 75,000 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 200,000 | 275,000 | 75,000 |
| GH/IP - Global Health Security in Development | 72,500 | 72,500 | - |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 72,500 | 72,500 | - |
| GH/IP - International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI) | 28,710 | 28,710 | - |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 28,710 | 28,710 | - |
| GH/IP - Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD) | 2,500 | 2,000 | -500 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 2,500 | 2,000 | -500 |
| GH/IP - Microbicides | 45,000 | 45,000 | - |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 45,000 | 45,000 | - |
| GH/IP - Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD) | 100,000 | 86,500 | -13,500 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 100,000 | 86,500 | -13,500 |
| GH/IP - TB Drug Facility | 15,000 | 13,500 | -1,500 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 15,000 | 13,500 | -1,500 |
| GH/IP - MDR Financing | 5,000 | 3,000 | -2,000 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 5,000 | 3,000 | -2,000 |
| GH/IP - New Partners Fund | 5,200 | 2,800 | -2,400 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 5,200 | 2,800 | -2,400 |
| IO - International Organizations | 162,840 | 167,000 | 4,160 |
| IO - UNFPA UN Population Fund | 30,840 | 35,000 | 4,160 |
| International Organizations and Programs | 30,840 | 35,000 | 4,160 |
| IO - UNICEF UN Children's Fund | 132,000 | 132,000 | - |
| International Organizations and Programs | 132,000 | 132,000 | - |
| LAB - Global Development Lab | 6,500 | 5,000 | -1,500 |
| LAB - Data, Analysis, and Research Center (DAR) | 3,500 | 3,000 | -500 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 3,500 | 3,000 | -500 |
| LAB - Development Innovation Center (DI) | 2,500 | 2,000 | -500 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 2,500 | 2,000 | -500 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| LAB - Global Development Lab | 500 | - | -500 |
| Development Assistance | 500 | - | -500 |
| OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs | 200 | 100 | -100 |
| OES/OESP OES Partnerships | 100 | 100 | - |
| Economic Support Fund | 100 | 100 | - |
| OES/W Water | 100 | - | -100 |
| Economic Support Fund | 100 | - | -100 |
| S/GAC - Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy | 2,071,494 | 2,114,419 | 42,925 |
| S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs | 391,678 | 401,919 | 10,241 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 391,678 | 401,919 | 10,241 |
| S/GAC, International Partnerships | 1,395,000 | 1,395,000 | - |
| Global Health Programs - State | 1,395,000 | 1,395,000 | - |
| S/GAC, Oversight/Management | 161,631 | 197,500 | 35,869 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 161,631 | 197,500 | 35,869 |
| S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation | 123,185 | 120,000 | -3,185 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 123,185 | 120,000 | -3,185 |
| USAID Asia Regional | 4,750 | 5,250 | 500 |
| USAID Asia Regional | 4,750 | 5,250 | 500 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 4,750 | 5,250 | 500 |
| 3.2 Education | 905,674 | 788,134 | -117,540 |
| Africa | 327,889 | 220,798 | -107,091 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 30,000 | 30,000 | - |
| Economic Support Fund | 30,000 | 30,000 | - |
| Djibouti | 4,684 | 1,750 | -2,934 |
| Economic Support Fund | 4,684 | 1,750 | -2,934 |
| Ethiopia | 27,271 | 20,000 | -7,271 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 1,870 | 1,000 | -870 |
| Development Assistance | 25,401 | 19,000 | -6,401 |
| Ghana | 5,000 | 16,171 | 11,171 |
| Development Assistance | 5,000 | 16,171 | 11,171 |
| Kenya | 17,000 | 11,023 | -5,977 |
| Development Assistance | 17,000 | 11,023 | -5,977 |
| Liberia | 24,034 | 18,873 | -5,161 |
| Economic Support Fund | 24,034 | 18,873 | -5,161 |
| Malawi | 14,000 | 6,000 | -8,000 |
| Development Assistance | 14,000 | 6,000 | -8,000 |
| Mali | 14,000 | 8,941 | -5,059 |
| Development Assistance | 14,000 | 8,941 | -5,059 |
| Mozambique | 14,000 | 5,339 | -8,661 |
| Development Assistance | 14,000 | 5,339 | -8,661 |
| Niger | 5,000 | - | -5,000 |
| Development Assistance | 5,000 | - | -5,000 |
| Nigeria | 15,000 | 15,000 | - |
| Development Assistance | 15,000 | 15,000 | - |
| Rwanda | 18,700 | 6,121 | -12,579 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Development Assistance | 18,700 | 6,121 | -12,579 |
| Senegal | 14,000 | 5,542 | -8,458 |
| Development Assistance | 14,000 | 5,542 | -8,458 |
| Somalia | 10,000 | 14,000 | 4,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 10,000 | 14,000 | 4,000 |
| South Africa | 8,650 | 3,950 | -4,700 |
| Development Assistance | 8,650 | 3,950 | -4,700 |
| South Sudan | 40,700 | 24,026 | -16,674 |
| Economic Support Fund | 40,700 | 24,026 | -16,674 |
| Tanzania | 20,000 | 7,000 | -13,000 |
| Development Assistance | 20,000 | 7,000 | -13,000 |
| Uganda | 12,850 | 8,500 | -4,350 |
| Development Assistance | 12,850 | 8,500 | -4,350 |
| Zambia | 19,000 | 2,500 | -16,500 |
| Development Assistance | 19,000 | 2,500 | -16,500 |
| African Union | - | 428 | 428 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 428 | 428 |
| USAID Africa Regional (AFR) | 14,000 | 15,634 | 1,634 |
| Development Assistance | 14,000 | 15,634 | 1,634 |
| East Asia and Pacific | 50,030 | 55,586 | 5,556 |
| Burma | 2,006 | 1,856 | -150 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,006 | 1,856 | -150 |
| Cambodia | 3,000 | 2,000 | -1,000 |
| Development Assistance | 3,000 | 2,000 | -1,000 |
| Indonesia | 15,107 | 27,100 | 11,993 |
| Development Assistance | 15,107 | 27,100 | 11,993 |
| Laos | - | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Development Assistance | - | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Philippines | 26,479 | 16,730 | -9,749 |
| Development Assistance | 26,479 | 16,730 | -9,749 |
| Vietnam | 1,500 | 2,500 | 1,000 |
| Development Assistance | 1,500 | 2,500 | 1,000 |
| State East Asia and Pacific Regional | 1,938 | 2,400 | 462 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,938 | 2,400 | 462 |
| Europe and Eurasia | 6,034 | 3,460 | -2,574 |
| Albania | 20 | - | -20 |
| Economic Support Fund | 20 | - | -20 |
| Belarus | 15 | - | -15 |
| Economic Support Fund | 15 | - | -15 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 60 | 60 | - |
| Economic Support Fund | 60 | 60 | - |
| Georgia | 1,098 | - | -1,098 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,098 | - | -1,098 |
| Kosovo | 3,005 | 1,000 | -2,005 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,005 | 1,000 | -2,005 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Macedonia | 85 | - | -85 |
| Economic Support Fund | 85 | - | -85 |
| Ukraine | 400 | 2,400 | 2,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 400 | 2,400 | 2,000 |
| Europe and Eurasia Regional | 1,351 | - | -1,351 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,351 | - | -1,351 |
| Near East | 179,341 | 155,420 | -23,921 |
| Egypt | 56,680 | 48,000 | -8,680 |
| Economic Support Fund | 56,680 | 48,000 | -8,680 |
| Jordan | 50,000 | 45,000 | -5,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 50,000 | 45,000 | -5,000 |
| Lebanon | 28,700 | 32,580 | 3,880 |
| Economic Support Fund | 28,700 | 32,580 | 3,880 |
| Morocco | 6,411 | 5,400 | -1,011 |
| Economic Support Fund | 6,411 | 5,400 | -1,011 |
| West Bank and Gaza | 19,000 | 14,000 | -5,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 19,000 | 14,000 | -5,000 |
| Yemen | 6,800 | 8,040 | 1,240 |
| Economic Support Fund | 6,800 | 8,040 | 1,240 |
| Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) | 10,000 | - | -10,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 10,000 | - | -10,000 |
| USAID Middle East Regional (MER) | 1,750 | 2,400 | 650 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,750 | 2,400 | 650 |
| South and Central Asia | 177,859 | 190,661 | 12,802 |
| Afghanistan | 89,643 | 100,000 | 10,357 |
| Economic Support Fund | 89,643 | 100,000 | 10,357 |
| Bangladesh | 2,000 | 4,016 | 2,016 |
| Development Assistance | 2,000 | 4,016 | 2,016 |
| India | 5,000 | - | -5,000 |
| Development Assistance | 5,000 | - | -5,000 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 4,231 | 3,500 | -731 |
| Economic Support Fund | 4,231 | 3,500 | -731 |
| Nepal | 10,000 | 10,000 | - |
| Economic Support Fund | 10,000 | 10,000 | - |
| Pakistan | 61,715 | 68,000 | 6,285 |
| Economic Support Fund | 61,715 | 68,000 | 6,285 |
| Tajikistan | 3,990 | 3,790 | -200 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,990 | 3,790 | -200 |
| Turkmenistan | 630 | 705 | 75 |
| Economic Support Fund | 630 | 705 | 75 |
| Central Asia Regional | 650 | 650 | - |
| Economic Support Fund | 650 | 650 | - |
| Western Hemisphere | 69,118 | 64,334 | -4,784 |
| Dominican Republic | 4,000 | 3,696 | -304 |
| Development Assistance | 4,000 | 3,696 | -304 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| El Salvador | 9,718 | 9,350 | -368 |
| Development Assistance | 9,718 | 9,350 | -368 |
| Guatemala | 11,500 | 11,500 | - |
| Development Assistance | 11,500 | 11,500 | - |
| Haiti | 15,700 | 10,000 | -5,700 |
| Economic Support Fund | 15,700 | 10,000 | -5,700 |
| Honduras | 10,700 | 17,000 | 6,300 |
| Development Assistance | 10,700 | 17,000 | 6,300 |
| Nicaragua | 3,000 | 3,500 | 500 |
| Development Assistance | 3,000 | 3,500 | 500 |
| Peru | 3,500 | - | -3,500 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,500 | - | -3,500 |
| Barbados and Eastern Caribbean | - | 1,117 | 1,117 |
| Development Assistance | - | 1,117 | 1,117 |
| State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA) | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC) | 10,000 | 8,171 | -1,829 |
| Development Assistance | 10,000 | 8,171 | -1,829 |
| DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance | 6,459 | 2,500 | -3,959 |
| DCHA/ASHA | 6,459 | 2,500 | -3,959 |
| Development Assistance | 6,459 | 2,500 | -3,959 |
| E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment | 69,548 | 73,075 | 3,527 |
| USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3) | 69,548 | 73,075 | 3,527 |
| Development Assistance | 69,548 | 73,075 | 3,527 |
| LAB - Global Development Lab | 14,400 | 20,000 | 5,600 |
| LAB - Data, Analysis, and Research Center (DAR) | - | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| Development Assistance | - | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| LAB - Global Development Lab | 14,400 | - | -14,400 |
| Development Assistance | 14,400 | - | -14,400 |
| OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs | 1,600 | 1,550 | -50 |
| OES/OESP OES Partnerships | 275 | 350 | 75 |
| Economic Support Fund | 275 | 350 | 75 |
| OES/OP Other Programs | 1,325 | 1,200 | -125 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,325 | 1,200 | -125 |
| USAID Asia Regional | 3,396 | 750 | -2,646 |
| USAID Asia Regional | 3,396 | 750 | -2,646 |
| Development Assistance | 3,396 | 750 | -2,646 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 271,293 | 338,283 | 66,990 |
| Africa | 54,905 | 54,962 | 57 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 2,740 | 2,800 | 60 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,740 | 2,800 | 60 |
| Ethiopia | 40,475 | 46,000 | 5,525 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 40,475 | 46,000 | 5,525 |
| Liberia | 4,900 | - | -4,900 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 4,900 | - | -4,900 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Madagascar | - | 900 | 900 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | - | 900 | 900 |
| Malawi | - | 250 | 250 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | - | 250 | 250 |
| Somalia | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| African Union | - | 212 | 212 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 212 | 212 |
| State Africa Regional (AF) | 6,790 | 3,800 | -2,990 |
| Economic Support Fund | 6,790 | 3,800 | -2,990 |
| East Asia and Pacific | 7,500 | 6,000 | -1,500 |
| China | 2,900 | 1,000 | -1,900 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,900 | 1,000 | -1,900 |
| Laos | 100 | - | -100 |
| Development Assistance | 100 | - | -100 |
| Vietnam | 4,500 | 5,000 | 500 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,500 | - | -1,500 |
| Development Assistance | 3,000 | 5,000 | 2,000 |
| Europe and Eurasia | 1,260 | 1,600 | 340 |
| Armenia | 1,060 | 1,400 | 340 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,060 | 1,400 | 340 |
| Georgia | 200 | 200 | - |
| Economic Support Fund | 200 | 200 | - |
| Near East | 104,301 | 207,626 | 103,325 |
| Egypt | - | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| Iraq | 2,500 | 5,000 | 2,500 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,500 | 5,000 | 2,500 |
| Jordan | 14,001 | 11,000 | -3,001 |
| Economic Support Fund | 14,001 | 11,000 | -3,001 |
| West Bank and Gaza | 87,800 | 183,626 | 95,826 |
| Economic Support Fund | 87,800 | 183,626 | 95,826 |
| South and Central Asia | 8,225 | 10,000 | 1,775 |
| Afghanistan | - | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Nepal | 8,225 | - | -8,225 |
| Economic Support Fund | 8,225 | - | -8,225 |
| Western Hemisphere | 33,406 | 38,495 | 5,089 |
| Colombia | 25,056 | 31,423 | 6,367 |
| Economic Support Fund | 25,056 | 31,423 | 6,367 |
| Dominican Republic | - | 72 | 72 |
| Development Assistance | - | 72 | 72 |
| State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA) | 8,350 | 7,000 | -1,350 |
| Economic Support Fund | 8,350 | 7,000 | -1,350 |
| DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance | 53,500 | 16,400 | -37,100 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| DCHA/DRG - SPANS, Special Protection and Assistance Needs of Survivors | 53,500 | 16,400 | -37,100 |
| Economic Support Fund | 7,000 | - | -7,000 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 19,500 | 14,500 | -5,000 |
| Development Assistance | 27,000 | 1,900 | -25,100 |
| E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3) | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Development Assistance | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| GH - International Partnerships | 2,500 | - | -2,500 |
| GH/IP - Blind Children | 2,500 | - | -2,500 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 2,500 | - | -2,500 |
| PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning | 5,696 | 2,200 | -3,496 |
| PPL - Donor Engagement | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Development Assistance | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| PPL - Learning, Evaluation and Research | 5,364 | - | -5,364 |
| Development Assistance | 5,364 | - | -5,364 |
| PPL - Policy | 332 | 1,200 | 868 |
| Development Assistance | 332 | 1,200 | 868 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 3,911,779 | 4,838,104 | 926,325 |
| 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 473,891 | 695,973 | 222,082 |
| Africa | 3,525 | 2,705 | -820 |
| South Sudan | 3,525 | 1,495 | -2,030 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,525 | 1,495 | -2,030 |
| Zimbabwe | - | 1,210 | 1,210 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 1,210 | 1,210 |
| East Asia and Pacific | 4,000 | 4,500 | 500 |
| Philippines | 4,000 | 4,500 | 500 |
| Development Assistance | 4,000 | 4,500 | 500 |
| Europe and Eurasia | 3,099 | 4,700 | 1,601 |
| Kosovo | - | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Ukraine | 3,099 | 3,200 | 101 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,099 | 3,200 | 101 |
| Near East | 445,143 | 654,700 | 209,557 |
| Egypt | - | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Iraq | - | 260,000 | 260,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 260,000 | 260,000 |
| Jordan | 425,143 | 379,700 | -45,443 |
| Economic Support Fund | 425,143 | 379,700 | -45,443 |
| Tunisia | 20,000 | 5,000 | -15,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 20,000 | 5,000 | -15,000 |
| Yemen | - | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| South and Central Asia | 7,110 | 13,000 | 5,890 |
| Afghanistan | 7,000 | 11,000 | 4,000 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Economic Support Fund | 7,000 | 11,000 | 4,000 |
| Kazakhstan | 110 | - | -110 |
| Economic Support Fund | 110 | - | -110 |
| Sri Lanka | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Western Hemisphere | 5,680 | 8,168 | 2,488 |
| El Salvador | 3,705 | 5,668 | 1,963 |
| Development Assistance | 3,705 | 5,668 | 1,963 |
| Guatemala | 1,500 | - | -1,500 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,500 | - | -1,500 |
| Haiti | 475 | 2,500 | 2,025 |
| Economic Support Fund | 475 | 2,500 | 2,025 |
| E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment | 5,000 | 8,100 | 3,100 |
| USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3) | 5,000 | 8,100 | 3,100 |
| Economic Support Fund | 5,000 | 4,500 | -500 |
| Development Assistance | - | 3,600 | 3,600 |
| PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning | 334 | 100 | -234 |
| PPL - Policy | 334 | 100 | -234 |
| Development Assistance | 334 | 100 | -234 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 156,938 | 263,747 | 106,809 |
| Africa | 52,833 | 78,501 | 25,668 |
| African Union | 371 | - | -371 |
| Economic Support Fund | 371 | - | -371 |
| State Africa Regional (AF) | 458 | 1,000 | 542 |
| Economic Support Fund | 458 | 1,000 | 542 |
| USAID Africa Regional (AFR) | 1,000 | 7,001 | 6,001 |
| Development Assistance | 1,000 | 7,001 | 6,001 |
| USAID East Africa Regional | 19,504 | 25,000 | 5,496 |
| Economic Support Fund | 667 | - | -667 |
| Development Assistance | 18,837 | 25,000 | 6,163 |
| USAID Sahel Regional Program | - | 500 | 500 |
| Development Assistance | - | 500 | 500 |
| USAID Southern Africa Regional | 16,250 | 22,500 | 6,250 |
| Economic Support Fund | 667 | - | -667 |
| Development Assistance | 15,583 | 22,500 | 6,917 |
| USAID West Africa Regional | 15,250 | 22,500 | 7,250 |
| Economic Support Fund | 666 | - | -666 |
| Development Assistance | 14,584 | 22,500 | 7,916 |
| East Asia and Pacific | 17,069 | 30,220 | 13,151 |
| Laos | 1,650 | 3,200 | 1,550 |
| Development Assistance | 1,650 | 3,200 | 1,550 |
| Philippines | 2,500 | 3,000 | 500 |
| Development Assistance | 2,500 | 3,000 | 500 |
| Vietnam | 2,000 | 11,250 | 9,250 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,000 | - | -2,000 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Development Assistance | - | 11,250 | 11,250 |
| State East Asia and Pacific Regional | 9,319 | 10,170 | 851 |
| Economic Support Fund | 9,319 | 10,170 | 851 |
| USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A) | 1,600 | 2,600 | 1,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 600 | - | -600 |
| Development Assistance | 1,000 | 2,600 | 1,600 |
| Europe and Eurasia | 12,892 | 25,477 | 12,585 |
| Armenia | 100 | 400 | 300 |
| Economic Support Fund | 100 | 400 | 300 |
| Azerbaijan | 596 | 1,727 | 1,131 |
| Economic Support Fund | 596 | 1,727 | 1,131 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 3,927 | 3,600 | -327 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,927 | 3,600 | -327 |
| Georgia | 636 | 418 | -218 |
| Economic Support Fund | 636 | 418 | -218 |
| Kosovo | 151 | 118 | -33 |
| Economic Support Fund | 151 | 118 | -33 |
| Moldova | 300 | 314 | 14 |
| Economic Support Fund | 300 | 314 | 14 |
| Ukraine | 7,182 | 18,900 | 11,718 |
| Economic Support Fund | 7,182 | 18,900 | 11,718 |
| Near East | 5,850 | 39,661 | 33,811 |
| Egypt | - | 10,611 | 10,611 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 10,611 | 10,611 |
| Iraq | 1,000 | 500 | -500 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,000 | 500 | -500 |
| Jordan | 850 | 3,100 | 2,250 |
| Economic Support Fund | 850 | 3,100 | 2,250 |
| Tunisia | - | 18,500 | 18,500 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 18,500 | 18,500 |
| West Bank and Gaza | - | 3,950 | 3,950 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 3,950 | 3,950 |
| Yemen | 2,000 | - | -2,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,000 | - | -2,000 |
| Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| USAID Middle East Regional (MER) | 1,000 | 3,000 | 2,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,000 | 3,000 | 2,000 |
| South and Central Asia | 31,658 | 36,541 | 4,883 |
| Afghanistan | 26,883 | 20,000 | -6,883 |
| Economic Support Fund | 26,883 | 20,000 | -6,883 |
| Kazakhstan | 265 | 150 | -115 |
| Economic Support Fund | 265 | 150 | -115 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 100 | - | -100 |
| Economic Support Fund | 100 | - | -100 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Pakistan | 3,096 | 2,500 | -596 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,096 | 2,500 | -596 |
| Sri Lanka | - | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Tajikistan | 327 | 1,000 | 673 |
| Economic Support Fund | 327 | 1,000 | 673 |
| Turkmenistan | 437 | 645 | 208 |
| Economic Support Fund | 437 | 645 | 208 |
| Uzbekistan | - | 1,831 | 1,831 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 1,831 | 1,831 |
| Central Asia Regional | - | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA) | 550 | 3,415 | 2,865 |
| Economic Support Fund | 550 | 3,415 | 2,865 |
| Western Hemisphere | 14,320 | 25,837 | 11,517 |
| El Salvador | 10,520 | 13,139 | 2,619 |
| Economic Support Fund | 5,659 | - | -5,659 |
| Development Assistance | 4,861 | 13,139 | 8,278 |
| Honduras | - | 3,500 | 3,500 |
| Development Assistance | - | 3,500 | 3,500 |
| USAID Central America Regional | 3,800 | 9,198 | 5,398 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,800 | - | -3,800 |
| Development Assistance | - | 9,198 | 9,198 |
| E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment | 6,816 | 12,310 | 5,494 |
| USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3) | 6,816 | 12,310 | 5,494 |
| Economic Support Fund | 6,816 | 5,000 | -1,816 |
| Development Assistance | - | 7,310 | 7,310 |
| IO - International Organizations | 5,000 | 4,000 | -1,000 |
| IO - IDLO International Development Law Organization | 600 | 400 | -200 |
| International Organizations and Programs | 600 | 400 | -200 |
| IO - OAS Development Assistance | 3,400 | 3,000 | -400 |
| International Organizations and Programs | 3,400 | 3,000 | -400 |
| IO - WTO Technical Assistance | 1,000 | 600 | -400 |
| International Organizations and Programs | 1,000 | 600 | -400 |
| OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs | 10,500 | 10,500 | - |
| OES/SPFF South Pacific Forum Fisheries | 10,500 | 10,500 | - |
| Economic Support Fund | 10,500 | 10,500 | - |
| PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning | - | 100 | 100 |
| PPL - Policy | - | 100 | 100 |
| Development Assistance | - | 100 | 100 |
| USAID Asia Regional | - | 600 | 600 |
| USAID Asia Regional | - | 600 | 600 |
| Development Assistance | - | 600 | 600 |
| 4.3 Financial Sector | 258,437 | 58,748 | -199,689 |
| Africa | 1,000 | 1,421 | 421 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| USAID Africa Regional (AFR) | - | 1,421 | 1,421 |
| Development Assistance | - | 1,421 | 1,421 |
| USAID West Africa Regional | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| Development Assistance | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| Europe and Eurasia | 177,146 | 11,490 | -165,656 |
| Azerbaijan | 150 | 1,300 | 1,150 |
| Economic Support Fund | 150 | 1,300 | 1,150 |
| Kosovo | 483 | 900 | 417 |
| Economic Support Fund | 483 | 900 | 417 |
| Moldova | 1,450 | 1,490 | 40 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,450 | 1,490 | 40 |
| Ukraine | 172,242 | 4,800 | -167,442 |
| Economic Support Fund | 172,242 | 4,800 | -167,442 |
| Europe and Eurasia Regional | 2,821 | 3,000 | 179 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,821 | 3,000 | 179 |
| Near East | 65,500 | 20,000 | -45,500 |
| Egypt | 60,000 | - | -60,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 60,000 | - | -60,000 |
| Tunisia | - | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| USAID Middle East Regional (MER) | 5,500 | - | -5,500 |
| Economic Support Fund | 5,500 | - | -5,500 |
| South and Central Asia | 10,391 | 13,337 | 2,946 |
| Afghanistan | 6,500 | 11,000 | 4,500 |
| Economic Support Fund | 6,500 | 11,000 | 4,500 |
| Pakistan | 3,554 | 2,000 | -1,554 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,554 | 2,000 | -1,554 |
| Turkmenistan | 337 | 337 | - |
| Economic Support Fund | 337 | 337 | - |
| Western Hemisphere | 3,500 | 9,000 | 5,500 |
| Guatemala | - | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Development Assistance | - | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Haiti | 3,500 | 5,000 | 1,500 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,500 | 5,000 | 1,500 |
| E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment | - | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3) | - | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Development Assistance | - | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| IO - International Organizations | 900 | 500 | -400 |
| IO - UNCDF UN Capital Development Fund | 900 | 500 | -400 |
| International Organizations and Programs | 900 | 500 | -400 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 459,648 | 579,637 | 119,989 |
| Africa | 118,407 | 283,300 | 164,893 |
| Djibouti | 2,500 | 2,000 | -500 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,500 | 2,000 | -500 |
| Ghana | 4,000 | 5,000 | 1,000 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Development Assistance | 4,000 | 5,000 | 1,000 |
| South Sudan | 9,664 | - | -9,664 |
| Economic Support Fund | 9,664 | - | -9,664 |
| Tanzania | 5,000 | 5,000 | - |
| Development Assistance | 5,000 | 5,000 | - |
| USAID Africa Regional (AFR) | 97,243 | 271,300 | 174,057 |
| Economic Support Fund | 35,568 | - | -35,568 |
| Development Assistance | 61,675 | 271,300 | 209,625 |
| East Asia and Pacific | 500 | 12,000 | 11,500 |
| Philippines | - | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| Development Assistance | - | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| State East Asia and Pacific Regional | 500 | - | -500 |
| Economic Support Fund | 500 | - | -500 |
| Europe and Eurasia | 14,206 | 47,134 | 32,928 |
| Armenia | - | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| Georgia | 1,924 | 6,300 | 4,376 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,924 | 6,300 | 4,376 |
| Kosovo | 2,000 | 2,834 | 834 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,000 | 2,834 | 834 |
| Moldova | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Ukraine | 9,470 | 32,000 | 22,530 |
| Economic Support Fund | 9,470 | 32,000 | 22,530 |
| Europe and Eurasia Regional | 812 | 1,500 | 688 |
| Economic Support Fund | 812 | 1,500 | 688 |
| Near East | 29,000 | 43,450 | 14,450 |
| Jordan | 5,000 | 10,000 | 5,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 5,000 | 10,000 | 5,000 |
| West Bank and Gaza | 24,000 | 33,450 | 9,450 |
| Economic Support Fund | 24,000 | 33,450 | 9,450 |
| South and Central Asia | 192,972 | 180,771 | -12,201 |
| Afghanistan | 42,200 | 56,000 | 13,800 |
| Economic Support Fund | 42,200 | 56,000 | 13,800 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 1,850 | 2,000 | 150 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,850 | 2,000 | 150 |
| Pakistan | 146,218 | 118,000 | -28,218 |
| Economic Support Fund | 146,218 | 118,000 | -28,218 |
| Central Asia Regional | - | 4,287 | 4,287 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 4,287 | 4,287 |
| State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA) | 1,904 | - | -1,904 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,904 | - | -1,904 |
| USAID South Asia Regional | 800 | 484 | -316 |
| Development Assistance | 800 | 484 | -316 |
| Western Hemisphere | 31,120 | 3,182 | -27,938 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Haiti | 31,120 | 3,182 | -27,938 |
| Economic Support Fund | 31,120 | 3,182 | -27,938 |
| E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment | - | 3,300 | 3,300 |
| USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3) | - | 3,300 | 3,300 |
| Development Assistance | - | 3,300 | 3,300 |
| ENR - Energy Resources | 5,343 | 6,500 | 1,157 |
| Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR) | 5,343 | 6,500 | 1,157 |
| Economic Support Fund | 5,343 | 6,500 | 1,157 |
| Other Funding | 68,100 | - | -68,100 |
| To Be Programmed | 68,100 | - | -68,100 |
| Economic Support Fund | 68,100 | - | -68,100 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 1,082,679 | 1,130,446 | 47,767 |
| Africa | 503,759 | 508,946 | 5,187 |
| Burkina Faso | 1,653 | - | -1,653 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 1,653 | - | -1,653 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 8,820 | 16,700 | 7,880 |
| Economic Support Fund | 4,000 | 4,000 | - |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 4,820 | 12,700 | 7,880 |
| Ethiopia | 51,870 | 78,000 | 26,130 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 1,870 | 18,000 | 16,130 |
| Development Assistance | 50,000 | 60,000 | 10,000 |
| Ghana | 45,000 | 38,000 | -7,000 |
| Development Assistance | 45,000 | 38,000 | -7,000 |
| Guinea | 6,000 | 6,000 | - |
| Development Assistance | 6,000 | 6,000 | - |
| Kenya | 41,500 | 40,000 | -1,500 |
| Development Assistance | 41,500 | 40,000 | -1,500 |
| Liberia | 7,000 | 7,000 | - |
| Economic Support Fund | 7,000 | 7,000 | - |
| Madagascar | 2,178 | 4,500 | 2,322 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 2,178 | 4,500 | 2,322 |
| Malawi | 16,000 | 19,500 | 3,500 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | - | 3,500 | 3,500 |
| Development Assistance | 16,000 | 16,000 | - |
| Mali | 24,500 | 26,500 | 2,000 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Development Assistance | 24,500 | 24,500 | - |
| Mozambique | 22,500 | 19,500 | -3,000 |
| Development Assistance | 22,500 | 19,500 | -3,000 |
| Niger | 880 | - | -880 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 880 | - | -880 |
| Nigeria | 25,000 | 23,000 | -2,000 |
| Development Assistance | 25,000 | 23,000 | -2,000 |
| Rwanda | 28,000 | 24,500 | -3,500 |
| Development Assistance | 28,000 | 24,500 | -3,500 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Senegal | 27,000 | 28,000 | 1,000 |
| Development Assistance | 27,000 | 28,000 | 1,000 |
| Sierra Leone | 6,000 | 6,000 | - |
| Development Assistance | 6,000 | 6,000 | - |
| South Africa | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| Development Assistance | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| South Sudan | 10,000 | 8,000 | -2,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 10,000 | 8,000 | -2,000 |
| Tanzania | 70,000 | 54,000 | -16,000 |
| Development Assistance | 70,000 | 54,000 | -16,000 |
| Uganda | 30,000 | 30,000 | - |
| Development Assistance | 30,000 | 30,000 | - |
| Zambia | 10,000 | 12,000 | 2,000 |
| Development Assistance | 10,000 | 12,000 | 2,000 |
| Zimbabwe | 7,858 | 9,746 | 1,888 |
| Economic Support Fund | 4,000 | 4,000 | - |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 3,858 | 5,746 | 1,888 |
| USAID Africa Regional (AFR) | 2,000 | 2,000 | - |
| Development Assistance | 2,000 | 2,000 | - |
| USAID East Africa Regional | 20,000 | 20,000 | - |
| Development Assistance | 20,000 | 20,000 | - |
| USAID Sahel Regional Program | 10,000 | 10,000 | - |
| Development Assistance | 10,000 | 10,000 | - |
| USAID Southern Africa Regional | 7,000 | 7,000 | - |
| Development Assistance | 7,000 | 7,000 | - |
| USAID West Africa Regional | 22,000 | 19,000 | -3,000 |
| Development Assistance | 22,000 | 19,000 | -3,000 |
| East Asia and Pacific | 24,700 | 24,700 | - |
| Burma | 14,000 | 14,000 | - |
| Economic Support Fund | 14,000 | 14,000 | - |
| Cambodia | 8,000 | 8,000 | - |
| Development Assistance | 8,000 | 8,000 | - |
| USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A) | 2,700 | 2,700 | - |
| Development Assistance | 2,700 | 2,700 | - |
| Europe and Eurasia | 3,000 | 3,500 | 500 |
| Georgia | 3,000 | 3,500 | 500 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,000 | 3,500 | 500 |
| Near East | 9,700 | 8,700 | -1,000 |
| Egypt | 5,000 | 4,000 | -1,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 5,000 | 4,000 | -1,000 |
| Yemen | 4,300 | 4,300 | - |
| Economic Support Fund | 4,300 | 4,300 | - |
| USAID Middle East Regional (MER) | 400 | 400 | - |
| Economic Support Fund | 400 | 400 | - |
| South and Central Asia | 151,460 | 193,000 | 41,540 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Afghanistan | 47,370 | 71,000 | 23,630 |
| Economic Support Fund | 47,370 | 71,000 | 23,630 |
| Bangladesh | 49,910 | 73,000 | 23,090 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 3,910 | 18,000 | 14,090 |
| Development Assistance | 46,000 | 55,000 | 9,000 |
| India | 3,000 | 3,000 | - |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,000 | 3,000 | - |
| Nepal | 10,358 | 11,000 | 642 |
| Economic Support Fund | 10,358 | 11,000 | 642 |
| Pakistan | 35,822 | 28,000 | -7,822 |
| Economic Support Fund | 35,822 | 28,000 | -7,822 |
| Tajikistan | 5,000 | 7,000 | 2,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 5,000 | 7,000 | 2,000 |
| Western Hemisphere | 46,500 | 45,500 | -1,000 |
| Guatemala | 17,000 | 19,000 | 2,000 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Development Assistance | 17,000 | 17,000 | - |
| Haiti | 10,000 | 9,000 | -1,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 10,000 | 9,000 | -1,000 |
| Honduras | 17,000 | 15,000 | -2,000 |
| Development Assistance | 17,000 | 15,000 | -2,000 |
| USAID Central America Regional | 1,500 | 1,500 | - |
| Development Assistance | 1,500 | 1,500 | - |
| USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC) | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| Development Assistance | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| BFS - Bureau for Food Security | 342,660 | 330,200 | -12,460 |
| BFS - Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD) | 400 | 400 | - |
| Development Assistance | 400 | 400 | - |
| BFS - Community Development | 80,000 | 80,000 | - |
| Development Assistance | 80,000 | 80,000 | - |
| BFS - Disaster Risk Reduction | 5,000 | 5,000 | - |
| Development Assistance | 5,000 | 5,000 | - |
| BFS - Market Access for Vulnerable Populations | 24,000 | 21,000 | -3,000 |
| Development Assistance | 24,000 | 21,000 | -3,000 |
| BFS - Markets, Partnerships and Innovation | 42,000 | 37,540 | -4,460 |
| Development Assistance | 42,000 | 37,540 | -4,460 |
| BFS - Monitoring and Evaluation | 18,000 | 18,000 | - |
| Development Assistance | 18,000 | 18,000 | - |
| BFS - Research and Development | 146,000 | 144,000 | -2,000 |
| Development Assistance | 146,000 | 144,000 | -2,000 |
| USAID Country Support (BFS) | 27,260 | 24,260 | -3,000 |
| Development Assistance | 27,260 | 24,260 | -3,000 |
| DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance | - | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| DCHA/FFP - Non-Contingency | - | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | - | 15,000 | 15,000 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| USAID Asia Regional | 900 | 900 | - |
| USAID Asia Regional | 900 | 900 | - |
| Development Assistance | 900 | 900 | - |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 349,613 | 583,905 | 234,292 |
| Africa | 18,969 | 27,695 | 8,726 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 3,800 | 3,498 | -302 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,800 | 3,498 | -302 |
| Djibouti | 1,116 | - | -1,116 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,116 | - | -1,116 |
| Kenya | - | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Development Assistance | - | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Somalia | 6,625 | 11,572 | 4,947 |
| Economic Support Fund | 6,625 | 11,572 | 4,947 |
| South Africa | - | 600 | 600 |
| Development Assistance | - | 600 | 600 |
| South Sudan | 5,000 | 4,000 | -1,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 5,000 | 4,000 | -1,000 |
| State Africa Regional (AF) | 2,428 | 3,000 | 572 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,428 | 3,000 | 572 |
| USAID Africa Regional (AFR) | - | 600 | 600 |
| Development Assistance | - | 600 | 600 |
| USAID Sahel Regional Program | - | 1,425 | 1,425 |
| Development Assistance | - | 1,425 | 1,425 |
| East Asia and Pacific | 11,434 | 24,690 | 13,256 |
| Burma | 4,000 | 4,000 | - |
| Economic Support Fund | 4,000 | 4,000 | - |
| China | 1,500 | - | -1,500 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,500 | - | -1,500 |
| Mongolia | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| Development Assistance | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| Philippines | 2,612 | 12,600 | 9,988 |
| Economic Support Fund | 500 | - | -500 |
| Development Assistance | 2,112 | 12,600 | 10,488 |
| Timor-Leste | 1,622 | 5,090 | 3,468 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,622 | - | -1,622 |
| Development Assistance | - | 5,090 | 5,090 |
| Vietnam | 700 | 3,000 | 2,300 |
| Economic Support Fund | 700 | - | -700 |
| Development Assistance | - | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Europe and Eurasia | 49,563 | 114,584 | 65,021 |
| Armenia | 3,980 | 9,000 | 5,020 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,980 | 9,000 | 5,020 |
| Azerbaijan | 1,825 | 1,600 | -225 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,825 | 1,600 | -225 |
| Belarus | 279 | 1,632 | 1,353 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Economic Support Fund | 279 | 1,632 | 1,353 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2,951 | 7,069 | 4,118 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,951 | 7,069 | 4,118 |
| Georgia | 7,248 | 17,997 | 10,749 |
| Economic Support Fund | 7,248 | 17,997 | 10,749 |
| Kosovo | 9,340 | 12,300 | 2,960 |
| Economic Support Fund | 9,340 | 12,300 | 2,960 |
| Moldova | 7,271 | 21,160 | 13,889 |
| Economic Support Fund | 7,271 | 21,160 | 13,889 |
| Serbia | 1,420 | 5,734 | 4,314 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,420 | 5,734 | 4,314 |
| Ukraine | 10,772 | 32,092 | 21,320 |
| Economic Support Fund | 10,772 | 32,092 | 21,320 |
| Europe and Eurasia Regional | 4,477 | 6,000 | 1,523 |
| Economic Support Fund | 4,477 | 6,000 | 1,523 |
| Near East | 63,708 | 111,903 | 48,195 |
| Egypt | 15,320 | 30,613 | 15,293 |
| Economic Support Fund | 15,320 | 30,613 | 15,293 |
| Iraq | 500 | - | -500 |
| Economic Support Fund | 500 | - | -500 |
| Jordan | 13,007 | 40,000 | 26,993 |
| Economic Support Fund | 13,007 | 40,000 | 26,993 |
| Lebanon | 2,000 | 11,690 | 9,690 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,000 | 11,690 | 9,690 |
| Libya | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Morocco | 6,413 | 8,100 | 1,687 |
| Economic Support Fund | 6,413 | 8,100 | 1,687 |
| West Bank and Gaza | 23,134 | 13,300 | -9,834 |
| Economic Support Fund | 23,134 | 13,300 | -9,834 |
| Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) | 2,334 | 5,000 | 2,666 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,334 | 5,000 | 2,666 |
| USAID Middle East Regional (MER) | 1,000 | 2,200 | 1,200 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,000 | 2,200 | 1,200 |
| South and Central Asia | 69,165 | 127,164 | 57,999 |
| Afghanistan | 30,917 | 58,000 | 27,083 |
| Economic Support Fund | 30,917 | 58,000 | 27,083 |
| Bangladesh | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Development Assistance | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Kazakhstan | 115 | 75 | -40 |
| Economic Support Fund | 115 | 75 | -40 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 9,742 | 23,199 | 13,457 |
| Economic Support Fund | 9,742 | 23,199 | 13,457 |
| Nepal | 4,000 | 10,362 | 6,362 |
| Economic Support Fund | 4,000 | 10,362 | 6,362 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Pakistan | 19,775 | 18,000 | -1,775 |
| Economic Support Fund | 19,775 | 18,000 | -1,775 |
| Tajikistan | 1,803 | 10,485 | 8,682 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,803 | 10,485 | 8,682 |
| Turkmenistan | 559 | 994 | 435 |
| Economic Support Fund | 559 | 994 | 435 |
| Uzbekistan | 2,254 | 2,849 | 595 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,254 | 2,849 | 595 |
| Central Asia Regional | - | 2,200 | 2,200 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 2,200 | 2,200 |
| Western Hemisphere | 40,943 | 81,150 | 40,207 |
| El Salvador | 6,716 | 12,045 | 5,329 |
| Development Assistance | 6,716 | 12,045 | 5,329 |
| Guatemala | 24,100 | 31,000 | 6,900 |
| Economic Support Fund | 23,100 | - | -23,100 |
| Development Assistance | 1,000 | 31,000 | 30,000 |
| Haiti | 3,425 | 6,200 | 2,775 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,425 | 6,200 | 2,775 |
| Honduras | - | 23,905 | 23,905 |
| Development Assistance | - | 23,905 | 23,905 |
| Nicaragua | 1,102 | 2,000 | 898 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,102 | - | -1,102 |
| Development Assistance | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA) | 5,600 | 6,000 | 400 |
| Economic Support Fund | 5,600 | 6,000 | 400 |
| E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment | - | 4,919 | 4,919 |
| USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3) | - | 4,919 | 4,919 |
| Development Assistance | - | 4,919 | 4,919 |
| IO - International Organizations | 80,000 | 60,000 | -20,000 |
| IO - UNDP UN Development Program | 80,000 | 60,000 | -20,000 |
| International Organizations and Programs | 80,000 | 60,000 | -20,000 |
| LAB - Global Development Lab | 12,200 | 8,000 | -4,200 |
| LAB - Global Development Lab | 12,200 | - | -12,200 |
| Development Assistance | 12,200 | - | -12,200 |
| LAB - Global Solutions Center (GS) | - | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| Development Assistance | - | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs | - | 100 | 100 |
| OES/OESP OES Partnerships | - | 100 | 100 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 100 | 100 |
| PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning | 3,031 | 22,600 | 19,569 |
| PPL - Learning, Evaluation and Research | 3,031 | 21,000 | 17,969 |
| Development Assistance | 3,031 | 21,000 | 17,969 |
| PPL - Policy | - | 100 | 100 |
| Development Assistance | - | 100 | 100 |
| PPL - Strategic Program & Planning | - | 1,500 | 1,500 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Development Assistance | - | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Special Representatives | 600 | 500 | -100 |
| S/GP - Secretary's Office of Global Partnerships | 600 | 500 | -100 |
| Economic Support Fund | 600 | 500 | -100 |
| USAID Asia Regional | - | 600 | 600 |
| USAID Asia Regional | - | 600 | 600 |
| Development Assistance | - | 600 | 600 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 270,847 | 249,778 | -21,069 |
| Africa | 5,937 | 22,122 | 16,185 |
| Burundi | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Djibouti | - | 3,950 | 3,950 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 3,950 | 3,950 |
| Madagascar | - | 1,300 | 1,300 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | - | 1,300 | 1,300 |
| Mali | - | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | - | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| Somalia | 3,925 | 9,000 | 5,075 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,925 | 9,000 | 5,075 |
| Zimbabwe | 2,012 | 2,072 | 60 |
| Economic Support Fund | 650 | 500 | -150 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 1,362 | 1,572 | 210 |
| USAID Africa Regional (AFR) | - | 2,300 | 2,300 |
| Development Assistance | - | 2,300 | 2,300 |
| East Asia and Pacific | 1,500 | 8,500 | 7,000 |
| Burma | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| China | 1,500 | 2,000 | 500 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,500 | 2,000 | 500 |
| Philippines | - | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Development Assistance | - | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Vietnam | - | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Development Assistance | - | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Near East | 20,550 | 52,046 | 31,496 |
| Egypt | 7,000 | 10,776 | 3,776 |
| Economic Support Fund | 7,000 | 10,776 | 3,776 |
| Jordan | 2,000 | 3,600 | 1,600 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,000 | 3,600 | 1,600 |
| Lebanon | 11,550 | 6,510 | -5,040 |
| Economic Support Fund | 11,550 | 6,510 | -5,040 |
| Tunisia | - | 7,200 | 7,200 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 7,200 | 7,200 |
| West Bank and Gaza | - | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Yemen | - | 10,060 | 10,060 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Economic Support Fund | - | 10,060 | 10,060 |
| Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) | - | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| USAID Middle East Regional (MER) | - | 3,900 | 3,900 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 3,900 | 3,900 |
| South and Central Asia | 5,695 | 5,837 | 142 |
| Afghanistan | 600 | - | -600 |
| Economic Support Fund | 600 | - | -600 |
| India | 3,000 | 1,837 | -1,163 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,000 | - | -3,000 |
| Development Assistance | - | 1,837 | 1,837 |
| Pakistan | 2,095 | 2,000 | -95 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,095 | 2,000 | -95 |
| Sri Lanka | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Western Hemisphere | 10,075 | 18,740 | 8,665 |
| Haiti | 1,250 | 3,000 | 1,750 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,250 | 3,000 | 1,750 |
| Paraguay | 1,825 | 1,740 | -85 |
| Development Assistance | 1,825 | 1,740 | -85 |
| State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA) | 7,000 | 14,000 | 7,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 7,000 | 14,000 | 7,000 |
| E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment | 6,500 | 10,000 | 3,500 |
| USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3) | 6,500 | 10,000 | 3,500 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| Development Assistance | 5,500 | 10,000 | 4,500 |
| IO - International Organizations | 8,200 | 15,000 | 6,800 |
| IO - UN Women (formerly UNIFEM) | 7,500 | 14,000 | 6,500 |
| International Organizations and Programs | 7,500 | 14,000 | 6,500 |
| IO - United Nations Junior Professional Officer Program (UNJPO) | 700 | 1,000 | 300 |
| International Organizations and Programs | 700 | 1,000 | 300 |
| LAB - Global Development Lab | 90,462 | 112,000 | 21,538 |
| LAB - Data, Analysis, and Research Center (DAR) | - | 12,600 | 12,600 |
| Development Assistance | - | 12,600 | 12,600 |
| LAB - Development Innovation Center (DI) | - | 48,900 | 48,900 |
| Development Assistance | - | 48,900 | 48,900 |
| LAB - Global Development Lab | 90,462 | - | -90,462 |
| Development Assistance | 90,462 | - | -90,462 |
| LAB - Global Solutions Center (GS) | - | 16,600 | 16,600 |
| Development Assistance | - | 16,600 | 16,600 |
| LAB - Mission Engagement & Operations Center (MEO) | - | 8,900 | 8,900 |
| Development Assistance | - | 8,900 | 8,900 |
| LAB - Transformational Partnerships Center (TP) | - | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| Development Assistance | - | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs | 1,045 | 1,233 | 188 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| OES/OP Other Programs | 1,045 | 1,233 | 188 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,045 | 1,233 | 188 |
| Other Funding | 113,448 | - | -113,448 |
| To Be Programmed | 113,448 | - | -113,448 |
| Economic Support Fund | 96,199 | - | -96,199 |
| Development Assistance | 17,249 | - | -17,249 |
| PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning | 3,035 | 100 | -2,935 |
| PPL - Learning, Evaluation and Research | 3,035 | - | -3,035 |
| Development Assistance | 3,035 | - | -3,035 |
| PPL - Policy | - | 100 | 100 |
| Development Assistance | - | 100 | 100 |
| Special Representatives | 4,400 | 2,500 | -1,900 |
| S/GP - Secretary's Office of Global Partnerships | 400 | 500 | 100 |
| Economic Support Fund | 400 | 500 | 100 |
| S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues | 4,000 | 2,000 | -2,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 4,000 | 2,000 | -2,000 |
| USAID Program Management Initiatives | - | 1,700 | 1,700 |
| USAID Program Management Initiatives | - | 1,700 | 1,700 |
| Development Assistance | - | 1,700 | 1,700 |
| 4.8 Environment | 859,726 | 1,275,870 | 416,144 |
| Africa | 235,123 | 170,327 | -64,796 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 5,967 | - | -5,967 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 5,967 | - | -5,967 |
| Ethiopia | 37,375 | 37,000 | -375 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 30,375 | 30,000 | -375 |
| Development Assistance | 7,000 | 7,000 | - |
| Ghana | 3,850 | 1,496 | -2,354 |
| Development Assistance | 3,850 | 1,496 | -2,354 |
| Kenya | 11,000 | 5,961 | -5,039 |
| Development Assistance | 11,000 | 5,961 | -5,039 |
| Liberia | 2,570 | 4,000 | 1,430 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,570 | 4,000 | 1,430 |
| Madagascar | 8,000 | 4,000 | -4,000 |
| Development Assistance | 8,000 | 4,000 | -4,000 |
| Malawi | 9,000 | 7,000 | -2,000 |
| Development Assistance | 9,000 | 7,000 | -2,000 |
| Mali | 3,000 | 3,000 | - |
| Development Assistance | 3,000 | 3,000 | - |
| Mozambique | 10,000 | 5,366 | -4,634 |
| Development Assistance | 10,000 | 5,366 | -4,634 |
| Rwanda | 2,000 | 3,000 | 1,000 |
| Development Assistance | 2,000 | 3,000 | 1,000 |
| Senegal | 4,000 | 3,000 | -1,000 |
| Development Assistance | 4,000 | 3,000 | -1,000 |
| Somalia | - | 1,428 | 1,428 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Economic Support Fund | - | 1,428 | 1,428 |
| South Africa | 3,000 | 3,000 | - |
| Development Assistance | 3,000 | 3,000 | - |
| South Sudan | 6,930 | 5,500 | -1,430 |
| Economic Support Fund | 6,930 | 5,500 | -1,430 |
| Tanzania | 13,000 | 8,000 | -5,000 |
| Development Assistance | 13,000 | 8,000 | -5,000 |
| Uganda | 7,500 | 6,859 | -641 |
| Development Assistance | 7,500 | 6,859 | -641 |
| Zambia | 8,000 | 7,000 | -1,000 |
| Development Assistance | 8,000 | 7,000 | -1,000 |
| Zimbabwe | 681 | 767 | 86 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 681 | 767 | 86 |
| USAID Africa Regional (AFR) | 12,700 | 14,525 | 1,825 |
| Development Assistance | 12,700 | 14,525 | 1,825 |
| USAID Central Africa Regional | 47,800 | 26,243 | -21,557 |
| Development Assistance | 47,800 | 26,243 | -21,557 |
| USAID East Africa Regional | 9,500 | 6,500 | -3,000 |
| Development Assistance | 9,500 | 6,500 | -3,000 |
| USAID Sahel Regional Program | - | 3,084 | 3,084 |
| Development Assistance | - | 3,084 | 3,084 |
| USAID Southern Africa Regional | 14,500 | 6,250 | -8,250 |
| Development Assistance | 14,500 | 6,250 | -8,250 |
| USAID West Africa Regional | 14,750 | 7,348 | -7,402 |
| Development Assistance | 14,750 | 7,348 | -7,402 |
| East Asia and Pacific | 142,150 | 121,485 | -20,665 |
| Cambodia | 11,000 | 10,000 | -1,000 |
| Development Assistance | 11,000 | 10,000 | -1,000 |
| China | 4,500 | 1,500 | -3,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 4,500 | 1,500 | -3,000 |
| Indonesia | 29,275 | 37,700 | 8,425 |
| Development Assistance | 29,275 | 37,700 | 8,425 |
| Philippines | 28,500 | 27,000 | -1,500 |
| Development Assistance | 28,500 | 27,000 | -1,500 |
| Timor-Leste | 1,950 | 4,000 | 2,050 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,950 | - | -1,950 |
| Development Assistance | - | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Vietnam | 28,750 | 23,500 | -5,250 |
| Economic Support Fund | 15,000 | 10,000 | -5,000 |
| Development Assistance | 13,750 | 13,500 | -250 |
| State East Asia and Pacific Regional | 625 | 875 | 250 |
| Economic Support Fund | 625 | 875 | 250 |
| USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A) | 37,550 | 16,910 | -20,640 |
| Economic Support Fund | 5,000 | 5,000 | - |
| Development Assistance | 32,550 | 11,910 | -20,640 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Europe and Eurasia | 7,334 | 6,932 | -402 |
| Georgia | 3,081 | 1,900 | -1,181 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,081 | 1,900 | -1,181 |
| Europe and Eurasia Regional | 4,253 | 5,032 | 779 |
| Economic Support Fund | 4,253 | 5,032 | 779 |
| Near East | 3,050 | 10,000 | 6,950 |
| Jordan | 1,500 | 8,000 | 6,500 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,500 | 8,000 | 6,500 |
| USAID Middle East Regional (MER) | 1,550 | 2,000 | 450 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,550 | 2,000 | 450 |
| South and Central Asia | 45,970 | 63,500 | 17,530 |
| Afghanistan | 2,630 | - | -2,630 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,630 | - | -2,630 |
| Bangladesh | 17,500 | 16,700 | -800 |
| Development Assistance | 17,500 | 16,700 | -800 |
| India | 12,340 | 18,000 | 5,660 |
| Economic Support Fund | 12,340 | - | -12,340 |
| Development Assistance | - | 18,000 | 18,000 |
| Kazakhstan | 2,500 | 2,500 | - |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,500 | 2,500 | - |
| Maldives | 2,000 | 2,000 | - |
| Development Assistance | 2,000 | 2,000 | - |
| Nepal | 9,000 | 9,500 | 500 |
| Economic Support Fund | 9,000 | 9,500 | 500 |
| Pakistan | - | 14,000 | 14,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 14,000 | 14,000 |
| Central Asia Regional | - | 800 | 800 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 800 | 800 |
| Western Hemisphere | 154,127 | 111,765 | -42,362 |
| Brazil | 10,500 | - | -10,500 |
| Development Assistance | 10,500 | - | -10,500 |
| Colombia | 21,050 | 15,500 | -5,550 |
| Economic Support Fund | 21,050 | 15,500 | -5,550 |
| Dominican Republic | 3,000 | 3,000 | - |
| Development Assistance | 3,000 | 3,000 | - |
| El Salvador | - | 4,960 | 4,960 |
| Development Assistance | - | 4,960 | 4,960 |
| Guatemala | 12,677 | 14,000 | 1,323 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 177 | - | -177 |
| Development Assistance | 12,500 | 14,000 | 1,500 |
| Haiti | 17,000 | 14,000 | -3,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 17,000 | 14,000 | -3,000 |
| Honduras | 8,000 | 5,500 | -2,500 |
| Development Assistance | 8,000 | 5,500 | -2,500 |
| Jamaica | 5,000 | 5,000 | - |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Development Assistance | 5,000 | 5,000 | - |
| Mexico | 12,500 | 11,904 | -596 |
| Economic Support Fund | 12,500 | 11,904 | -596 |
| Peru | 16,000 | 15,500 | -500 |
| Economic Support Fund | 7,500 | 6,500 | -1,000 |
| Development Assistance | 8,500 | 9,000 | 500 |
| Barbados and Eastern Caribbean | 5,200 | 5,000 | -200 |
| Development Assistance | 5,200 | 5,000 | -200 |
| State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA) | 4,000 | 1,000 | -3,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 4,000 | 1,000 | -3,000 |
| USAID Caribbean Development Program | 4,000 | 1,160 | -2,840 |
| Development Assistance | 4,000 | 1,160 | -2,840 |
| USAID Central America Regional | 18,700 | 8,000 | -10,700 |
| Economic Support Fund | 11,000 | - | -11,000 |
| Development Assistance | 7,700 | 8,000 | 300 |
| USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC) | 4,500 | 5,500 | 1,000 |
| Development Assistance | 4,500 | 5,500 | 1,000 |
| USAID South America Regional | 12,000 | 1,741 | -10,259 |
| Development Assistance | 12,000 | 1,741 | -10,259 |
| DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance | 6,000 | 5,000 | -1,000 |
| DCHA/PPM | 6,000 | 5,000 | -1,000 |
| Development Assistance | 6,000 | 5,000 | -1,000 |
| E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment | 77,235 | 72,850 | -4,385 |
| USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3) | 77,235 | 72,850 | -4,385 |
| Economic Support Fund | 5,000 | - | -5,000 |
| Development Assistance | 72,235 | 72,850 | 615 |
| ENR - Energy Resources | - | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR) | - | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| IO - International Organizations | 56,910 | 63,700 | 6,790 |
| IO - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change | 10,000 | 13,000 | 3,000 |
| International Organizations and Programs | 10,000 | 13,000 | 3,000 |
| IO - International Chemicals and Toxins Programs | 3,610 | 3,000 | -610 |
| International Organizations and Programs | 3,610 | 3,000 | -610 |
| IO - International Conservation Programs | 7,900 | 7,000 | -900 |
| International Organizations and Programs | 7,900 | 7,000 | -900 |
| IO - Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund | 25,500 | 32,500 | 7,000 |
| International Organizations and Programs | 25,500 | 32,500 | 7,000 |
| IO - UN-HABITAT UN Human Settlements Program | 700 | 700 | - |
| International Organizations and Programs | 700 | 700 | - |
| IO - UNEP UN Environment Program | 7,550 | 6,500 | -1,050 |
| International Organizations and Programs | 7,550 | 6,500 | -1,050 |
| IO - WMO World Meteorological Organization | 1,650 | 1,000 | -650 |
| International Organizations and Programs | 1,650 | 1,000 | -650 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| LAB - Global Development Lab | 2,000 | 25,000 | 23,000 |
| LAB - Data, Analysis, and Research Center (DAR) | - | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Development Assistance | - | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| LAB - Development Innovation Center (DI) | - | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Development Assistance | - | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| LAB - Global Development Lab | 2,000 | - | -2,000 |
| Development Assistance | 2,000 | - | -2,000 |
| LAB - Mission Engagement & Operations Center (MEO) | - | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Development Assistance | - | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs | 127,077 | 618,811 | 491,734 |
| OES/CC Climate Change | 111,600 | 82,196 | -29,404 |
| Economic Support Fund | 111,600 | 82,196 | -29,404 |
| OES/FTA-E FTA Environment | 1,850 | 24,146 | 22,296 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,850 | 24,146 | 22,296 |
| OES/M Mercury | 850 | 726 | -124 |
| Economic Support Fund | 850 | 726 | -124 |
| OES/OESP OES Partnerships | 1,377 | 517 | -860 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,377 | 517 | -860 |
| OES/SPFF South Pacific Forum Fisheries | 10,500 | 10,500 | - |
| Economic Support Fund | 10,500 | 10,500 | - |
| OES/W Water | 900 | 726 | -174 |
| Economic Support Fund | 900 | 726 | -174 |
| State Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) | - | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| USAID Asia Regional | 2,750 | 2,500 | -250 |
| USAID Asia Regional | 2,750 | 2,500 | -250 |
| Development Assistance | 2,750 | 2,500 | -250 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 6,332,972 | 5,964,396 | -368,576 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 6,205,470 | 5,779,729 | -425,741 |
| Africa | 1,052,395 | 1,000 | -1,051,395 |
| Burkina Faso | 5,657 | - | -5,657 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 5,657 | - | -5,657 |
| Burundi | 9,192 | - | -9,192 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 9,192 | - | -9,192 |
| Cameroon | 18,301 | - | -18,301 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 18,301 | - | -18,301 |
| Central African Republic | 25,872 | - | -25,872 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 25,872 | - | -25,872 |
| Chad | 59,444 | - | -59,444 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 59,444 | - | -59,444 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 505 | - | -505 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 505 | - | -505 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 44,921 | - | -44,921 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 44,921 | - | -44,921 |
| Djibouti | 3,000 | - | -3,000 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| P.L. 480 Title II | 3,000 | - | -3,000 |
| Ethiopia | 165,986 | - | -165,986 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 165,986 | - | -165,986 |
| Kenya | 69,391 | - | -69,391 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 69,391 | - | -69,391 |
| Liberia | 8,922 | - | -8,922 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 8,922 | - | -8,922 |
| Malawi | 21,252 | - | -21,252 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 21,252 | - | -21,252 |
| Mali | 19,586 | 1,000 | -18,586 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 19,586 | 1,000 | -18,586 |
| Mauritania | 6,635 | - | -6,635 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 6,635 | - | -6,635 |
| Niger | 39,532 | - | -39,532 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 39,532 | - | -39,532 |
| Senegal | 2,669 | - | -2,669 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 2,669 | - | -2,669 |
| Somalia | 69,514 | - | -69,514 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 69,514 | - | -69,514 |
| South Sudan | 312,573 | - | -312,573 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 312,573 | - | -312,573 |
| Sudan | 121,069 | - | -121,069 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 121,069 | - | -121,069 |
| Tanzania | 3,121 | - | -3,121 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 3,121 | - | -3,121 |
| The Gambia | 384 | - | -384 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 384 | - | -384 |
| Uganda | 16,282 | - | -16,282 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 16,282 | - | -16,282 |
| Zimbabwe | 15,798 | - | -15,798 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 15,798 | - | -15,798 |
| USAID West Africa Regional | 12,789 | - | -12,789 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 12,789 | - | -12,789 |
| East Asia and Pacific | 21,030 | 18,389 | -2,641 |
| Burma | 21,030 | 18,389 | -2,641 |
| Economic Support Fund | 21,030 | 18,389 | -2,641 |
| Near East | 133,820 | 10,550 | -123,270 |
| Syria | 1,942 | - | -1,942 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 1,942 | - | -1,942 |
| West Bank and Gaza | 76,868 | 10,550 | -66,318 |
| Economic Support Fund | 71,200 | 10,550 | -60,650 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 5,668 | - | -5,668 |
| Yemen | 55,010 | - | -55,010 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 55,010 | - | -55,010 |
| South and Central Asia | 70,745 | 11,000 | -59,745 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Afghanistan | 52,408 | - | -52,408 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 52,408 | - | -52,408 |
| Bangladesh | - | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | - | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| Pakistan | 18,337 | 5,000 | -13,337 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,337 | 5,000 | 1,663 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 15,000 | - | -15,000 |
| Western Hemisphere | 9,335 | 4,000 | -5,335 |
| Colombia | 6,835 | - | -6,835 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 6,835 | - | -6,835 |
| Haiti | 2,500 | 4,000 | 1,500 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,500 | 4,000 | 1,500 |
| DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance | 1,847,551 | 2,916,000 | 1,068,449 |
| DCHA/FFP - Contingency | 828,209 | 1,930,000 | 1,101,791 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 7,209 | 1,069,000 | 1,061,791 |
| International Disaster Assistance | 821,000 | 861,000 | 40,000 |
| DCHA/OFDA | 1,008,481 | 986,000 | -22,481 |
| International Disaster Assistance | 1,008,481 | 986,000 | -22,481 |
| USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) | 10,861 | - | -10,861 |
| International Disaster Assistance | 10,861 | - | -10,861 |
| PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration | 3,070,594 | 2,818,790 | -251,804 |
| PRM, Administrative Expenses | 36,860 | 38,800 | 1,940 |
| Migration and Refugee Assistance | 36,860 | 38,800 | 1,940 |
| PRM, Emergency Funds | 50,000 | 50,000 | - |
| Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance | 50,000 | 50,000 | - |
| PRM, OA - Africa | 775,520 | 500,000 | -275,520 |
| Migration and Refugee Assistance | 775,520 | 500,000 | -275,520 |
| PRM, OA - East Asia | 72,875 | 54,600 | -18,275 |
| Migration and Refugee Assistance | 72,875 | 54,600 | -18,275 |
| PRM, OA - Europe | 59,385 | 32,900 | -26,485 |
| Migration and Refugee Assistance | 59,385 | 32,900 | -26,485 |
| PRM, OA - Near East | 986,220 | 1,270,203 | 283,983 |
| Migration and Refugee Assistance | 986,220 | 1,270,203 | 283,983 |
| PRM, OA - Protection Priorities | 474,883 | 186,587 | -288,296 |
| Migration and Refugee Assistance | 474,883 | 186,587 | -288,296 |
| PRM, OA - South Asia | 172,832 | 72,900 | -99,932 |
| Migration and Refugee Assistance | 172,832 | 72,900 | -99,932 |
| PRM, OA - Western Hemisphere | 47,765 | 45,300 | -2,465 |
| Migration and Refugee Assistance | 47,765 | 45,300 | -2,465 |
| PRM, Refugee Admissions | 394,254 | 567,500 | 173,246 |
| Migration and Refugee Assistance | 394,254 | 567,500 | 173,246 |
| 5.2 Disaster Readiness | 89,096 | 154,857 | 65,761 |
| Africa | 7,152 | 7,357 | 205 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 689 | - | -689 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 689 | - | -689 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Madagascar | 838 | 4,300 | 3,462 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 838 | 4,300 | 3,462 |
| Malawi | 1,540 | - | -1,540 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 1,540 | - | -1,540 |
| Zimbabwe | 4,085 | 3,057 | -1,028 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 4,085 | 3,057 | -1,028 |
| East Asia and Pacific | 1,590 | 1,900 | 310 |
| Marshall Islands | 500 | 500 | - |
| Development Assistance | 500 | 500 | - |
| Micronesia | 500 | 500 | - |
| Development Assistance | 500 | 500 | - |
| State East Asia and Pacific Regional | 590 | 900 | 310 |
| Economic Support Fund | 590 | 900 | 310 |
| South and Central Asia | 3,525 | 12,300 | 8,775 |
| Bangladesh | 1,300 | 4,300 | 3,000 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 1,000 | 4,000 | 3,000 |
| Development Assistance | 300 | 300 | - |
| Nepal | - | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| Pakistan | 2,225 | 1,000 | -1,225 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,225 | 1,000 | -1,225 |
| Western Hemisphere | 177 | 1,500 | 1,323 |
| Guatemala | 177 | - | -177 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 177 | - | -177 |
| Haiti | - | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance | 73,652 | 128,900 | 55,248 |
| DCHA - FEWSNet | 11,994 | 8,000 | -3,994 |
| Development Assistance | 11,994 | 8,000 | -3,994 |
| DCHA/FFP - Non-Contingency | 7,000 | 10,900 | 3,900 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | - | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Development Assistance | 7,000 | 5,900 | -1,100 |
| DCHA/OFDA | 54,658 | 110,000 | 55,342 |
| International Disaster Assistance | 54,658 | 110,000 | 55,342 |
| IO - International Organizations | 3,000 | 2,500 | -500 |
| IO - UN OCHA UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs | 3,000 | 2,500 | -500 |
| International Organizations and Programs | 3,000 | 2,500 | -500 |
| PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning | - | 400 | 400 |
| PPL - Policy | - | 400 | 400 |
| Development Assistance | - | 400 | 400 |
| 5.3 Migration Management | 38,406 | 29,810 | -8,596 |
| PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration | 38,406 | 29,810 | -8,596 |
| PRM, Administrative Expenses | 1,140 | 1,200 | 60 |
| Migration and Refugee Assistance | 1,140 | 1,200 | 60 |
| PRM, Humanitarian Migrants to Israel | 10,000 | 7,500 | -2,500 |

Objectives, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account- FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Migration and Refugee Assistance | 10,000 | 7,500 | -2,500 |
| PRM, OA - Migration | 27,266 | 21,110 | -6,156 |
| Migration and Refugee Assistance | 27,266 | 21,110 | -6,156 |
| 6 Program Support | 1,411,020 | 1,686,566 | 275,546 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 1,500 | 1,281 | -219 |
| Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources | 1,500 | 1,281 | -219 |
| Foreign Assistance Program Evaluation | 1,500 | 1,281 | -219 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,500 | 1,281 | -219 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 1,409,520 | 1,685,285 | 275,765 |
| IO - International Organizations | - | 150 | 150 |
| IO - Monitoring and Evaluation | - | 150 | 150 |
| International Organizations and Programs | - | 150 | 150 |
| Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources | - | 2,750 | 2,750 |
| Foreign Assistance Dashboard | - | 2,750 | 2,750 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 2,750 | 2,750 |
| USAID Management | 1,409,520 | 1,682,385 | 272,865 |
| USAID Capital Investment Fund | 130,815 | 199,985 | 69,170 |
| USAID Administrative Expense | 130,815 | 199,985 | 69,170 |
| USAID Development Credit Authority Admin | 8,120 | 10,000 | 1,880 |
| USAID Administrative Expense | 8,120 | 10,000 | 1,880 |
| USAID Inspector General Operating Expense | 54,285 | 67,600 | 13,315 |
| USAID Administrative Expense | 54,285 | 67,600 | 13,315 |
| USAID Operating Expense | 1,216,300 | 1,404,800 | 188,500 |
| USAID Administrative Expense | 1,216,300 | 1,404,800 | 188,500 |

Account by Objective and Program Areas: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 32,737,378 | 34,001,282 | 1,263,904 |
| Complex Crises Fund | 50,000 | 30,000 | -20,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 50,000 | 30,000 | -20,000 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 50,000 | 30,000 | -20,000 |
| Democracy Fund | 130,500 | - | -130,500 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 130,500 | - | -130,500 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 51,150 | - | -51,150 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 3,450 | - | -3,450 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 37,100 | - | -37,100 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 38,800 | - | -38,800 |
| Development Assistance | 2,507,001 | 2,959,573 | 452,572 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 39,165 | 36,260 | -2,905 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 10,365 | 15,634 | 5,269 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 7,750 | 4,060 | -3,690 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 21,050 | 15,566 | -5,484 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 151,528 | 446,843 | 295,315 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 23,130 | 72,916 | 49,786 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 42,915 | 193,284 | 150,369 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 11,302 | 28,211 | 16,909 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 74,181 | 152,432 | 78,251 |
| 3 Investing in People | 624,035 | 435,085 | -188,950 |
| 3.1 Health | 175,831 | 88,187 | -87,644 |
| 3.2 Education | 412,408 | 336,726 | -75,682 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 35,796 | 10,172 | -25,624 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 1,671,979 | 2,025,785 | 353,806 |
| 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 8,039 | 13,868 | 5,829 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 60,015 | 131,398 | 71,383 |
| 4.3 Financial Sector | 1,000 | 8,421 | 7,421 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 71,475 | 297,084 | 225,609 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 900,260 | 870,800 | -29,460 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 26,059 | 132,384 | 106,325 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 118,071 | 134,177 | 16,106 |
| 4.8 Environment | 487,060 | 437,653 | -49,407 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 20,294 | 15,600 | -4,694 |
| 5.2 Disaster Readiness | 20,294 | 15,600 | -4,694 |
| Economic Support Fund | 4,885,776 | 6,080,607 | 1,194,831 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 505,619 | 574,445 | 68,826 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 55,116 | 75,514 | 20,398 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 22,310 | 24,750 | 2,440 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 18,513 | 23,605 | 5,092 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 95,502 | 130,920 | 35,418 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 15,002 | 17,371 | 2,369 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 299,176 | 302,285 | 3,109 |

Account by Objective and Program Areas: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 1,223,286 | 1,824,594 | 601,308 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 195,533 | 282,728 | 87,195 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 641,653 | 913,721 | 272,068 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 102,843 | 143,442 | 40,599 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 283,257 | 484,703 | 201,446 |
| 3 Investing in People | 1,023,430 | 1,077,664 | 54,234 |
| 3.1 Health | 363,912 | 360,795 | -3,117 |
| 3.2 Education | 491,396 | 450,408 | -40,988 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 168,122 | 266,461 | 98,339 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 2,031,059 | 2,551,534 | 520,475 |
| 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 465,852 | 682,105 | 216,253 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 91,923 | 128,349 | 36,426 |
| 4.3 Financial Sector | 256,537 | 49,827 | -206,710 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 388,173 | 282,553 | -105,620 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 163,250 | 178,200 | 14,950 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 243,554 | 391,521 | 147,967 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 143,214 | 95,229 | -47,985 |
| 4.8 Environment | 278,556 | 743,750 | 465,194 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 100,882 | 48,339 | -52,543 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 98,067 | 37,939 | -60,128 |
| 5.2 Disaster Readiness | 2,815 | 10,400 | 7,585 |
| 6 Program Support | 1,500 | 4,031 | 2,531 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 1,500 | 1,281 | -219 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | - | 2,750 | 2,750 |
| Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance | 50,000 | 50,000 | - |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 50,000 | 50,000 | - |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 50,000 | 50,000 | - |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 1,466,000 | 1,350,000 | -116,000 |
| 3 Investing in People | 203,473 | 140,058 | -63,415 |
| 3.1 Health | 156,228 | 91,908 | -64,320 |
| 3.2 Education | 1,870 | 1,000 | -870 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 45,375 | 47,150 | 1,775 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 57,731 | 117,585 | 59,854 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 19,169 | 81,446 | 62,277 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 1,362 | 5,372 | 4,010 |
| 4.8 Environment | 37,200 | 30,767 | -6,433 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 1,204,796 | 1,092,357 | -112,439 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 1,196,467 | 1,076,000 | -120,467 |
| 5.2 Disaster Readiness | 8,329 | 16,357 | 8,028 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 5,865,946 | 5,713,963 | -151,983 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 5,865,946 | 5,713,963 | -151,983 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 5,865,946 | 5,713,963 | -151,983 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 5,670,000 | 5,670,000 | - |
| 3 Investing in People | 5,670,000 | 5,670,000 | - |

Account by Objective and Program Areas: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 3.1 Health | 5,670,000 | 5,670,000 | - |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 2,788,110 | 2,906,500 | 118,390 |
| 3 Investing in People | 2,788,110 | 2,906,500 | 118,390 |
| 3.1 Health | 2,766,110 | 2,892,000 | 125,890 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 22,000 | 14,500 | -7,500 |
| International Disaster Assistance | 1,895,000 | 1,957,000 | 62,000 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 1,895,000 | 1,957,000 | 62,000 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 1,840,342 | 1,847,000 | 6,658 |
| 5.2 Disaster Readiness | 54,658 | 110,000 | 55,342 |
| International Military Education and Training | 106,074 | 110,300 | 4,226 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 106,074 | 110,300 | 4,226 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 106,074 | 110,300 | 4,226 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,292,250 | 1,138,013 | -154,237 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 897,146 | 722,635 | -174,511 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 450 | - | -450 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 353,782 | 266,611 | -87,171 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 446,061 | 382,373 | -63,688 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 96,853 | 73,651 | -23,202 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 395,104 | 415,378 | 20,274 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 367,008 | 392,086 | 25,078 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 28,096 | 23,292 | -4,804 |
| International Organizations and Programs | 340,010 | 332,900 | -7,110 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,210 | 1,550 | 340 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 1,160 | 1,150 | -10 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | - | 300 | 300 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 50 | 100 | 50 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 21,950 | 18,500 | -3,450 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 21,950 | 17,500 | -4,450 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 3 Investing in People | 162,840 | 167,000 | 4,160 |
| 3.1 Health | 162,840 | 167,000 | 4,160 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 151,010 | 143,200 | -7,810 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 5,000 | 4,000 | -1,000 |
| 4.3 Financial Sector | 900 | 500 | -400 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 80,000 | 60,000 | -20,000 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 8,200 | 15,000 | 6,800 |
| 4.8 Environment | 56,910 | 63,700 | 6,790 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 3,000 | 2,500 | -500 |
| 5.2 Disaster Readiness | 3,000 | 2,500 | -500 |
| 6 Program Support | - | 150 | 150 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | - | 150 | 150 |
| Migration and Refugee Assistance | 3,059,000 | 2,798,600 | -260,400 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 3,059,000 | 2,798,600 | -260,400 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 3,020,594 | 2,768,790 | -251,804 |

Account by Objective and Program Areas: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 5.3 Migration Management | 38,406 | 29,810 | -8,596 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 681,500 | 668,450 | -13,050 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 681,500 | 668,450 | -13,050 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 252,991 | 235,500 | -17,491 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 276,535 | 274,950 | -1,585 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 151,974 | 158,000 | 6,026 |
| Peacekeeping Operations | 473,691 | 475,391 | 1,700 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 473,691 | 475,391 | 1,700 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 473,691 | 475,391 | 1,700 |
| Transition Initiatives | 67,000 | 77,600 | 10,600 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 55,286 | 62,600 | 7,314 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 5,867 | - | -5,867 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 49,419 | 62,600 | 13,181 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 11,714 | 15,000 | 3,286 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 11,714 | - | -11,714 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | - | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| USAID Administrative Expense | 1,409,520 | 1,682,385 | 272,865 |
| 6 Program Support | 1,409,520 | 1,682,385 | 272,865 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 1,409,520 | 1,682,385 | 272,865 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | 32,737,378 | 34,001,282 | 1,263,904 |
| Africa | 8,265,415 | 7,106,369 | -1,159,046 |
| Angola | 54,847 | 45,824 | -9,023 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 11,429 | 12,899 | 1,470 |
| 3 Investing in People | 11,429 | 12,899 | 1,470 |
| 3.1 Health | 11,429 | 12,899 | 1,470 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 37,400 | 28,400 | -9,000 |
| 3 Investing in People | 37,400 | 28,400 | -9,000 |
| 3.1 Health | 37,400 | 28,400 | -9,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 718 | 525 | -193 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 718 | 525 | -193 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 718 | 525 | -193 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 5,300 | 4,000 | -1,300 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 5,300 | 4,000 | -1,300 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 5,300 | 4,000 | -1,300 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 3,482 | 4,690 | 1,208 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 535 | 200 | -335 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 2,947 | 4,490 | 1,543 |
| Benin | 23,310 | 23,300 | -10 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 23,100 | 23,000 | -100 |
| 3 Investing in People | 23,100 | 23,000 | -100 |
| 3.1 Health | 23,100 | 23,000 | -100 |
| International Military Education and Training | 210 | 300 | 90 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 210 | 300 | 90 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 210 | 300 | 90 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 4,730 | - | -4,730 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 1,548 | - | -1,548 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 3,182 | - | -3,182 |
| Botswana | 37,291 | 41,529 | 4,238 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 36,767 | 40,804 | 4,037 |
| 3 Investing in People | 36,767 | 40,804 | 4,037 |
| 3.1 Health | 36,767 | 40,804 | 4,037 |
| International Military Education and Training | 524 | 725 | 201 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 524 | 725 | 201 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 524 | 725 | 201 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | - | 9,538 | 9,538 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | - | 1,116 | 1,116 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | - | 8,422 | 8,422 |
| Burkina Faso | 23,368 | 19,345 | -4,023 |
| Development Assistance | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| P.L. 480 Title II | 11,126 | 8,000 | -3,126 |
| 3 Investing in People | 3,816 | 8,000 | 4,184 |
| 3.1 Health | 3,816 | 8,000 | 4,184 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 1,653 | - | -1,653 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 1,653 | - | -1,653 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 5,657 | - | -5,657 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 5,657 | - | -5,657 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 12,000 | 9,000 | -3,000 |
| 3 Investing in People | 12,000 | 9,000 | -3,000 |
| 3.1 Health | 12,000 | 9,000 | -3,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 242 | 345 | 103 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 242 | 345 | 103 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 242 | 345 | 103 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 1,100 | 850 | -250 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | - | 50 | 50 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 1,100 | 800 | -300 |
| Burundi | 57,631 | 48,371 | -9,260 |
| Development Assistance | | | |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 3,011 | 3,011 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | - | 2,011 | 2,011 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | - | 500 | 500 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | - | 761 | 761 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | - | 750 | 750 |
| 4 Economic Growth | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 23,760 | 12,000 | -11,760 |
| 3 Investing in People | 14,568 | 12,000 | -2,568 |
| 3.1 Health | 14,568 | 12,000 | -2,568 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 9,192 | - | -9,192 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 9,192 | - | -9,192 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 12,960 | 15,360 | 2,400 |
| 3 Investing in People | 12,960 | 15,360 | 2,400 |
| 3.1 Health | 12,960 | 15,360 | 2,400 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 20,500 | 17,500 | -3,000 |
| 3 Investing in People | 20,500 | 17,500 | -3,000 |
| 3.1 Health | 20,500 | 17,500 | -3,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 411 | 500 | 89 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 411 | 500 | 89 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 411 | 500 | 89 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 1,372 | 4,158 | 2,786 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | - | 190 | 190 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 1,372 | 3,968 | 2,596 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Cabo Verde | 144 | 150 | 6 |
| International Military Education and Training | 144 | 150 | 6 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 144 | 150 | 6 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 144 | 150 | 6 |
| Cameroon | 49,065 | 45,975 | -3,090 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 18,301 | - | -18,301 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 18,301 | - | -18,301 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 18,301 | - | -18,301 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 28,844 | 43,975 | 15,131 |
| 3 Investing in People | 28,844 | 43,975 | 15,131 |
| 3.1 Health | 28,844 | 43,975 | 15,131 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 1,500 | 1,500 | - |
| 3 Investing in People | 1,500 | 1,500 | - |
| 3.1 Health | 1,500 | 1,500 | - |
| International Military Education and Training | 420 | 500 | 80 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 420 | 500 | 80 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 420 | 500 | 80 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | - | 8,455 | 8,455 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | - | 725 | 725 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | - | 7,730 | 7,730 |
| Central African Republic | 41,264 | 18,069 | -23,195 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,000 | 4,269 | 2,269 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 2,000 | 1,269 | -731 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 2,000 | 1,269 | -731 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | - | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | - | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 29,264 | - | -29,264 |
| 3 Investing in People | 3,392 | - | -3,392 |
| 3.1 Health | 3,392 | - | -3,392 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 25,872 | - | -25,872 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 25,872 | - | -25,872 |
| International Military Education and Training | - | 150 | 150 |
| 1 Peace and Security | - | 150 | 150 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | - | 150 | 150 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | - | 5,650 | 5,650 |
| 1 Peace and Security | - | 3,650 | 3,650 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | - | 3,650 | 3,650 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Peacekeeping Operations | 10,000 | 8,000 | -2,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 10,000 | 8,000 | -2,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 10,000 | 8,000 | -2,000 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | - | 306 | 306 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | - | 306 | 306 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Chad | 61,970 | 1,500 | -60,470 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 61,554 | - | -61,554 |
| 3 Investing in People | 2,110 | - | -2,110 |
| 3.1 Health | 2,110 | - | -2,110 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 59,444 | - | -59,444 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 59,444 | - | -59,444 |
| International Military Education and Training | 416 | 500 | 84 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 416 | 500 | 84 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 416 | 500 | 84 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Comoros | 232 | 150 | -82 |
| International Military Education and Training | 232 | 150 | -82 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 232 | 150 | -82 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 232 | 150 | -82 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 138,809 | 145,745 | 6,936 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,559 | 7,000 | 4,441 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 2,559 | 7,000 | 4,441 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 1,200 | 4,565 | 3,365 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 1,200 | - | -1,200 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 159 | 935 | 776 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | - | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 505 | - | -505 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 505 | - | -505 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 505 | - | -505 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 135,264 | 138,405 | 3,141 |
| 3 Investing in People | 135,264 | 138,405 | 3,141 |
| 3.1 Health | 135,264 | 138,405 | 3,141 |
| International Military Education and Training | 481 | 340 | -141 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 481 | 340 | -141 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 481 | 340 | -141 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 200 | - | -200 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 200 | - | -200 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 320,434 | 313,148 | -7,286 |
| Economic Support Fund | 67,440 | 75,188 | 7,748 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 2,900 | 4,890 | 1,990 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 200 | 190 | -10 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 2,700 | 4,700 | 2,000 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 16,000 | 30,000 | 14,000 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 4,000 | 6,555 | 2,555 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 6,500 | 12,040 | 5,540 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 3,000 | 2,000 | -1,000 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 2,500 | 9,405 | 6,905 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 3 Investing in People | 40,740 | 32,800 | -7,940 |
| 3.1 Health | 8,000 | - | -8,000 |
| 3.2 Education | 30,000 | 30,000 | - |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 2,740 | 2,800 | 60 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 7,800 | 7,498 | -302 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 4,000 | 4,000 | - |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 3,800 | 3,498 | -302 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 72,849 | 30,000 | -42,849 |
| 3 Investing in People | 16,452 | 17,300 | 848 |
| 3.1 Health | 16,452 | 17,300 | 848 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 10,787 | 12,700 | 1,913 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 4,820 | 12,700 | 7,880 |
| 4.8 Environment | 5,967 | - | -5,967 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 45,610 | - | -45,610 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 44,921 | - | -44,921 |
| 5.2 Disaster Readiness | 689 | - | -689 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 41,499 | 60,975 | 19,476 |
| 3 Investing in People | 41,499 | 60,975 | 19,476 |
| 3.1 Health | 41,499 | 60,975 | 19,476 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 125,650 | 132,550 | 6,900 |
| 3 Investing in People | 125,650 | 132,550 | 6,900 |
| 3.1 Health | 125,650 | 132,550 | 6,900 |
| International Military Education and Training | 496 | 435 | -61 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 496 | 435 | -61 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 496 | 435 | -61 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 2,000 | 2,000 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 593 | 800 | 207 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 593 | 800 | 207 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 1,407 | 1,200 | -207 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 1,407 | 1,200 | -207 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 500 | 2,000 | 1,500 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 500 | 2,000 | 1,500 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 500 | 2,000 | 1,500 |
| Peacekeeping Operations | 10,000 | 10,000 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 10,000 | 10,000 | - |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 10,000 | 10,000 | - |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 13,609 | 28,858 | 15,249 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 7,700 | 12,343 | 4,643 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 5,909 | 16,515 | 10,606 |
| Djibouti | 16,053 | 10,500 | -5,553 |
| Economic Support Fund | 10,000 | 7,700 | -2,300 |
| 3 Investing in People | 6,384 | 1,750 | -4,634 |
| 3.1 Health | 1,700 | - | -1,700 |
| 3.2 Education | 4,684 | 1,750 | -2,934 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 4 Economic Growth | 3,616 | 5,950 | 2,334 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 2,500 | 2,000 | -500 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 1,116 | - | -1,116 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | - | 3,950 | 3,950 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 3,155 | - | -3,155 |
| 3 Investing in People | 155 | - | -155 |
| 3.1 Health | 155 | - | -155 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 3,000 | - | -3,000 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 3,000 | - | -3,000 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 700 | 500 | -200 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 700 | 500 | -200 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 700 | 500 | -200 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 300 | 300 | - |
| 3 Investing in People | 300 | 300 | - |
| 3.1 Health | 300 | 300 | - |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 1,500 | 1,500 | - |
| 3 Investing in People | 1,500 | 1,500 | - |
| 3.1 Health | 1,500 | 1,500 | - |
| International Military Education and Training | 398 | 500 | 102 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 398 | 500 | 102 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 398 | 500 | 102 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 220 | 770 | 550 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | - | 150 | 150 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 220 | 620 | 400 |
| Ethiopia | 650,926 | 513,667 | -137,259 |
| Development Assistance | 97,323 | 93,334 | -3,989 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | - | 4,134 | 4,134 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | - | 2,134 | 2,134 |
| 3 Investing in People | 40,323 | 22,200 | -18,123 |
| 3.1 Health | 14,922 | 3,200 | -11,722 |
| 3.2 Education | 25,401 | 19,000 | -6,401 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 57,000 | 67,000 | 10,000 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 50,000 | 60,000 | 10,000 |
| 4.8 Environment | 7,000 | 7,000 | - |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,250 | - | -1,250 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 1,250 | - | -1,250 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 400 | - | -400 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 450 | - | -450 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 400 | - | -400 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 241,516 | 100,000 | -141,516 |
| 3 Investing in People | 43,285 | 52,000 | 8,715 |
| 3.1 Health | 940 | 5,000 | 4,060 |
| 3.2 Education | 1,870 | 1,000 | -870 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 40,475 | 46,000 | 5,525 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 4 Economic Growth | 32,245 | 48,000 | 15,755 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 1,870 | 18,000 | 16,130 |
| 4.8 Environment | 30,375 | 30,000 | -375 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 165,986 | - | -165,986 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 165,986 | - | -165,986 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 700 | 500 | -200 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 700 | 500 | -200 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 700 | 500 | -200 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 172,213 | 187,213 | 15,000 |
| 3 Investing in People | 172,213 | 187,213 | 15,000 |
| 3.1 Health | 172,213 | 187,213 | 15,000 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 137,365 | 132,050 | -5,315 |
| 3 Investing in People | 137,365 | 132,050 | -5,315 |
| 3.1 Health | 137,365 | 132,050 | -5,315 |
| International Military Education and Training | 559 | 570 | 11 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 559 | 570 | 11 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 559 | 570 | 11 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 17,615 | 17,920 | 305 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 8,337 | 8,545 | 208 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 9,278 | 9,375 | 97 |
| Gabon | 351 | 350 | -1 |
| International Military Education and Training | 351 | 350 | -1 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 351 | 350 | -1 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 351 | 350 | -1 |
| Ghana | 137,646 | 146,504 | 8,858 |
| Development Assistance | 68,850 | 73,057 | 4,207 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 3,000 | 8,978 | 5,978 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 3,000 | 5,978 | 2,978 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | - | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| 3 Investing in People | 13,000 | 19,583 | 6,583 |
| 3.1 Health | 8,000 | 3,412 | -4,588 |
| 3.2 Education | 5,000 | 16,171 | 11,171 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 52,850 | 44,496 | -8,354 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 4,000 | 5,000 | 1,000 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 45,000 | 38,000 | -7,000 |
| 4.8 Environment | 3,850 | 1,496 | -2,354 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 300 | 300 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 300 | 300 | - |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 300 | 300 | - |
| Global Health Programs - State | 4,137 | 6,797 | 2,660 |
| 3 Investing in People | 4,137 | 6,797 | 2,660 |
| 3.1 Health | 4,137 | 6,797 | 2,660 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 63,500 | 65,500 | 2,000 |
| 3 Investing in People | 63,500 | 65,500 | 2,000 |
| 3.1 Health | 63,500 | 65,500 | 2,000 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| International Military Education and Training | 659 | 850 | 191 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 659 | 850 | 191 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 659 | 850 | 191 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 200 | - | -200 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 200 | - | -200 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 200 | - | -200 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 3,680 | 10,799 | 7,119 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 200 | 3,401 | 3,201 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 3,480 | 7,398 | 3,918 |
| Guinea | 24,039 | 26,160 | 2,121 |
| Development Assistance | 6,000 | 8,320 | 2,320 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | - | 2,320 | 2,320 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | - | 500 | 500 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | - | 820 | 820 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 6,000 | 6,000 | - |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 6,000 | 6,000 | - |
| Economic Support Fund | | | |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 17,850 | 17,500 | -350 |
| 3 Investing in People | 17,850 | 17,500 | -350 |
| 3.1 Health | 17,850 | 17,500 | -350 |
| International Military Education and Training | 189 | 340 | 151 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 189 | 340 | 151 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 189 | 340 | 151 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 2,758 | 3,025 | 267 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 303 | 775 | 472 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 2,455 | 2,250 | -205 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 130 | 150 | 20 |
| International Military Education and Training | 130 | 150 | 20 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 130 | 150 | 20 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 130 | 150 | 20 |
| Kenya | 741,827 | 626,367 | -115,460 |
| Development Assistance | 88,500 | 76,837 | -11,663 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 7,000 | 12,892 | 5,892 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 4,750 | 7,892 | 3,142 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 1,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 1,250 | 3,000 | 1,750 |
| 3 Investing in People | 29,000 | 14,984 | -14,016 |
| 3.1 Health | 12,000 | 3,961 | -8,039 |
| 3.2 Education | 17,000 | 11,023 | -5,977 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 52,500 | 48,961 | -3,539 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 41,500 | 40,000 | -1,500 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | - | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| 4.8 Environment | 11,000 | 5,961 | -5,039 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Economic Support Fund | 3,400 | - | -3,400 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 3,400 | - | -3,400 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 1,400 | - | -1,400 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 71,113 | - | -71,113 |
| 3 Investing in People | 1,722 | - | -1,722 |
| 3.1 Health | 1,722 | - | -1,722 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 69,391 | - | -69,391 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 69,391 | - | -69,391 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,200 | 1,000 | -200 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,200 | 1,000 | -200 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,200 | 1,000 | -200 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 485,917 | 456,680 | -29,237 |
| 3 Investing in People | 485,917 | 456,680 | -29,237 |
| 3.1 Health | 485,917 | 456,680 | -29,237 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 83,700 | 85,000 | 1,300 |
| 3 Investing in People | 83,700 | 85,000 | 1,300 |
| 3.1 Health | 83,700 | 85,000 | 1,300 |
| International Military Education and Training | 747 | 850 | 103 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 747 | 850 | 103 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 747 | 850 | 103 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 6,250 | 5,000 | -1,250 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 6,250 | 5,000 | -1,250 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 5,750 | 4,500 | -1,250 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 500 | 500 | - |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 13,291 | 11,520 | -1,771 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 4,880 | 4,515 | -365 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 8,411 | 7,005 | -1,406 |
| Lesotho | 38,421 | 47,563 | 9,142 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 32,013 | 41,038 | 9,025 |
| 3 Investing in People | 32,013 | 41,038 | 9,025 |
| 3.1 Health | 32,013 | 41,038 | 9,025 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 6,400 | 6,400 | - |
| 3 Investing in People | 6,400 | 6,400 | - |
| 3.1 Health | 6,400 | 6,400 | - |
| International Military Education and Training | 8 | 125 | 117 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 8 | 125 | 117 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 8 | 125 | 117 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | - | 7,115 | 7,115 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | - | 7,115 | 7,115 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Liberia | 112,086 | 110,889 | -1,197 |
| Economic Support Fund | 47,404 | 65,429 | 18,025 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | - | 30,486 | 30,486 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | - | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | - | 15,486 | 15,486 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | - | 4,500 | 4,500 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | - | 6,500 | 6,500 |
| 3 Investing in People | 37,834 | 23,943 | -13,891 |
| 3.1 Health | 13,800 | 5,070 | -8,730 |
| 3.2 Education | 24,034 | 18,873 | -5,161 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 9,570 | 11,000 | 1,430 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 7,000 | 7,000 | - |
| 4.8 Environment | 2,570 | 4,000 | 1,430 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 13,822 | - | -13,822 |
| 3 Investing in People | 4,900 | - | -4,900 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 4,900 | - | -4,900 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 8,922 | - | -8,922 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 8,922 | - | -8,922 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 2,500 | 2,500 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 2,500 | 2,500 | - |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 2,500 | 2,500 | - |
| Global Health Programs - State | 350 | 350 | - |
| 3 Investing in People | 350 | 350 | - |
| 3.1 Health | 350 | 350 | - |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 33,150 | 30,150 | -3,000 |
| 3 Investing in People | 33,150 | 30,150 | -3,000 |
| 3.1 Health | 33,150 | 30,150 | -3,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 360 | 360 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 360 | 360 | - |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 360 | 360 | - |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 11,500 | 11,100 | -400 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 8,650 | 7,600 | -1,050 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 8,320 | 7,300 | -1,020 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 330 | 300 | -30 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 2,850 | 3,500 | 650 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 2,850 | 3,500 | 650 |
| Peacekeeping Operations | 3,000 | 1,000 | -2,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 3,000 | 1,000 | -2,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 3,000 | 1,000 | -2,000 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 9,762 | 10,313 | 551 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 4,038 | 4,983 | 945 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 5,724 | 5,330 | -394 |
| Madagascar | 70,151 | 74,360 | 4,209 |
| Development Assistance | 12,700 | 5,110 | -7,590 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 1,200 | 1,110 | -90 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 2.2 Good Governance | - | 750 | 750 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 1,200 | 360 | -840 |
| 3 Investing in People | 3,500 | - | -3,500 |
| 3.1 Health | 3,500 | - | -3,500 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 8,000 | 4,000 | -4,000 |
| 4.8 Environment | 8,000 | 4,000 | -4,000 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 8,378 | 18,000 | 9,622 |
| 3 Investing in People | 5,362 | 7,900 | 2,538 |
| 3.1 Health | 5,362 | 7,000 | 1,638 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | - | 900 | 900 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 2,178 | 5,800 | 3,622 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 2,178 | 4,500 | 2,322 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | - | 1,300 | 1,300 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 838 | 4,300 | 3,462 |
| 5.2 Disaster Readiness | 838 | 4,300 | 3,462 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 49,000 | 51,000 | 2,000 |
| 3 Investing in People | 49,000 | 51,000 | 2,000 |
| 3.1 Health | 49,000 | 51,000 | 2,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 73 | 250 | 177 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 73 | 250 | 177 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 73 | 250 | 177 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 5,735 | 4,024 | -1,711 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 2,265 | 1,683 | -582 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 3,470 | 2,341 | -1,129 |
| Malawi | 222,400 | 195,649 | -26,751 |
| Development Assistance | 45,000 | 29,961 | -15,039 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 2,000 | 961 | -1,039 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 1,500 | 761 | -739 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | - | 200 | 200 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 500 | - | -500 |
| 3 Investing in People | 18,000 | 6,000 | -12,000 |
| 3.1 Health | 4,000 | - | -4,000 |
| 3.2 Education | 14,000 | 6,000 | -8,000 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 25,000 | 23,000 | -2,000 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 16,000 | 16,000 | - |
| 4.8 Environment | 9,000 | 7,000 | -2,000 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 28,252 | 7,000 | -21,252 |
| 3 Investing in People | 5,460 | 3,500 | -1,960 |
| 3.1 Health | 5,460 | 3,250 | -2,210 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | - | 250 | 250 |
| 4 Economic Growth | - | 3,500 | 3,500 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | - | 3,500 | 3,500 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 22,792 | - | -22,792 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 21,252 | - | -21,252 |
| 5.2 Disaster Readiness | 1,540 | - | -1,540 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Global Health Programs - State | 77,613 | 87,988 | 10,375 |
| 3 Investing in People | 77,613 | 87,988 | 10,375 |
| 3.1 Health | 77,613 | 87,988 | 10,375 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 71,200 | 70,400 | -800 |
| 3 Investing in People | 71,200 | 70,400 | -800 |
| 3.1 Health | 71,200 | 70,400 | -800 |
| International Military Education and Training | 335 | 300 | -35 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 335 | 300 | -35 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 335 | 300 | -35 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 6,542 | 18,795 | 12,253 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 2,373 | 7,043 | 4,670 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 4,169 | 11,752 | 7,583 |
| Mali | 147,663 | 117,215 | -30,448 |
| Development Assistance | 52,000 | 44,615 | -7,385 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,500 | 2,941 | 1,441 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 1,500 | 2,941 | 1,441 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 2,000 | 3,792 | 1,792 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 1,000 | 3,000 | 2,000 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 500 | 200 | -300 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 500 | 592 | 92 |
| 3 Investing in People | 21,000 | 10,382 | -10,618 |
| 3.1 Health | 7,000 | 1,441 | -5,559 |
| 3.2 Education | 14,000 | 8,941 | -5,059 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 27,500 | 27,500 | - |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 24,500 | 24,500 | - |
| 4.8 Environment | 3,000 | 3,000 | - |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 30,104 | 10,000 | -20,104 |
| 3 Investing in People | 10,518 | 4,500 | -6,018 |
| 3.1 Health | 10,518 | 4,500 | -6,018 |
| 4 Economic Growth | - | 4,500 | 4,500 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | - | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 19,586 | 1,000 | -18,586 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 19,586 | 1,000 | -18,586 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 1,500 | 1,500 | - |
| 3 Investing in People | 1,500 | 1,500 | - |
| 3.1 Health | 1,500 | 1,500 | - |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 57,650 | 59,700 | 2,050 |
| 3 Investing in People | 57,650 | 59,700 | 2,050 |
| 3.1 Health | 57,650 | 59,700 | 2,050 |
| International Military Education and Training | 409 | 400 | -9 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 409 | 400 | -9 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 409 | 400 | -9 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Peacekeeping Operations | 6,000 | - | -6,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 6,000 | - | -6,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 6,000 | - | -6,000 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 9,427 | 8,430 | -997 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 4,169 | 3,910 | -259 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 5,258 | 4,520 | -738 |
| Mauritania | 8,699 | 3,084 | -5,615 |
| Development Assistance | 1,615 | 1,584 | -31 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,615 | 1,584 | -31 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 1,615 | 1,584 | -31 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 6,635 | - | -6,635 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 6,635 | - | -6,635 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 6,635 | - | -6,635 |
| International Military Education and Training | 449 | 500 | 51 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 449 | 500 | 51 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 449 | 500 | 51 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 1,000 | 600 | -400 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | - | 100 | 100 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 1,000 | 500 | -500 |
| Mauritius | 244 | 150 | -94 |
| International Military Education and Training | 244 | 150 | -94 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 244 | 150 | -94 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 244 | 150 | -94 |
| Mozambique | 450,168 | 401,710 | -48,458 |
| Development Assistance | 52,500 | 32,709 | -19,791 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 2,000 | 1,335 | -665 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | - | 135 | 135 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 800 | - | -800 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 1,200 | 1,200 | - |
| 3 Investing in People | 18,000 | 6,508 | -11,492 |
| 3.1 Health | 4,000 | 1,169 | -2,831 |
| 3.2 Education | 14,000 | 5,339 | -8,661 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 32,500 | 24,866 | -7,634 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 22,500 | 19,500 | -3,000 |
| 4.8 Environment | 10,000 | 5,366 | -4,634 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 327,449 | 298,301 | -29,148 |
| 3 Investing in People | 327,449 | 298,301 | -29,148 |
| 3.1 Health | 327,449 | 298,301 | -29,148 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 68,700 | 70,300 | 1,600 |
| 3 Investing in People | 68,700 | 70,300 | 1,600 |
| 3.1 Health | 68,700 | 70,300 | 1,600 |
| International Military Education and Training | 519 | 400 | -119 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 519 | 400 | -119 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 519 | 400 | -119 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 12,046 | 10,882 | -1,164 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 6,746 | 5,812 | -934 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 5,300 | 5,070 | -230 |
| Namibia | 16,834 | 38,663 | 21,829 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 16,639 | 38,513 | 21,874 |
| 3 Investing in People | 16,639 | 38,513 | 21,874 |
| 3.1 Health | 16,639 | 38,513 | 21,874 |
| International Military Education and Training | 195 | 150 | -45 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 195 | 150 | -45 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 195 | 150 | -45 |
| Niger | 58,853 | 5,500 | -53,353 |
| Development Assistance | 5,000 | 4,000 | -1,000 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | - | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | - | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| 3 Investing in People | 5,000 | - | -5,000 |
| 3.2 Education | 5,000 | - | -5,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,000 | - | -2,000 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 2,000 | - | -2,000 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 2,000 | - | -2,000 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 51,415 | - | -51,415 |
| 3 Investing in People | 11,003 | - | -11,003 |
| 3.1 Health | 11,003 | - | -11,003 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 880 | - | -880 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 880 | - | -880 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 39,532 | - | -39,532 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 39,532 | - | -39,532 |
| International Military Education and Training | 438 | 500 | 62 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 438 | 500 | 62 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 438 | 500 | 62 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 150 | 600 | 450 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | - | 300 | 300 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 150 | 300 | 150 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Nigeria | 642,753 | 606,110 | -36,643 |
| Development Assistance | 57,800 | 72,658 | 14,858 |
| 1 Peace and Security | - | 3,800 | 3,800 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | - | 3,800 | 3,800 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 5,800 | 27,000 | 21,200 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 1,574 | 10,465 | 8,891 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 3,729 | 7,000 | 3,271 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 497 | 9,535 | 9,038 |
| 3 Investing in People | 27,000 | 18,858 | -8,142 |
| 3.1 Health | 12,000 | 3,858 | -8,142 |
| 3.2 Education | 15,000 | 15,000 | - |
| 4 Economic Growth | 25,000 | 23,000 | -2,000 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 25,000 | 23,000 | -2,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 4,600 | - | -4,600 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 4,600 | - | -4,600 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 2,600 | - | -2,600 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 2,000 | - | -2,000 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 2,200 | - | -2,200 |
| 3 Investing in People | 2,200 | - | -2,200 |
| 3.1 Health | 2,200 | - | -2,200 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 600 | 500 | -100 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 600 | 500 | -100 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 600 | 500 | -100 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 403,236 | 356,652 | -46,584 |
| 3 Investing in People | 403,236 | 356,652 | -46,584 |
| 3.1 Health | 403,236 | 356,652 | -46,584 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 173,500 | 175,500 | 2,000 |
| 3 Investing in People | 173,500 | 175,500 | 2,000 |
| 3.1 Health | 173,500 | 175,500 | 2,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 817 | 800 | -17 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 817 | 800 | -17 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 817 | 800 | -17 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 12,239 | 17,311 | 5,072 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 2,450 | 7,000 | 4,550 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 9,789 | 10,311 | 522 |
| Republic of the Congo | 270 | 250 | -20 |
| International Military Education and Training | 270 | 250 | -20 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 270 | 250 | -20 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 270 | 250 | -20 |
| Rwanda | 169,164 | 137,680 | -31,484 |
| Development Assistance | 54,700 | 35,621 | -19,079 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 2,000 | 2,000 | - |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| 3 Investing in People | 22,700 | 6,121 | -16,579 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 3.1 Health | 4,000 | - | -4,000 |
| 3.2 Education | 18,700 | 6,121 | -12,579 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 30,000 | 27,500 | -2,500 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 28,000 | 24,500 | -3,500 |
| 4.8 Environment | 2,000 | 3,000 | 1,000 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 69,845 | 57,559 | -12,286 |
| 3 Investing in People | 69,845 | 57,559 | -12,286 |
| 3.1 Health | 69,845 | 57,559 | -12,286 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 44,000 | 44,000 | - |
| 3 Investing in People | 44,000 | 44,000 | - |
| 3.1 Health | 44,000 | 44,000 | - |
| International Military Education and Training | 619 | 500 | -119 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 619 | 500 | -119 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 619 | 500 | -119 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 5,234 | 15,266 | 10,032 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 1,301 | 1,600 | 299 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 3,933 | 13,666 | 9,733 |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 74 | 150 | 76 |
| International Military Education and Training | 74 | 150 | 76 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 74 | 150 | 76 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 74 | 150 | 76 |
| Senegal | 113,934 | 103,093 | -10,841 |
| Development Assistance | 53,053 | 44,758 | -8,295 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 1,000 | 6,000 | 5,000 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 1,000 | 3,500 | 2,500 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | - | 750 | 750 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | - | 1,750 | 1,750 |
| 3 Investing in People | 21,053 | 7,758 | -13,295 |
| 3.1 Health | 7,053 | 2,216 | -4,837 |
| 3.2 Education | 14,000 | 5,542 | -8,458 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 31,000 | 31,000 | - |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 27,000 | 28,000 | 1,000 |
| 4.8 Environment | 4,000 | 3,000 | -1,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | | | |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 2,669 | - | -2,669 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 2,669 | - | -2,669 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 2,669 | - | -2,669 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 300 | 300 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 300 | 300 | - |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 300 | 300 | - |
| Global Health Programs - State | 600 | 600 | - |
| 3 Investing in People | 600 | 600 | - |
| 3.1 Health | 600 | 600 | - |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 55,935 | 55,435 | -500 |
| 3 Investing in People | 55,935 | 55,435 | -500 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 3.1 Health | 55,935 | 55,435 | -500 |
| International Military Education and Training | 977 | 1,000 | 23 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 977 | 1,000 | 23 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 977 | 1,000 | 23 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 400 | 1,000 | 600 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 400 | 1,000 | 600 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 400 | 1,000 | 600 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 10,126 | 9,622 | -504 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 4,071 | 3,692 | -379 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 6,055 | 5,930 | -125 |
| Seychelles | 142 | 150 | 8 |
| International Military Education and Training | 142 | 150 | 8 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 142 | 150 | 8 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 142 | 150 | 8 |
| Sierra Leone | 11,699 | 9,461 | -2,238 |
| Development Assistance | 6,000 | 7,000 | 1,000 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 6,000 | 6,000 | - |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 6,000 | 6,000 | - |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 1,561 | 1,561 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | - | 1,561 | 1,561 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | - | 561 | 561 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 4,900 | - | -4,900 |
| 3 Investing in People | 4,900 | - | -4,900 |
| 3.1 Health | 4,900 | - | -4,900 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 500 | 500 | - |
| 3 Investing in People | 500 | 500 | - |
| 3.1 Health | 500 | 500 | - |
| International Military Education and Training | 299 | 400 | 101 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 299 | 400 | 101 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 299 | 400 | 101 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 822 | 762 | -60 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 180 | 257 | 77 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 642 | 505 | -137 |
| Somalia | 373,554 | 196,270 | -177,284 |
| Economic Support Fund | 43,594 | 79,405 | 35,811 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 10,994 | 15,405 | 4,411 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 10,994 | 15,405 | 4,411 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 12,050 | 27,000 | 14,950 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 4,650 | 16,000 | 11,350 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 4,900 | 7,000 | 2,100 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 2,500 | 4,000 | 1,500 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 3 Investing in People | 10,000 | 15,000 | 5,000 |
| 3.2 Education | 10,000 | 14,000 | 4,000 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 10,550 | 22,000 | 11,450 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 6,625 | 11,572 | 4,947 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 3,925 | 9,000 | 5,075 |
| 4.8 Environment | - | 1,428 | 1,428 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 73,781 | - | -73,781 |
| 3 Investing in People | 4,267 | - | -4,267 |
| 3.1 Health | 4,267 | - | -4,267 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 69,514 | - | -69,514 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 69,514 | - | -69,514 |
| International Military Education and Training | 179 | 365 | 186 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 179 | 365 | 186 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 179 | 365 | 186 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,700 | 2,750 | 1,050 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,700 | 2,750 | 1,050 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,700 | 2,750 | 1,050 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 4,300 | 3,750 | -550 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 4,300 | 3,750 | -550 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 2,500 | 2,750 | 250 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,800 | 1,000 | -800 |
| Peacekeeping Operations | 250,000 | 110,000 | -140,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 250,000 | 110,000 | -140,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 250,000 | 110,000 | -140,000 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 9,533 | 24,257 | 14,724 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 3,755 | 10,228 | 6,473 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 5,778 | 14,029 | 8,251 |
| South Africa | 323,692 | 268,912 | -54,780 |
| Development Assistance | 12,650 | 10,512 | -2,138 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | - | 2,962 | 2,962 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | - | 987 | 987 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | - | 988 | 988 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | - | 987 | 987 |
| 3 Investing in People | 8,650 | 3,950 | -4,700 |
| 3.2 Education | 8,650 | 3,950 | -4,700 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 4,000 | 3,600 | -400 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | - | 600 | 600 |
| 4.8 Environment | 3,000 | 3,000 | - |
| Foreign Military Financing | 450 | 300 | -150 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 450 | 300 | -150 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 450 | 300 | -150 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 296,646 | 246,550 | -50,096 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 3 Investing in People | 296,646 | 246,550 | -50,096 |
| 3.1 Health | 296,646 | 246,550 | -50,096 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 12,000 | 9,500 | -2,500 |
| 3 Investing in People | 12,000 | 9,500 | -2,500 |
| 3.1 Health | 12,000 | 9,500 | -2,500 |
| International Military Education and Training | 646 | 750 | 104 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 646 | 750 | 104 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 646 | 750 | 104 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 300 | 300 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 300 | 300 | - |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 300 | 300 | - |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 996 | 1,988 | 992 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 165 | 700 | 535 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 831 | 1,288 | 457 |
| South Sudan | 576,134 | 225,166 | -350,968 |
| Economic Support Fund | 165,496 | 131,866 | -33,630 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 22,740 | 26,600 | 3,860 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 22,740 | 26,600 | 3,860 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 53,337 | 55,000 | 1,663 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 12,537 | 2,500 | -10,037 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | - | 16,450 | 16,450 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 18,700 | 14,250 | -4,450 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 22,100 | 21,800 | -300 |
| 3 Investing in People | 54,300 | 31,271 | -23,029 |
| 3.1 Health | 13,600 | 7,245 | -6,355 |
| 3.2 Education | 40,700 | 24,026 | -16,674 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 35,119 | 18,995 | -16,124 |
| 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 3,525 | 1,495 | -2,030 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 9,664 | - | -9,664 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 10,000 | 8,000 | -2,000 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 5,000 | 4,000 | -1,000 |
| 4.8 Environment | 6,930 | 5,500 | -1,430 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 318,189 | - | -318,189 |
| 3 Investing in People | 5,616 | - | -5,616 |
| 3.1 Health | 5,616 | - | -5,616 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 312,573 | - | -312,573 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 312,573 | - | -312,573 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 19,318 | 19,790 | 472 |
| 3 Investing in People | 19,318 | 19,790 | 472 |
| 3.1 Health | 19,318 | 19,790 | 472 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 35,510 | 35,510 | - |
| 3 Investing in People | 35,510 | 35,510 | - |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 3.1 Health | 35,510 | 35,510 | - |
| International Military Education and Training | | | |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 14,621 | 6,000 | -8,621 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 5,721 | 6,000 | 279 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 5,721 | 6,000 | 279 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 8,900 | - | -8,900 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 8,900 | - | -8,900 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 2,000 | 2,000 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 2,000 | 2,000 | - |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 2,000 | 2,000 | - |
| Peacekeeping Operations | 21,000 | 30,000 | 9,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 21,000 | 30,000 | 9,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 21,000 | 30,000 | 9,000 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 12,541 | 14,395 | 1,854 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 5,000 | 5,024 | 24 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 7,541 | 9,371 | 1,830 |
| Sudan | 130,600 | 9,412 | -121,188 |
| Economic Support Fund | 6,187 | 9,412 | 3,225 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,390 | 4,412 | 3,022 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 1,390 | 4,412 | 3,022 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 4,797 | 5,000 | 203 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 1,447 | 2,000 | 553 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 3,350 | 3,000 | -350 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 124,413 | - | -124,413 |
| 3 Investing in People | 3,344 | - | -3,344 |
| 3.1 Health | 3,344 | - | -3,344 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 121,069 | - | -121,069 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 121,069 | - | -121,069 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 1,085 | 1,445 | 360 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 235 | 565 | 330 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 850 | 880 | 30 |
| Swaziland | 46,775 | 43,438 | -3,337 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 39,725 | 36,413 | -3,312 |
| 3 Investing in People | 39,725 | 36,413 | -3,312 |
| 3.1 Health | 39,725 | 36,413 | -3,312 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 6,900 | 6,900 | - |
| 3 Investing in People | 6,900 | 6,900 | - |
| 3.1 Health | 6,900 | 6,900 | - |
| International Military Education and Training | 150 | 125 | -25 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 150 | 125 | -25 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 150 | 125 | -25 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | - | 6,496 | 6,496 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | - | 6,496 | 6,496 |
| Tanzania | 634,147 | 575,331 | -58,816 |
| Development Assistance | 122,000 | 80,650 | -41,350 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,500 | - | -1,500 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 1,500 | - | -1,500 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 3,000 | 3,658 | 658 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 1,000 | 1,858 | 858 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | - | 700 | 700 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 2,000 | 1,100 | -900 |
| 3 Investing in People | 29,500 | 9,992 | -19,508 |
| 3.1 Health | 9,500 | 2,992 | -6,508 |
| 3.2 Education | 20,000 | 7,000 | -13,000 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 88,000 | 67,000 | -21,000 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 5,000 | 5,000 | - |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 70,000 | 54,000 | -16,000 |
| 4.8 Environment | 13,000 | 8,000 | -5,000 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 3,121 | - | -3,121 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 3,121 | - | -3,121 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 3,121 | - | -3,121 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 409,431 | 393,581 | -15,850 |
| 3 Investing in People | 409,431 | 393,581 | -15,850 |
| 3.1 Health | 409,431 | 393,581 | -15,850 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 98,335 | 100,400 | 2,065 |
| 3 Investing in People | 98,335 | 100,400 | 2,065 |
| 3.1 Health | 98,335 | 100,400 | 2,065 |
| International Military Education and Training | 610 | 500 | -110 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 610 | 500 | -110 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 610 | 500 | -110 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 450 | - | -450 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 450 | - | -450 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 450 | - | -450 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 200 | 200 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 200 | 200 | - |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 200 | 200 | - |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 16,622 | 51,031 | 34,409 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 9,040 | 25,949 | 16,909 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 7,582 | 25,082 | 17,500 |
| The Gambia | 437 | 150 | -287 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 384 | - | -384 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 384 | - | -384 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 384 | - | -384 |
| International Military Education and Training | 53 | 150 | 97 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 53 | 150 | 97 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 53 | 150 | 97 |
| Togo | 473 | 300 | -173 |
| International Military Education and Training | 473 | 300 | -173 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 473 | 300 | -173 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 473 | 300 | -173 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Uganda | 505,474 | 457,955 | -47,519 |
| Development Assistance | 57,350 | 47,359 | -9,991 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 1,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 500 | 1,000 | 500 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 500 | - | -500 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 3 Investing in People | 18,850 | 8,500 | -10,350 |
| 3.1 Health | 6,000 | - | -6,000 |
| 3.2 Education | 12,850 | 8,500 | -4,350 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 37,500 | 36,859 | -641 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 30,000 | 30,000 | - |
| 4.8 Environment | 7,500 | 6,859 | -641 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 22,453 | - | -22,453 |
| 3 Investing in People | 6,171 | - | -6,171 |
| 3.1 Health | 6,171 | - | -6,171 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 16,282 | - | -16,282 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 16,282 | - | -16,282 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 200 | - | -200 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 200 | - | -200 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 200 | - | -200 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 334,369 | 320,176 | -14,193 |
| 3 Investing in People | 334,369 | 320,176 | -14,193 |
| 3.1 Health | 334,369 | 320,176 | -14,193 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 90,500 | 89,500 | -1,000 |
| 3 Investing in People | 90,500 | 89,500 | -1,000 |
| 3.1 Health | 90,500 | 89,500 | -1,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 602 | 720 | 118 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 602 | 720 | 118 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 602 | 720 | 118 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | - | 200 | 200 |
| 1 Peace and Security | - | 200 | 200 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | - | 200 | 200 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 11,270 | 19,643 | 8,373 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 1,150 | 1,150 | - |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 10,120 | 18,493 | 8,373 |
| Zambia | 414,073 | 418,065 | 3,992 |
| Development Assistance | 44,000 | 25,083 | -18,917 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 1,000 | 2,150 | 1,150 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 500 | 1,050 | 550 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 500 | 1,100 | 600 |
| 3 Investing in People | 25,000 | 3,933 | -21,067 |
| 3.1 Health | 6,000 | 1,433 | -4,567 |
| 3.2 Education | 19,000 | 2,500 | -16,500 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 18,000 | 19,000 | 1,000 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 10,000 | 12,000 | 2,000 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 4.8 Environment | 8,000 | 7,000 | -1,000 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 310,885 | 334,732 | 23,847 |
| 3 Investing in People | 310,885 | 334,732 | 23,847 |
| 3.1 Health | 310,885 | 334,732 | 23,847 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 58,800 | 57,900 | -900 |
| 3 Investing in People | 58,800 | 57,900 | -900 |
| 3.1 Health | 58,800 | 57,900 | -900 |
| International Military Education and Training | 388 | 350 | -38 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 388 | 350 | -38 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 388 | 350 | -38 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 5,982 | 5,027 | -955 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 1,827 | 1,488 | -339 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 4,155 | 3,539 | -616 |
| Zimbabwe | 171,646 | 159,960 | -11,686 |
| Economic Support Fund | 12,403 | 19,710 | 7,307 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 7,753 | 14,000 | 6,247 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 980 | 2,500 | 1,520 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 2,193 | 2,000 | -193 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 910 | 4,500 | 3,590 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 3,670 | 5,000 | 1,330 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 4,650 | 5,710 | 1,060 |
| 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | - | 1,210 | 1,210 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 4,000 | 4,000 | - |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 650 | 500 | -150 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 38,493 | 20,000 | -18,493 |
| 3 Investing in People | 12,709 | 8,858 | -3,851 |
| 3.1 Health | 12,709 | 8,858 | -3,851 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 5,901 | 8,085 | 2,184 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 3,858 | 5,746 | 1,888 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 1,362 | 1,572 | 210 |
| 4.8 Environment | 681 | 767 | 86 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 19,883 | 3,057 | -16,826 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 15,798 | - | -15,798 |
| 5.2 Disaster Readiness | 4,085 | 3,057 | -1,028 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 77,250 | 77,250 | - |
| 3 Investing in People | 77,250 | 77,250 | - |
| 3.1 Health | 77,250 | 77,250 | - |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 42,500 | 40,500 | -2,000 |
| 3 Investing in People | 42,500 | 40,500 | -2,000 |
| 3.1 Health | 42,500 | 40,500 | -2,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 3,670 | 11,715 | 8,045 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 570 | 4,115 | 3,545 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 3,100 | 7,600 | 4,500 |
| African Union | 521 | 2,400 | 1,879 |
| Economic Support Fund | 521 | 1,600 | 1,079 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 150 | 960 | 810 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | - | 500 | 500 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 150 | - | -150 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | - | 460 | 460 |
| 3 Investing in People | - | 640 | 640 |
| 3.2 Education | - | 428 | 428 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | - | 212 | 212 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 371 | - | -371 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 371 | - | -371 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | - | 800 | 800 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | - | 800 | 800 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | - | 800 | 800 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 150 | 50 | -100 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 50 | - | -50 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 100 | 50 | -50 |
| State Africa Regional (AF) | 206,617 | 276,708 | 70,091 |
| Economic Support Fund | 30,637 | 40,660 | 10,023 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 11,961 | 9,000 | -2,961 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 5,958 | 6,000 | 42 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 4,000 | 1,000 | -3,000 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 2,003 | 2,000 | -3 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 9,000 | 23,860 | 14,860 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 2,000 | 4,300 | 2,300 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 2,250 | 3,750 | 1,500 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 3,250 | 4,024 | 774 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 1,500 | 11,786 | 10,286 |
| 3 Investing in People | 6,790 | 3,800 | -2,990 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 6,790 | 3,800 | -2,990 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 2,886 | 4,000 | 1,114 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 458 | 1,000 | 542 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 2,428 | 3,000 | 572 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 61,883 | 20,448 | -41,435 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 61,883 | 20,448 | -41,435 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 61,883 | 20,448 | -41,435 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 46,500 | 55,000 | 8,500 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 34,500 | 29,000 | -5,500 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 29,500 | 27,000 | -2,500 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 5,000 | 2,000 | -3,000 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 12,000 | 26,000 | 14,000 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 12,000 | 16,000 | 4,000 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | - | 10,000 | 10,000 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 20,426 | 24,350 | 3,924 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 20,426 | 24,350 | 3,924 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 19,426 | 23,350 | 3,924 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 500 | 500 | - |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 500 | 500 | - |
| Peacekeeping Operations | 47,171 | 136,250 | 89,079 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 47,171 | 136,250 | 89,079 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 47,171 | 136,250 | 89,079 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 4,313 | 6,422 | 2,109 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 250 | - | -250 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 4,063 | 6,422 | 2,359 |
| USAID Africa Regional (AFR) | 150,193 | 350,619 | 200,426 |
| Development Assistance | 101,125 | 336,619 | 235,494 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 750 | 8,050 | 7,300 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 750 | 4,050 | 3,300 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | - | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 1,000 | 10,788 | 9,788 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | - | 6,785 | 6,785 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| 2.4 Civil Society | - | 3,003 | 3,003 |
| 3 Investing in People | 22,000 | 18,634 | -3,366 |
| 3.1 Health | 8,000 | 3,000 | -5,000 |
| 3.2 Education | 14,000 | 15,634 | 1,634 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 77,375 | 299,147 | 221,772 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 1,000 | 7,001 | 6,001 |
| 4.3 Financial Sector | - | 1,421 | 1,421 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 61,675 | 271,300 | 209,625 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 2,000 | 2,000 | - |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | - | 600 | 600 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | - | 2,300 | 2,300 |
| 4.8 Environment | 12,700 | 14,525 | 1,825 |
| Economic Support Fund | 35,568 | - | -35,568 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 35,568 | - | -35,568 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 35,568 | - | -35,568 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 13,500 | 14,000 | 500 |
| 3 Investing in People | 13,500 | 14,000 | 500 |
| 3.1 Health | 13,500 | 14,000 | 500 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 20,580 | 34,255 | 13,675 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 1,143 | 6,825 | 5,682 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 19,437 | 27,430 | 7,993 |
| USAID Central Africa Regional | 57,800 | 26,243 | -31,557 |
| Development Assistance | 47,800 | 26,243 | -21,557 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 47,800 | 26,243 | -21,557 |
| 4.8 Environment | 47,800 | 26,243 | -21,557 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Economic Support Fund | 10,000 | - | -10,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 10,000 | - | -10,000 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 10,000 | - | -10,000 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 3,950 | - | -3,950 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 1,800 | - | -1,800 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 2,150 | - | -2,150 |
| USAID East Africa Regional | 70,715 | 60,100 | -10,615 |
| Development Assistance | 50,248 | 51,500 | 1,252 |
| 3 Investing in People | 1,911 | - | -1,911 |
| 3.1 Health | 1,911 | - | -1,911 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 48,337 | 51,500 | 3,163 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 18,837 | 25,000 | 6,163 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 20,000 | 20,000 | - |
| 4.8 Environment | 9,500 | 6,500 | -3,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 10,667 | - | -10,667 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 10,000 | - | -10,000 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 10,000 | - | -10,000 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 667 | - | -667 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 667 | - | -667 |
| Global Health Programs - State | | | |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 9,800 | 8,600 | -1,200 |
| 3 Investing in People | 9,800 | 8,600 | -1,200 |
| 3.1 Health | 9,800 | 8,600 | -1,200 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 8,128 | 4,280 | -3,848 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 1,650 | 1,300 | -350 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 6,478 | 2,980 | -3,498 |
| USAID Sahel Regional Program | 18,400 | 31,545 | 13,145 |
| Development Assistance | 15,600 | 24,845 | 9,245 |
| 1 Peace and Security | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | - | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | - | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | - | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| 3 Investing in People | 5,600 | 3,836 | -1,764 |
| 3.1 Health | 5,600 | 3,836 | -1,764 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 10,000 | 15,009 | 5,009 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | - | 500 | 500 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 10,000 | 10,000 | - |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | - | 1,425 | 1,425 |
| 4.8 Environment | - | 3,084 | 3,084 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 2,800 | 6,700 | 3,900 |
| 3 Investing in People | 2,800 | 6,700 | 3,900 |
| 3.1 Health | 2,800 | 6,700 | 3,900 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 4,100 | 4,200 | 100 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 2,000 | 2,200 | 200 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 2,100 | 2,000 | -100 |
| USAID Southern Africa Regional | 45,350 | 40,100 | -5,250 |
| Development Assistance | 41,083 | 36,500 | -4,583 |
| 3 Investing in People | 4,000 | 750 | -3,250 |
| 3.1 Health | 4,000 | 750 | -3,250 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 37,083 | 35,750 | -1,333 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 15,583 | 22,500 | 6,917 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 7,000 | 7,000 | - |
| 4.8 Environment | 14,500 | 6,250 | -8,250 |
| Economic Support Fund | 667 | - | -667 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 667 | - | -667 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 667 | - | -667 |
| Global Health Programs - State | | | |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 3,600 | 3,600 | - |
| 3 Investing in People | 3,600 | 3,600 | - |
| 3.1 Health | 3,600 | 3,600 | - |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 4,483 | 3,400 | -1,083 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 300 | 450 | 150 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 4,183 | 2,950 | -1,233 |
| USAID West Africa Regional | 95,922 | 85,214 | -10,708 |
| Development Assistance | 68,067 | 70,814 | 2,747 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 8,000 | 10,000 | 2,000 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 8,000 | 10,000 | 2,000 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 1,000 | 5,714 | 4,714 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 500 | - | -500 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | - | 3,714 | 3,714 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 500 | 2,000 | 1,500 |
| 3 Investing in People | 6,733 | 6,252 | -481 |
| 3.1 Health | 6,733 | 6,252 | -481 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 52,334 | 48,848 | -3,486 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 14,584 | 22,500 | 7,916 |
| 4.3 Financial Sector | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 22,000 | 19,000 | -3,000 |
| 4.8 Environment | 14,750 | 7,348 | -7,402 |
| Economic Support Fund | 666 | - | -666 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 666 | - | -666 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 666 | - | -666 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 12,789 | - | -12,789 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 12,789 | - | -12,789 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 12,789 | - | -12,789 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 14,400 | 14,400 | - |
| 3 Investing in People | 14,400 | 14,400 | - |
| 3.1 Health | 14,400 | 14,400 | - |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 13,834 | 11,545 | -2,289 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 7,617 | 4,424 | -3,193 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 6,217 | 7,121 | 904 |
| East Asia and Pacific | 780,187 | 873,000 | 92,813 |
| Burma | 96,700 | 114,700 | 18,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 61,700 | 82,700 | 21,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 3,050 | 13,000 | 9,950 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 500 | 1,000 | 500 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 2,550 | 12,000 | 9,450 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 17,614 | 29,455 | 11,841 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 3,351 | 7,455 | 4,104 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | - | 9,000 | 9,000 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 3,341 | 4,000 | 659 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 10,922 | 9,000 | -1,922 |
| 3 Investing in People | 2,006 | 1,856 | -150 |
| 3.2 Education | 2,006 | 1,856 | -150 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 18,000 | 20,000 | 2,000 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 14,000 | 14,000 | - |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 4,000 | 4,000 | - |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 21,030 | 18,389 | -2,641 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 21,030 | 18,389 | -2,641 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 9,000 | 9,000 | - |
| 3 Investing in People | 9,000 | 9,000 | - |
| 3.1 Health | 9,000 | 9,000 | - |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 21,000 | 20,000 | -1,000 |
| 3 Investing in People | 21,000 | 20,000 | -1,000 |
| 3.1 Health | 21,000 | 20,000 | -1,000 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 3,000 | 3,000 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,900 | 2,600 | 700 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,100 | 1,150 | 50 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 800 | 1,450 | 650 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 1,100 | 400 | -700 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 1,100 | 400 | -700 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 2,000 | - | -2,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 2,000 | - | -2,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 2,000 | - | -2,000 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 4,859 | 800 | -4,059 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 250 | - | -250 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 4,609 | 800 | -3,809 |
| Cambodia | 76,526 | 78,312 | 1,786 |
| Development Assistance | 31,250 | 36,250 | 5,000 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 9,250 | 16,250 | 7,000 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 2,416 | 5,000 | 2,584 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 2.2 Good Governance | 587 | 3,250 | 2,663 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 1,069 | 4,000 | 2,931 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 5,178 | 4,000 | -1,178 |
| 3 Investing in People | 3,000 | 2,000 | -1,000 |
| 3.2 Education | 3,000 | 2,000 | -1,000 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 19,000 | 18,000 | -1,000 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 8,000 | 8,000 | - |
| 4.8 Environment | 11,000 | 10,000 | -1,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,500 | 1,500 | -2,000 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 3,500 | 1,500 | -2,000 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 3,500 | 1,500 | -2,000 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 5,122 | 5,122 | - |
| 3 Investing in People | 5,122 | 5,122 | - |
| 3.1 Health | 5,122 | 5,122 | - |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 30,500 | 28,500 | -2,000 |
| 3 Investing in People | 30,500 | 28,500 | -2,000 |
| 3.1 Health | 30,500 | 28,500 | -2,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 464 | 750 | 286 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 464 | 750 | 286 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 464 | 750 | 286 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 5,690 | 6,190 | 500 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 5,690 | 6,190 | 500 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 190 | 190 | - |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 5,500 | 6,000 | 500 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 4,232 | - | -4,232 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 2,445 | - | -2,445 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 1,787 | - | -1,787 |
| China | 12,225 | 6,800 | -5,425 |
| Economic Support Fund | 11,400 | 4,500 | -6,900 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| 3 Investing in People | 2,900 | 1,000 | -1,900 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 2,900 | 1,000 | -1,900 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 7,500 | 3,500 | -4,000 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 1,500 | - | -1,500 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 1,500 | 2,000 | 500 |
| 4.8 Environment | 4,500 | 1,500 | -3,000 |
| Global Health Programs - State | - | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| 3 Investing in People | - | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| 3.1 Health | - | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 825 | 800 | -25 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 825 | 800 | -25 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 825 | 800 | -25 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 1,175 | 615 | -560 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | - | 135 | 135 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 1,175 | 480 | -695 |
| Fiji | 213 | 200 | -13 |
| International Military Education and Training | 213 | 200 | -13 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 213 | 200 | -13 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 213 | 200 | -13 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | - | - | - |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | - | - | - |
| Indonesia | 136,914 | 179,125 | 42,211 |
| Development Assistance | 60,756 | 109,400 | 48,644 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 6,850 | 35,500 | 28,650 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 1,284 | 3,000 | 1,716 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 3,743 | 19,500 | 15,757 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 1,823 | 13,000 | 11,177 |
| 3 Investing in People | 24,631 | 36,200 | 11,569 |
| 3.1 Health | 9,524 | 9,100 | -424 |
| 3.2 Education | 15,107 | 27,100 | 11,993 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 29,275 | 37,700 | 8,425 |
| 4.8 Environment | 29,275 | 37,700 | 8,425 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,750 | - | -2,750 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 2,750 | - | -2,750 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 416 | - | -416 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 1,668 | - | -1,668 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 666 | - | -666 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 14,000 | 10,000 | -4,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 14,000 | 10,000 | -4,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 14,000 | 10,000 | -4,000 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 300 | 2,250 | 1,950 |
| 3 Investing in People | 300 | 2,250 | 1,950 |
| 3.1 Health | 300 | 2,250 | 1,950 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 41,020 | 38,750 | -2,270 |
| 3 Investing in People | 41,020 | 38,750 | -2,270 |
| 3.1 Health | 41,020 | 38,750 | -2,270 |
| International Military Education and Training | 2,513 | 2,650 | 137 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 2,513 | 2,650 | 137 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 2,513 | 2,650 | 137 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 10,025 | 10,625 | 600 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 7,555 | 7,475 | -80 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 7,080 | 7,100 | 20 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 475 | 375 | -100 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 2,470 | 3,150 | 680 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 2,470 | 3,150 | 680 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 5,550 | 5,450 | -100 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 5,550 | 5,450 | -100 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 4,600 | 4,500 | -100 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 950 | 950 | - |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 6,436 | 16,914 | 10,478 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 2,803 | 5,108 | 2,305 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 3,633 | 11,806 | 8,173 |
| Laos | 18,297 | 29,550 | 11,253 |
| Development Assistance | 2,750 | 18,100 | 15,350 |
| 1 Peace and Security | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 3 Investing in People | 1,100 | 12,900 | 11,800 |
| 3.1 Health | 1,000 | 9,900 | 8,900 |
| 3.2 Education | - | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 100 | - | -100 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 1,650 | 3,200 | 1,550 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 1,650 | 3,200 | 1,550 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 200 | - | -200 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 200 | - | -200 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 200 | - | -200 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 2,000 | - | -2,000 |
| 3 Investing in People | 2,000 | - | -2,000 |
| 3.1 Health | 2,000 | - | -2,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 347 | 450 | 103 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 347 | 450 | 103 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 347 | 450 | 103 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 700 | 700 | - |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 450 | 450 | - |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 250 | 250 | - |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 300 | 300 | - |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 300 | 300 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 12,000 | 10,000 | -2,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 12,000 | 10,000 | -2,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 12,000 | 10,000 | -2,000 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 850 | 2,870 | 2,020 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | - | 535 | 535 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 850 | 2,335 | 1,485 |
| Malaysia | 2,252 | 2,270 | 18 |
| International Military Education and Training | 982 | 1,000 | 18 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 982 | 1,000 | 18 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 982 | 1,000 | 18 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | | | |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,270 | 1,270 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,270 | 1,270 | - |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 800 | 800 | - |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 470 | 470 | - |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Marshall Islands | 500 | 500 | - |
| Development Assistance | 500 | 500 | - |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 500 | 500 | - |
| 5.2 Disaster Readiness | 500 | 500 | - |
| International Military Education and Training | | | |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 39 | - | -39 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 39 | - | -39 |
| Micronesia | 500 | 500 | - |
| Development Assistance | 500 | 500 | - |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 500 | 500 | - |
| 5.2 Disaster Readiness | 500 | 500 | - |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 39 | - | -39 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 39 | - | -39 |
| Mongolia | 7,134 | 4,350 | -2,784 |
| Development Assistance | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,500 | - | -2,500 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 2,500 | - | -2,500 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 2,500 | - | -2,500 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 2,000 | 1,600 | -400 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 2,000 | 1,600 | -400 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 2,000 | 1,600 | -400 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,384 | 2,000 | 616 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,384 | 2,000 | 616 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,384 | 2,000 | 616 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | - | 500 | 500 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | - | 500 | 500 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | - | 500 | 500 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 250 | 250 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 250 | 250 | - |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 250 | 250 | - |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | - | 20 | 20 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | - | 20 | 20 |
| Papua New Guinea | 6,498 | 6,400 | -98 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 3,700 | 3,700 | - |
| 3 Investing in People | 3,700 | 3,700 | - |
| 3.1 Health | 3,700 | 3,700 | - |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 2,500 | 2,500 | - |
| 3 Investing in People | 2,500 | 2,500 | - |
| 3.1 Health | 2,500 | 2,500 | - |
| International Military Education and Training | 298 | 200 | -98 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 298 | 200 | -98 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 298 | 200 | -98 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Philippines | 176,123 | 188,020 | 11,897 |
| Development Assistance | 75,730 | 102,430 | 26,700 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 600 | 600 | - |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 600 | 600 | - |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 6,961 | 18,500 | 11,539 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 3,900 | 6,000 | 2,100 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 1,600 | 8,500 | 6,900 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | - | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 1,461 | 2,500 | 1,039 |
| 3 Investing in People | 31,057 | 21,230 | -9,827 |
| 3.1 Health | 4,578 | 4,500 | -78 |
| 3.2 Education | 26,479 | 16,730 | -9,749 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 37,112 | 62,100 | 24,988 |
| 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 4,000 | 4,500 | 500 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 2,500 | 3,000 | 500 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | - | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 2,112 | 12,600 | 10,488 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | - | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| 4.8 Environment | 28,500 | 27,000 | -1,500 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 500 | - | -500 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 500 | - | -500 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 500 | - | -500 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 500 | - | -500 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 50,000 | 40,000 | -10,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 50,000 | 40,000 | -10,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 50,000 | 40,000 | -10,000 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 32,000 | 31,000 | -1,000 |
| 3 Investing in People | 32,000 | 31,000 | -1,000 |
| 3.1 Health | 32,000 | 31,000 | -1,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 2,293 | 2,000 | -293 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 2,293 | 2,000 | -293 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 2,293 | 2,000 | -293 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 9,000 | 9,000 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 5,500 | 7,000 | 1,500 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 5,500 | 7,000 | 1,500 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 3,500 | 2,000 | -1,500 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 3,500 | 2,000 | -1,500 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 6,100 | 3,590 | -2,510 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 6,100 | 3,590 | -2,510 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 5,510 | 3,000 | -2,510 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 590 | 590 | - |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 12,649 | 800 | -11,849 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 5,085 | - | -5,085 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 7,564 | 800 | -6,764 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Samoa | 82 | 100 | 18 |
| International Military Education and Training | 82 | 100 | 18 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 82 | 100 | 18 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 82 | 100 | 18 |
| Singapore | 240 | 200 | -40 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 240 | 200 | -40 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 240 | 200 | -40 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 240 | 200 | -40 |
| Thailand | 6,220 | 8,170 | 1,950 |
| Development Assistance | 3,000 | 5,000 | 2,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,000 | 1,235 | 235 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 450 | 410 | -40 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 550 | 825 | 275 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 2,000 | 3,765 | 1,765 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 550 | 1,880 | 1,330 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 1,450 | 1,885 | 435 |
| International Military Education and Training | | | |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,900 | 1,900 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 950 | 950 | - |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 950 | 950 | - |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 950 | 950 | - |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 950 | 950 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,320 | 1,270 | -50 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,320 | 1,270 | -50 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 650 | 600 | -50 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 670 | 670 | - |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 1,299 | 1,661 | 362 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | - | 148 | 148 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 1,299 | 1,513 | 214 |
| Timor-Leste | 11,794 | 16,900 | 5,106 |
| Development Assistance | - | 13,700 | 13,700 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | - | 4,610 | 4,610 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | - | 4,610 | 4,610 |
| 4 Economic Growth | - | 9,090 | 9,090 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | - | 5,090 | 5,090 |
| 4.8 Environment | - | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 8,200 | - | -8,200 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 4,628 | - | -4,628 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 1,378 | - | -1,378 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 3,250 | - | -3,250 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 3,572 | - | -3,572 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 1,622 | - | -1,622 |
| 4.8 Environment | 1,950 | - | -1,950 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 300 | - | -300 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 300 | - | -300 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 300 | - | -300 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 2,000 | 2,000 | - |
| 3 Investing in People | 2,000 | 2,000 | - |
| 3.1 Health | 2,000 | 2,000 | - |
| International Military Education and Training | 494 | 400 | -94 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 494 | 400 | -94 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 494 | 400 | -94 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 800 | 800 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 100 | 100 | - |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | - | 100 | 100 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 100 | - | -100 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 700 | 700 | - |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 700 | 700 | - |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 768 | 30 | -738 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 222 | - | -222 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 546 | 30 | -516 |
| Tonga | 248 | 250 | 2 |
| International Military Education and Training | 248 | 250 | 2 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 248 | 250 | 2 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 248 | 250 | 2 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | - | - | - |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | - | - | - |
| Vietnam | 89,090 | 131,912 | 42,822 |
| Development Assistance | 18,250 | 50,250 | 32,000 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | - | 13,500 | 13,500 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | - | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | - | 6,500 | 6,500 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| 3 Investing in People | 4,500 | 7,500 | 3,000 |
| 3.2 Education | 1,500 | 2,500 | 1,000 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 3,000 | 5,000 | 2,000 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 13,750 | 29,250 | 15,500 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | - | 11,250 | 11,250 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | - | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | - | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| 4.8 Environment | 13,750 | 13,500 | -250 |
| Economic Support Fund | 21,500 | 10,000 | -11,500 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 2,300 | - | -2,300 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 500 | - | -500 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 1,800 | - | -1,800 |
| 3 Investing in People | 1,500 | - | -1,500 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 1,500 | - | -1,500 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 17,700 | 10,000 | -7,700 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 2,000 | - | -2,000 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 700 | - | -700 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 4.8 Environment | 15,000 | 10,000 | -5,000 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 10,750 | 10,000 | -750 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 10,750 | 10,000 | -750 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 10,750 | 10,000 | -750 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 31,605 | 48,142 | 16,537 |
| 3 Investing in People | 31,605 | 48,142 | 16,537 |
| 3.1 Health | 31,605 | 48,142 | 16,537 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,465 | 1,500 | 35 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,465 | 1,500 | 35 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,465 | 1,500 | 35 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 450 | 4,450 | 4,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 285 | 2,700 | 2,415 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 285 | 2,700 | 2,415 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 165 | 1,750 | 1,585 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 165 | 1,750 | 1,585 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 5,070 | 7,570 | 2,500 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 5,070 | 7,570 | 2,500 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 570 | 570 | - |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 4,500 | 7,000 | 2,500 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 3,125 | 14,641 | 11,516 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 1,058 | 7,795 | 6,737 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 2,067 | 6,846 | 4,779 |
| State East Asia and Pacific Regional | 79,249 | 62,418 | -16,831 |
| Economic Support Fund | 21,934 | 24,828 | 2,894 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 765 | 805 | 40 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 500 | 525 | 25 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 265 | 280 | 15 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 8,197 | 9,678 | 1,481 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | - | 500 | 500 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 8,197 | 9,178 | 981 |
| 3 Investing in People | 1,938 | 2,400 | 462 |
| 3.2 Education | 1,938 | 2,400 | 462 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 10,444 | 11,045 | 601 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 9,319 | 10,170 | 851 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 500 | - | -500 |
| 4.8 Environment | 625 | 875 | 250 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 590 | 900 | 310 |
| 5.2 Disaster Readiness | 590 | 900 | 310 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 28,800 | 25,000 | -3,800 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 28,800 | 25,000 | -3,800 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 28,800 | 25,000 | -3,800 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 9,000 | 5,900 | -3,100 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 8,000 | 5,400 | -2,600 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,000 | 4,090 | 3,090 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 1,000 | 1,310 | 310 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 6,000 | - | -6,000 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 1,000 | 500 | -500 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 1,000 | 500 | -500 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 19,515 | 6,690 | -12,825 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 19,515 | 6,690 | -12,825 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 2,050 | 2,000 | -50 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 380 | 370 | -10 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 17,085 | 4,320 | -12,765 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 220 | 450 | 230 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 220 | 450 | 230 |
| USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A) | 59,382 | 42,323 | -17,059 |
| Development Assistance | 37,450 | 22,410 | -15,040 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,200 | 1,200 | - |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 1,200 | 1,200 | - |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | - | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | - | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 36,250 | 17,210 | -19,040 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 1,000 | 2,600 | 1,600 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 2,700 | 2,700 | - |
| 4.8 Environment | 32,550 | 11,910 | -20,640 |
| Economic Support Fund | 5,600 | 5,000 | -600 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 5,600 | 5,000 | -600 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 600 | - | -600 |
| 4.8 Environment | 5,000 | 5,000 | - |
| Global Health Programs - State | 7,332 | 5,913 | -1,419 |
| 3 Investing in People | 7,332 | 5,913 | -1,419 |
| 3.1 Health | 7,332 | 5,913 | -1,419 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 9,000 | 9,000 | - |
| 3 Investing in People | 9,000 | 9,000 | - |
| 3.1 Health | 9,000 | 9,000 | - |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 8,736 | 4,670 | -4,066 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 840 | 1,080 | 240 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 7,896 | 3,590 | -4,306 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Europe and Eurasia | 755,772 | 787,407 | 31,635 |
| Albania | 14,183 | 14,090 | -93 |
| Economic Support Fund | 5,976 | 6,000 | 24 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 5,956 | 6,000 | 44 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 2,000 | 1,725 | -275 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 3,361 | 3,720 | 359 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 595 | 555 | -40 |
| 3 Investing in People | 20 | - | -20 |
| 3.2 Education | 20 | - | -20 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 2,400 | 2,400 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 2,400 | 2,400 | - |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 2,400 | 2,400 | - |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,087 | 1,000 | -87 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,087 | 1,000 | -87 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,087 | 1,000 | -87 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 2,650 | 2,650 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,450 | 1,450 | - |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,450 | 1,450 | - |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 1,200 | 1,200 | - |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 1,200 | 1,200 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 2,070 | 2,040 | -30 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 2,070 | 2,040 | -30 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 570 | 540 | -30 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,500 | 1,500 | - |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 872 | 913 | 41 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 115 | 100 | -15 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 757 | 813 | 56 |
| Armenia | 16,512 | 26,412 | 9,900 |
| Economic Support Fund | 11,482 | 22,412 | 10,930 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 2,100 | 2,878 | 778 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 1,990 | 2,750 | 760 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 110 | 128 | 18 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 4,242 | 6,234 | 1,992 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 2,060 | 3,320 | 1,260 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 2,182 | 2,914 | 732 |
| 3 Investing in People | 1,060 | 1,400 | 340 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 1,060 | 1,400 | 340 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 4,080 | 11,900 | 7,820 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 100 | 400 | 300 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | - | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 3,980 | 9,000 | 5,020 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,700 | 1,000 | -700 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,700 | 1,000 | -700 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,700 | 1,000 | -700 |
| International Military Education and Training | 590 | 600 | 10 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 590 | 600 | 10 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 590 | 600 | 10 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,700 | 1,700 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 666 | 730 | 64 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 590 | 730 | 140 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 76 | - | -76 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 1,034 | 970 | -64 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 1,034 | 970 | -64 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,040 | 700 | -340 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,040 | 700 | -340 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 740 | 700 | -40 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 300 | - | -300 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 2,098 | 2,464 | 366 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 50 | 400 | 350 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 2,048 | 2,064 | 16 |
| Azerbaijan | 10,080 | 12,936 | 2,856 |
| Economic Support Fund | 6,252 | 10,936 | 4,684 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 225 | 466 | 241 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 225 | 325 | 100 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | - | 141 | 141 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 3,456 | 5,843 | 2,387 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 765 | 1,189 | 424 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 575 | 600 | 25 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 2,116 | 4,054 | 1,938 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 2,571 | 4,627 | 2,056 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 596 | 1,727 | 1,131 |
| 4.3 Financial Sector | 150 | 1,300 | 1,150 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 1,825 | 1,600 | -225 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,700 | 1,000 | -700 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,700 | 1,000 | -700 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,700 | 1,000 | -700 |
| International Military Education and Training | 593 | 600 | 7 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 593 | 600 | 7 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 593 | 600 | 7 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 800 | - | -800 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 463 | - | -463 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 463 | - | -463 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 337 | - | -337 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 337 | - | -337 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 735 | 400 | -335 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 735 | 400 | -335 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 735 | 400 | -335 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 1,905 | 1,739 | -166 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 140 | 100 | -40 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 1,765 | 1,639 | -126 |
| Belarus | 7,000 | 9,000 | 2,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 7,000 | 9,000 | 2,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 241 | 221 | -20 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 241 | 221 | -20 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 6,465 | 7,147 | 682 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 205 | - | -205 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 1,300 | 1,200 | -100 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 4,960 | 5,947 | 987 |
| 3 Investing in People | 15 | - | -15 |
| 3.2 Education | 15 | - | -15 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 279 | 1,632 | 1,353 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 279 | 1,632 | 1,353 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 535 | 592 | 57 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | - | 100 | 100 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 535 | 492 | -43 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 32,186 | 43,169 | 10,983 |
| Economic Support Fund | 19,175 | 30,269 | 11,094 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 2,363 | 3,350 | 987 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 2,363 | 3,350 | 987 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 9,874 | 16,190 | 6,316 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 1,601 | 3,700 | 2,099 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 3,696 | 3,550 | -146 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 404 | 900 | 496 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 4,173 | 8,040 | 3,867 |
| 3 Investing in People | 60 | 60 | - |
| 3.2 Education | 60 | 60 | - |
| 4 Economic Growth | 6,878 | 10,669 | 3,791 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 3,927 | 3,600 | -327 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 2,951 | 7,069 | 4,118 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 4,000 | 4,000 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 4,000 | 4,000 | - |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 4,000 | 4,000 | - |
| International Military Education and Training | 991 | 1,000 | 9 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 991 | 1,000 | 9 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 991 | 1,000 | 9 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 3,800 | 3,800 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 2,106 | 1,852 | -254 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 2,106 | 1,852 | -254 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 1,694 | 1,948 | 254 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 1,694 | 1,948 | 254 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 4,220 | 4,100 | -120 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 4,220 | 4,100 | -120 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 620 | 600 | -20 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 3,600 | 3,500 | -100 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 2,279 | 2,450 | 171 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 272 | 322 | 50 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 2,007 | 2,128 | 121 |
| Bulgaria | 7,250 | 7,000 | -250 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 5,000 | 5,000 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 5,000 | 5,000 | - |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 5,000 | 5,000 | - |
| International Military Education and Training | 2,000 | 2,000 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 2,000 | 2,000 | - |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 2,000 | 2,000 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 250 | - | -250 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 250 | - | -250 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 250 | - | -250 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | - | - | - |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | - | - | - |
| Croatia | 4,481 | 2,100 | -2,381 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 2,500 | 1,000 | -1,500 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 2,500 | 1,000 | -1,500 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 2,500 | 1,000 | -1,500 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,131 | 1,100 | -31 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,131 | 1,100 | -31 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,131 | 1,100 | -31 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 850 | - | -850 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 850 | - | -850 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 850 | - | -850 |
| Czech Republic | 2,748 | 1,800 | -948 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,748 | 1,800 | 52 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,748 | 1,800 | 52 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,748 | 1,800 | 52 |
| Estonia | 2,827 | 2,800 | -27 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,600 | 1,600 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,600 | 1,600 | - |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,600 | 1,600 | - |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,227 | 1,200 | -27 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,227 | 1,200 | -27 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,227 | 1,200 | -27 |
| Georgia | 75,431 | 90,325 | 14,894 |
| Economic Support Fund | 38,266 | 63,025 | 24,759 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,600 | 7,000 | 5,400 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 1,600 | 7,000 | 5,400 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 19,479 | 25,710 | 6,231 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 3,668 | 4,000 | 332 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 3,993 | 4,450 | 457 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 4,186 | 4,350 | 164 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 7,632 | 12,910 | 5,278 |
| 3 Investing in People | 1,298 | 200 | -1,098 |
| 3.2 Education | 1,098 | - | -1,098 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 200 | 200 | - |
| 4 Economic Growth | 15,889 | 30,115 | 14,226 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 636 | 418 | -218 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 1,924 | 6,300 | 4,376 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 3,000 | 3,500 | 500 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 7,248 | 17,997 | 10,749 |
| 4.8 Environment | 3,081 | 1,900 | -1,181 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Foreign Military Financing | 30,000 | 20,000 | -10,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 30,000 | 20,000 | -10,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 30,000 | 20,000 | -10,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 2,165 | 2,200 | 35 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 2,165 | 2,200 | 35 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 2,165 | 2,200 | 35 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 3,500 | 4,000 | 500 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 2,450 | 2,840 | 390 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 2,335 | 2,725 | 390 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 115 | 115 | - |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 1,050 | 1,160 | 110 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 1,050 | 1,160 | 110 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,500 | 1,100 | -400 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,500 | 1,100 | -400 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 1,000 | 1,100 | 100 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 500 | - | -500 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 6,928 | 6,980 | 52 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 1,086 | 1,018 | -68 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 5,842 | 5,962 | 120 |
| Greece | 199 | 200 | 1 |
| International Military Education and Training | 199 | 200 | 1 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 199 | 200 | 1 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 199 | 200 | 1 |
| Hungary | 993 | 1,000 | 7 |
| International Military Education and Training | 993 | 1,000 | 7 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 993 | 1,000 | 7 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 993 | 1,000 | 7 |
| Kosovo | 44,907 | 53,440 | 8,533 |
| Economic Support Fund | 28,450 | 38,470 | 10,020 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,716 | 3,800 | 2,084 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 116 | - | -116 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 1,600 | 3,800 | 2,200 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 11,755 | 16,018 | 4,263 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 7,375 | 7,878 | 503 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 2,100 | 4,700 | 2,600 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 2,280 | 2,440 | 160 |
| 3 Investing in People | 3,005 | 1,000 | -2,005 |
| 3.2 Education | 3,005 | 1,000 | -2,005 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 11,974 | 17,652 | 5,678 |
| 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | - | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 151 | 118 | -33 |
| 4.3 Financial Sector | 483 | 900 | 417 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 2,000 | 2,834 | 834 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 9,340 | 12,300 | 2,960 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Foreign Military Financing | 4,400 | 4,000 | -400 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 4,400 | 4,000 | -400 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 4,400 | 4,000 | -400 |
| International Military Education and Training | 737 | 750 | 13 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 737 | 750 | 13 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 737 | 750 | 13 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 10,600 | 9,500 | -1,100 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 7,100 | 4,120 | -2,980 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 7,100 | 4,120 | -2,980 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 3,500 | 5,380 | 1,880 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 3,500 | 5,380 | 1,880 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 720 | 720 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 720 | 720 | - |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 720 | 720 | - |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 5,407 | 4,312 | -1,095 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 1,415 | 1,015 | -400 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 3,992 | 3,297 | -695 |
| Latvia | 2,727 | 2,700 | -27 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,500 | 1,500 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,500 | 1,500 | - |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,500 | 1,500 | - |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,227 | 1,200 | -27 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,227 | 1,200 | -27 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,227 | 1,200 | -27 |
| Lithuania | 2,698 | 2,700 | 2 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,500 | 1,500 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,500 | 1,500 | - |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,500 | 1,500 | - |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,198 | 1,200 | 2 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,198 | 1,200 | 2 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,198 | 1,200 | 2 |
| Macedonia | 10,912 | 13,708 | 2,796 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,665 | 6,908 | 3,243 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 3,580 | 6,908 | 3,328 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | - | 400 | 400 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 3,580 | 6,508 | 2,928 |
| 3 Investing in People | 85 | - | -85 |
| 3.2 Education | 85 | - | -85 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 4,000 | 3,600 | -400 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 4,000 | 3,600 | -400 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 4,000 | 3,600 | -400 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,157 | 1,100 | -57 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,157 | 1,100 | -57 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,157 | 1,100 | -57 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,600 | 1,600 | - |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Peace and Security | 863 | 729 | -134 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 863 | 729 | -134 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 737 | 871 | 134 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 737 | 871 | 134 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 490 | 500 | 10 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 490 | 500 | 10 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 490 | 500 | 10 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 1,576 | 1,705 | 129 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 15 | 200 | 185 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 1,561 | 1,505 | -56 |
| Malta | 100 | 200 | 100 |
| International Military Education and Training | 100 | 200 | 100 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 100 | 200 | 100 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 100 | 200 | 100 |
| Moldova | 30,619 | 59,131 | 28,512 |
| Economic Support Fund | 15,050 | 41,121 | 26,071 |
| 1 Peace and Security | - | 500 | 500 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | - | 500 | 500 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 6,029 | 15,657 | 9,628 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 1,580 | 4,484 | 2,904 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 1,355 | 3,158 | 1,803 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 939 | 2,576 | 1,637 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 2,155 | 5,439 | 3,284 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 9,021 | 24,964 | 15,943 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 300 | 314 | 14 |
| 4.3 Financial Sector | 1,450 | 1,490 | 40 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 7,271 | 21,160 | 13,889 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 11,250 | 12,750 | 1,500 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 11,250 | 12,750 | 1,500 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 11,250 | 12,750 | 1,500 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,139 | 1,150 | 11 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,139 | 1,150 | 11 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,139 | 1,150 | 11 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 2,800 | 3,510 | 710 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,750 | 1,950 | 200 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,400 | 1,650 | 250 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 350 | 300 | -50 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 1,050 | 1,560 | 510 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 1,050 | 1,560 | 510 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 380 | 600 | 220 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 380 | 600 | 220 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 380 | 600 | 220 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 2,120 | 2,312 | 192 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 163 | 522 | 359 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 1,957 | 1,790 | -167 |
| Montenegro | 3,933 | 3,795 | -138 |
| Economic Support Fund | 130 | - | -130 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 130 | - | -130 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 130 | - | -130 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,200 | 1,000 | -200 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,200 | 1,000 | -200 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,200 | 1,000 | -200 |
| International Military Education and Training | 613 | 600 | -13 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 613 | 600 | -13 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 613 | 600 | -13 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,500 | 1,695 | 195 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 670 | 617 | -53 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 670 | 617 | -53 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 830 | 1,078 | 248 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 830 | 1,078 | 248 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 490 | 500 | 10 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 490 | 500 | 10 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 490 | 500 | 10 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 490 | 510 | 20 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 15 | - | -15 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 475 | 510 | 35 |
| Poland | 13,996 | 8,500 | -5,496 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,000 | 3,000 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 3,000 | 3,000 | - |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 3,000 | 3,000 | - |
| Foreign Military Financing | 9,000 | 3,500 | -5,500 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 9,000 | 3,500 | -5,500 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 9,000 | 3,500 | -5,500 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,996 | 2,000 | 4 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,996 | 2,000 | 4 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,996 | 2,000 | 4 |
| Portugal | 90 | 100 | 10 |
| International Military Education and Training | 90 | 100 | 10 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 90 | 100 | 10 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 90 | 100 | 10 |
| Romania | 7,096 | 6,100 | -996 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 5,400 | 4,400 | -1,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 5,400 | 4,400 | -1,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 5,400 | 4,400 | -1,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,696 | 1,700 | 4 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,696 | 1,700 | 4 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,696 | 1,700 | 4 |
| Serbia | 14,277 | 23,418 | 9,141 |
| Economic Support Fund | 7,250 | 16,258 | 9,008 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 5,830 | 10,524 | 4,694 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 2,600 | 4,000 | 1,400 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 1,200 | 2,144 | 944 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 2,030 | 4,380 | 2,350 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 1,420 | 5,734 | 4,314 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 1,420 | 5,734 | 4,314 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,800 | 1,800 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,800 | 1,800 | - |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,800 | 1,800 | - |
| International Military Education and Training | 867 | 1,050 | 183 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 867 | 1,050 | 183 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 867 | 1,050 | 183 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 2,250 | 2,250 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 900 | 900 | - |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 900 | 900 | - |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 1,350 | 1,350 | - |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 1,350 | 1,350 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 2,110 | 2,060 | -50 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 2,110 | 2,060 | -50 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 610 | 560 | -50 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,500 | 1,500 | - |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 1,689 | 1,940 | 251 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 15 | 300 | 285 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 1,674 | 1,640 | -34 |
| Slovakia | 942 | 900 | -42 |
| International Military Education and Training | 942 | 900 | -42 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 942 | 900 | -42 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 942 | 900 | -42 |
| Slovenia | 602 | 650 | 48 |
| International Military Education and Training | 602 | 650 | 48 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 602 | 650 | 48 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 602 | 650 | 48 |
| Turkey | 4,630 | 3,800 | -830 |
| International Military Education and Training | 3,096 | 3,200 | 104 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 3,096 | 3,200 | 104 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 3,096 | 3,200 | 104 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,534 | 600 | -934 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,534 | 600 | -934 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 784 | - | -784 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 750 | 600 | -150 |
| Ukraine | 361,872 | 294,857 | -67,015 |
| Economic Support Fund | 274,349 | 192,392 | -81,957 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 59,832 | 49,000 | -10,832 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 19,620 | 22,000 | 2,380 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 4,000 | - | -4,000 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 710 | 1,000 | 290 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 35,502 | 26,000 | -9,502 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 11,352 | 50,000 | 38,648 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 850 | 6,000 | 5,150 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 5,000 | 24,000 | 19,000 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | - | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 5,502 | 16,000 | 10,498 |
| 3 Investing in People | 400 | 2,400 | 2,000 |
| 3.2 Education | 400 | 2,400 | 2,000 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 202,765 | 90,992 | -111,773 |
| 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 3,099 | 3,200 | 101 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 7,182 | 18,900 | 11,718 |
| 4.3 Financial Sector | 172,242 | 4,800 | -167,442 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 9,470 | 32,000 | 22,530 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 10,772 | 32,092 | 21,320 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 47,000 | 42,000 | -5,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 47,000 | 42,000 | -5,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 47,000 | 42,000 | -5,000 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 21,024 | 25,515 | 4,491 |
| 3 Investing in People | 21,024 | 25,515 | 4,491 |
| 3.1 Health | 21,024 | 25,515 | 4,491 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 6,500 | 6,100 | -400 |
| 3 Investing in People | 6,500 | 6,100 | -400 |
| 3.1 Health | 6,500 | 6,100 | -400 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,889 | 2,900 | 1,011 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,889 | 2,900 | 1,011 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,889 | 2,900 | 1,011 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 8,700 | 15,000 | 6,300 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 7,200 | 11,200 | 4,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 7,000 | 11,000 | 4,000 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 200 | 200 | - |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 1,500 | 3,800 | 2,300 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 1,500 | 3,800 | 2,300 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 2,410 | 10,950 | 8,540 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 2,410 | 10,950 | 8,540 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 970 | 4,950 | 3,980 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,440 | 6,000 | 4,560 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 5,234 | 11,440 | 6,206 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 886 | 3,810 | 2,924 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 4,348 | 7,630 | 3,282 |
| Europe and Eurasia Regional | 59,600 | 83,576 | 23,976 |
| Economic Support Fund | 36,750 | 66,776 | 30,026 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 2,000 | 4,500 | 2,500 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | - | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 700 | - | -700 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 500 | 1,500 | 1,000 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 500 | - | -500 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 300 | - | -300 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 21,036 | 46,744 | 25,708 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 1,637 | 6,500 | 4,863 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 882 | 2,000 | 1,118 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 235 | 1,500 | 1,265 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 18,282 | 36,744 | 18,462 |
| 3 Investing in People | 1,351 | - | -1,351 |
| 3.2 Education | 1,351 | - | -1,351 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 12,363 | 15,532 | 3,169 |
| 4.3 Financial Sector | 2,821 | 3,000 | 179 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 812 | 1,500 | 688 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 4,477 | 6,000 | 1,523 |
| 4.8 Environment | 4,253 | 5,032 | 779 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 20,000 | 15,000 | -5,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 20,000 | 15,000 | -5,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 20,000 | 15,000 | -5,000 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 1,200 | 1,000 | -200 |
| 3 Investing in People | 1,200 | 1,000 | -200 |
| 3.1 Health | 1,200 | 1,000 | -200 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 800 | - | -800 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 600 | - | -600 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 600 | - | -600 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 200 | - | -200 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 200 | - | -200 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 850 | 800 | -50 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 850 | 800 | -50 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 850 | 770 | -80 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | - | 30 | 30 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 4,085 | 5,465 | 1,380 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 983 | 1,765 | 782 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 3,102 | 3,700 | 598 |
| International Fund for Ireland | 750 | - | -750 |
| Economic Support Fund | 750 | - | -750 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 750 | - | -750 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 750 | - | -750 |
| Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) | 22,131 | 19,000 | -3,131 |
| Economic Support Fund | 22,131 | 19,000 | -3,131 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 22,131 | 19,000 | -3,131 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 22,131 | 19,000 | -3,131 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Near East | 6,726,788 | 7,334,550 | 607,762 |
| Algeria | 2,745 | 2,300 | -445 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,245 | 1,300 | 55 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,245 | 1,300 | 55 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,245 | 1,300 | 55 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,500 | 1,000 | -500 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,500 | 1,000 | -500 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 1,000 | 500 | -500 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 500 | 500 | - |
| Bahrain | 8,527 | 6,600 | -1,927 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 7,500 | 5,000 | -2,500 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 7,500 | 5,000 | -2,500 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 7,500 | 5,000 | -2,500 |
| International Military Education and Training | 577 | 800 | 223 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 577 | 800 | 223 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 577 | 800 | 223 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 450 | 800 | 350 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 450 | 800 | 350 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 450 | 800 | 350 |
| Egypt | 1,455,800 | 1,456,800 | 1,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 150,000 | 150,000 | - |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 6,000 | 15,000 | 9,000 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 2,100 | 4,700 | 2,600 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 2,400 | 8,550 | 6,150 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 1,500 | 750 | -750 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 3 Investing in People | 56,680 | 74,000 | 17,320 |
| 3.1 Health | - | 18,000 | 18,000 |
| 3.2 Education | 56,680 | 48,000 | -8,680 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | - | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 87,320 | 61,000 | -26,320 |
| 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | - | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | - | 10,611 | 10,611 |
| 4.3 Financial Sector | 60,000 | - | -60,000 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 5,000 | 4,000 | -1,000 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 15,320 | 30,613 | 15,293 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 7,000 | 10,776 | 3,776 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,300,000 | 1,300,000 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,300,000 | 1,300,000 | - |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,300,000 | 1,300,000 | - |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,700 | 1,800 | 100 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,700 | 1,800 | 100 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,700 | 1,800 | 100 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 600 | - | -600 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 600 | - | -600 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 400 | 2,000 | 1,600 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 400 | 2,000 | 1,600 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 3,100 | 3,000 | -100 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 3,100 | 3,000 | -100 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | - | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 3,100 | 1,500 | -1,600 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 475 | 14,602 | 14,127 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | - | 10,802 | 10,802 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 475 | 3,800 | 3,325 |
| Iraq | 229,762 | 510,360 | 280,598 |
| Economic Support Fund | 54,000 | 332,500 | 278,500 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 15,300 | 14,000 | -1,300 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 15,300 | 14,000 | -1,300 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 27,700 | 53,000 | 25,300 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 6,000 | 6,000 | - |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 15,700 | 44,000 | 28,300 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 6,000 | 3,000 | -3,000 |
| 3 Investing in People | 9,500 | 5,000 | -4,500 |
| 3.1 Health | 7,000 | - | -7,000 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 2,500 | 5,000 | 2,500 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 1,500 | 260,500 | 259,000 |
| 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | - | 260,000 | 260,000 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 1,000 | 500 | -500 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 500 | - | -500 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 150,000 | 150,000 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 150,000 | 150,000 | - |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 150,000 | 150,000 | - |
| International Military Education and Training | 902 | 1,000 | 98 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 902 | 1,000 | 98 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 902 | 1,000 | 98 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 23,860 | 26,860 | 3,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 23,860 | 26,860 | 3,000 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 5,000 | 8,000 | 3,000 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 860 | 860 | - |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 18,000 | 18,000 | - |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 1,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 |
| Israel | 3,100,000 | 3,100,000 | - |
| Foreign Military Financing | 3,100,000 | 3,100,000 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 3,100,000 | 3,100,000 | - |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 3,100,000 | 3,100,000 | - |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Jordan | 1,010,987 | 1,000,000 | -10,987 |
| Economic Support Fund | 615,000 | 632,400 | 17,400 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 35,000 | 35,000 | - |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 7,000 | 7,000 | - |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 7,000 | 11,000 | 4,000 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 6,000 | 8,000 | 2,000 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 15,000 | 9,000 | -6,000 |
| 3 Investing in People | 132,500 | 153,000 | 20,500 |
| 3.1 Health | 68,499 | 97,000 | 28,501 |
| 3.2 Education | 50,000 | 45,000 | -5,000 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 14,001 | 11,000 | -3,001 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 447,500 | 444,400 | -3,100 |
| 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 425,143 | 379,700 | -45,443 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 850 | 3,100 | 2,250 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 5,000 | 10,000 | 5,000 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 13,007 | 40,000 | 26,993 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 2,000 | 3,600 | 1,600 |
| 4.8 Environment | 1,500 | 8,000 | 6,500 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 385,000 | 350,000 | -35,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 385,000 | 350,000 | -35,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 385,000 | 350,000 | -35,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 3,787 | 4,000 | 213 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 3,787 | 4,000 | 213 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 3,787 | 4,000 | 213 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 7,200 | 13,600 | 6,400 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 7,200 | 13,600 | 6,400 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 5,000 | 10,000 | 5,000 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 1,700 | 3,200 | 1,500 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 500 | 400 | -100 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 6,073 | - | -6,073 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 5,252 | - | -5,252 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 821 | - | -821 |
| Lebanon | 166,295 | 233,510 | 67,215 |
| Economic Support Fund | 65,000 | 110,000 | 45,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 2,000 | 7,000 | 5,000 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 2,000 | 7,000 | 5,000 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 9,214 | 18,640 | 9,426 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 913 | 6,580 | 5,667 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 3,500 | 6,080 | 2,580 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 4,801 | 5,980 | 1,179 |
| 3 Investing in People | 40,236 | 66,160 | 25,924 |
| 3.1 Health | 11,536 | 33,580 | 22,044 |
| 3.2 Education | 28,700 | 32,580 | 3,880 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 13,550 | 18,200 | 4,650 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 2,000 | 11,690 | 9,690 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 11,550 | 6,510 | -5,040 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 84,117 | 105,000 | 20,883 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 84,117 | 105,000 | 20,883 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 84,117 | 105,000 | 20,883 |
| International Military Education and Training | 2,218 | 2,750 | 532 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 2,218 | 2,750 | 532 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 2,218 | 2,750 | 532 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 10,000 | 10,000 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 9,800 | 8,000 | -1,800 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 9,800 | 7,000 | -2,800 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 200 | 2,000 | 1,800 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 200 | 2,000 | 1,800 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 4,960 | 5,760 | 800 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 4,960 | 5,760 | 800 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 2,000 | 1,800 | -200 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 960 | 960 | - |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 2,000 | 3,000 | 1,000 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 7,216 | 1,560 | -5,656 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 3,900 | - | -3,900 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 3,316 | 1,560 | -1,756 |
| Libya | 4,500 | 20,500 | 16,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | - | 14,000 | 14,000 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | - | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | - | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| 4 Economic Growth | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | | | |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 650 | - | -650 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 650 | - | -650 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 350 | 1,000 | 650 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 350 | 1,000 | 650 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 3,500 | 4,500 | 1,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 3,500 | 4,500 | 1,000 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 1,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,500 | 1,500 | - |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 13 | 80 | 67 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 13 | 80 | 67 |
| Morocco | 38,467 | 33,500 | -4,967 |
| Economic Support Fund | 20,000 | 20,000 | - |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 7,176 | 6,500 | -676 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 2,000 | 1,500 | -500 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 5,176 | 5,000 | -176 |
| 3 Investing in People | 6,411 | 5,400 | -1,011 |
| 3.2 Education | 6,411 | 5,400 | -1,011 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 6,413 | 8,100 | 1,687 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 6,413 | 8,100 | 1,687 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 12,000 | 5,000 | -7,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 12,000 | 5,000 | -7,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 12,000 | 5,000 | -7,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,967 | 2,000 | 33 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,967 | 2,000 | 33 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,967 | 2,000 | 33 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 3,000 | 5,000 | 2,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 3,000 | 5,000 | 2,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 3,000 | 5,000 | 2,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,500 | 1,500 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,500 | 1,500 | - |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 500 | 500 | - |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 2,319 | 1,000 | -1,319 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 200 | - | -200 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 2,119 | 1,000 | -1,119 |
| Oman | 7,105 | 4,000 | -3,105 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 4,000 | - | -4,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 4,000 | - | -4,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 4,000 | - | -4,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,605 | 2,000 | 395 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,605 | 2,000 | 395 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,605 | 2,000 | 395 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,500 | 2,000 | 500 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,500 | 2,000 | 500 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 500 | 1,000 | 500 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | - | - | - |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | - | - | - |
| Saudi Arabia | 9 | 10 | 1 |
| International Military Education and Training | 9 | 10 | 1 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 9 | 10 | 1 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 9 | 10 | 1 |
| Syria | 46,942 | 238,470 | 191,528 |
| Economic Support Fund | 28,000 | 175,000 | 147,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 28,000 | 50,000 | 22,000 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 28,000 | 50,000 | 22,000 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | - | 125,000 | 125,000 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | - | 17,000 | 17,000 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 2.2 Good Governance | - | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | - | 14,000 | 14,000 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | - | 44,000 | 44,000 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 1,942 | - | -1,942 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 1,942 | - | -1,942 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 1,942 | - | -1,942 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 16,000 | 12,470 | -3,530 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 16,000 | 12,470 | -3,530 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 4,000 | 2,470 | -1,530 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 4,000 | 2,000 | -2,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 8,000 | 8,000 | - |
| Peacekeeping Operations | - | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | - | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | - | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 1,362 | 165 | -1,197 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 200 | - | -200 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 1,162 | 165 | -997 |
| Tunisia | 61,416 | 140,400 | 78,984 |
| Economic Support Fund | 20,000 | 74,000 | 54,000 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | - | 23,300 | 23,300 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | - | 14,800 | 14,800 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | - | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | - | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 20,000 | 50,700 | 30,700 |
| 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 20,000 | 5,000 | -15,000 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | - | 18,500 | 18,500 |
| 4.3 Financial Sector | - | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | - | 7,200 | 7,200 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 30,000 | 45,000 | 15,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 30,000 | 45,000 | 15,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 30,000 | 45,000 | 15,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 2,186 | 2,300 | 114 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 2,186 | 2,300 | 114 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 2,186 | 2,300 | 114 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 7,000 | 13,000 | 6,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 6,500 | 9,315 | 2,815 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 6,500 | 9,315 | 2,815 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 500 | 3,685 | 3,185 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 500 | 1,685 | 1,185 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 2,230 | 6,100 | 3,870 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Peace and Security | 2,230 | 6,100 | 3,870 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 1,750 | 5,500 | 3,750 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 480 | 600 | 120 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 1,235 | 1,965 | 730 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 1,235 | 1,965 | 730 |
| West Bank and Gaza | 367,002 | 363,576 | -3,426 |
| Economic Support Fund | 290,334 | 327,576 | 37,242 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 8,000 | - | -8,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 8,000 | - | -8,000 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 12,000 | 16,700 | 4,700 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 5,200 | 4,000 | -1,200 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 6,000 | 10,800 | 4,800 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 800 | 1,900 | 1,100 |
| 3 Investing in People | 152,000 | 244,626 | 92,626 |
| 3.1 Health | 45,200 | 47,000 | 1,800 |
| 3.2 Education | 19,000 | 14,000 | -5,000 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 87,800 | 183,626 | 95,826 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 47,134 | 55,700 | 8,566 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | - | 3,950 | 3,950 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 24,000 | 33,450 | 9,450 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 23,134 | 13,300 | -9,834 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | - | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 71,200 | 10,550 | -60,650 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 71,200 | 10,550 | -60,650 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 5,668 | - | -5,668 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 5,668 | - | -5,668 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 5,668 | - | -5,668 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 70,000 | 35,000 | -35,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 50,900 | 19,350 | -31,550 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 50,900 | 19,350 | -31,550 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 19,100 | 15,650 | -3,450 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 15,100 | 13,450 | -1,650 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 4,000 | 2,200 | -1,800 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 17,494 | 18,600 | 1,106 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 1,000 | 1,500 | 500 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 16,494 | 17,100 | 606 |
| Yemen | 89,587 | 55,884 | -33,703 |
| Economic Support Fund | 19,200 | 40,000 | 20,800 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 6,100 | - | -6,100 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 6,100 | - | -6,100 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | - | 9,600 | 9,600 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | - | 3,000 | 3,000 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 2.4 Civil Society | - | 6,600 | 6,600 |
| 3 Investing in People | 6,800 | 11,040 | 4,240 |
| 3.1 Health | - | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| 3.2 Education | 6,800 | 8,040 | 1,240 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 6,300 | 19,360 | 13,060 |
| 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | - | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 2,000 | - | -2,000 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 4,300 | 4,300 | - |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | - | 10,060 | 10,060 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 55,010 | - | -55,010 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 55,010 | - | -55,010 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 55,010 | - | -55,010 |
| Foreign Military Financing | | | |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 9,000 | 9,000 | - |
| 3 Investing in People | 9,000 | 9,000 | - |
| 3.1 Health | 9,000 | 9,000 | - |
| International Military Education and Training | 127 | - | -127 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 127 | - | -127 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 127 | - | -127 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,000 | 500 | -500 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,000 | 500 | -500 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | - | 500 | 500 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | - | 500 | 500 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 5,250 | 5,884 | 634 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 5,250 | 5,884 | 634 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 2,250 | 3,500 | 1,250 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 1,000 | 384 | -616 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 2,000 | 2,000 | - |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| Middle East Multilaterals (MEM) | 1,200 | 1,200 | - |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,200 | 1,200 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,200 | 1,200 | - |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 1,200 | 1,200 | - |
| Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) | 40,800 | 60,000 | 19,200 |
| Economic Support Fund | 40,800 | 60,000 | 19,200 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 27,466 | 50,000 | 22,534 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 1,000 | 3,000 | 2,000 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 3,000 | 14,000 | 11,000 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 6,833 | 13,000 | 6,167 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 16,633 | 20,000 | 3,367 |
| 3 Investing in People | 10,000 | - | -10,000 |
| 3.2 Education | 10,000 | - | -10,000 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 3,334 | 10,000 | 6,666 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 2,334 | 5,000 | 2,666 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | - | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC) | 5,000 | 5,000 | - |
| Economic Support Fund | 5,000 | 5,000 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 5,000 | 5,000 | - |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 5,000 | 5,000 | - |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 1,040 | - | -1,040 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 100 | - | -100 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 940 | - | -940 |
| Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) | 28,000 | 34,500 | 6,500 |
| Peacekeeping Operations | 28,000 | 34,500 | 6,500 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 28,000 | 34,500 | 6,500 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 28,000 | 34,500 | 6,500 |
| Near East Regional Democracy | 31,000 | 30,000 | -1,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 31,000 | 30,000 | -1,000 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 31,000 | 30,000 | -1,000 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 9,886 | 5,000 | -4,886 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 2,652 | - | -2,652 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 2,120 | 4,000 | 1,880 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 16,342 | 21,000 | 4,658 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 1,767 | - | -1,767 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 623 | - | -623 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 1,144 | - | -1,144 |
| Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) | 11,144 | 7,940 | -3,204 |
| Economic Support Fund | 6,644 | - | -6,644 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 6,644 | - | -6,644 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 6,644 | - | -6,644 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 2,000 | 2,000 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 2,000 | 1,460 | -540 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 2,000 | 1,460 | -540 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | - | 540 | 540 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | - | 540 | 540 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 2,500 | 5,940 | 3,440 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 2,500 | 5,940 | 3,440 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 2,500 | 5,940 | 3,440 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 444 | 200 | -244 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | - | - | - |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 444 | 200 | -244 |
| USAID Middle East Regional (MER) | 20,500 | 30,000 | 9,500 |
| Economic Support Fund | 20,500 | 30,000 | 9,500 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 200 | 1,900 | 1,700 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 134 | 1,400 | 1,266 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 66 | 500 | 434 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 3,300 | 5,400 | 2,100 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| 2.2 Good Governance | - | 800 | 800 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 2,300 | 3,600 | 1,300 |
| 3 Investing in People | 7,550 | 11,200 | 3,650 |
| 3.1 Health | 5,800 | 8,800 | 3,000 |
| 3.2 Education | 1,750 | 2,400 | 650 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 9,450 | 11,500 | 2,050 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 1,000 | 3,000 | 2,000 |
| 4.3 Financial Sector | 5,500 | - | -5,500 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 400 | 400 | - |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 1,000 | 2,200 | 1,200 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | - | 3,900 | 3,900 |
| 4.8 Environment | 1,550 | 2,000 | 450 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 4,463 | 5,900 | 1,437 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 250 | 900 | 650 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 4,213 | 5,000 | 787 |

| | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|---------|
| South and Central Asia | 2,487,873 | 2,597,362 | 109,489 |
| Afghanistan | 1,180,130 | 1,250,400 | 70,270 |
| Economic Support Fund | 831,900 | 1,027,000 | 195,100 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 20,900 | 25,000 | 4,100 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 15,000 | 15,000 | - |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 5,000 | 5,000 | - |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 900 | 5,000 | 4,100 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 422,257 | 550,000 | 127,743 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 13,900 | 25,000 | 11,100 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 367,357 | 458,000 | 90,643 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 8,000 | 12,000 | 4,000 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 33,000 | 55,000 | 22,000 |
| 3 Investing in People | 224,643 | 225,000 | 357 |
| 3.1 Health | 135,000 | 115,000 | -20,000 |
| 3.2 Education | 89,643 | 100,000 | 10,357 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | - | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 164,100 | 227,000 | 62,900 |
| 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 7,000 | 11,000 | 4,000 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 26,883 | 20,000 | -6,883 |
| 4.3 Financial Sector | 6,500 | 11,000 | 4,500 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 42,200 | 56,000 | 13,800 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 47,370 | 71,000 | 23,630 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 30,917 | 58,000 | 27,083 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 600 | - | -600 |
| 4.8 Environment | 2,630 | - | -2,630 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 53,731 | - | -53,731 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 3 Investing in People | 1,323 | - | -1,323 |
| 3.1 Health | 1,323 | - | -1,323 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 52,408 | - | -52,408 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 52,408 | - | -52,408 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,049 | 800 | -249 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,049 | 800 | -249 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,049 | 800 | -249 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 250,000 | 185,000 | -65,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 112,750 | 83,000 | -29,750 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 112,750 | 83,000 | -29,750 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 137,250 | 102,000 | -35,250 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 137,250 | 102,000 | -35,250 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 43,450 | 37,600 | -5,850 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 43,450 | 37,600 | -5,850 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 19,650 | 16,600 | -3,050 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 1,100 | 1,000 | -100 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 22,700 | 20,000 | -2,700 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 96,956 | 115,130 | 18,174 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 23,069 | 42,930 | 19,861 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 73,887 | 72,200 | -1,687 |
| Bangladesh | 194,391 | 207,876 | 13,485 |
| Development Assistance | 72,000 | 86,116 | 14,116 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,000 | 1,100 | 100 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 1,000 | 1,100 | 100 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 5,200 | 8,000 | 2,800 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 2,200 | 2,500 | 300 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | - | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 3,000 | 3,000 | - |
| 3 Investing in People | 2,000 | 4,016 | 2,016 |
| 3.2 Education | 2,000 | 4,016 | 2,016 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 63,500 | 72,700 | 9,200 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 46,000 | 55,000 | 9,000 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 4.8 Environment | 17,500 | 16,700 | -800 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 300 | 300 | - |
| 5.2 Disaster Readiness | 300 | 300 | - |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,500 | - | -3,500 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 3,500 | - | -3,500 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 1,200 | - | -1,200 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 1,100 | - | -1,100 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 1,200 | - | -1,200 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 31,324 | 36,000 | 4,676 |
| 3 Investing in People | 26,414 | 8,000 | -18,414 |
| 3.1 Health | 26,414 | 8,000 | -18,414 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 4 Economic Growth | 3,910 | 18,000 | 14,090 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 3,910 | 18,000 | 14,090 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 1,000 | 10,000 | 9,000 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | - | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| 5.2 Disaster Readiness | 1,000 | 4,000 | 3,000 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 2,000 | 2,000 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 2,000 | 2,000 | - |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 2,000 | 2,000 | - |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 79,500 | 77,000 | -2,500 |
| 3 Investing in People | 79,500 | 77,000 | -2,500 |
| 3.1 Health | 79,500 | 77,000 | -2,500 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,467 | 1,500 | 33 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,467 | 1,500 | 33 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,467 | 1,500 | 33 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 1,250 | 2,000 | 750 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 900 | 1,400 | 500 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 900 | 1,400 | 500 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 350 | 600 | 250 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 350 | 600 | 250 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 3,350 | 3,260 | -90 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 3,350 | 3,260 | -90 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 3,090 | 3,000 | -90 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 260 | 260 | - |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 9,364 | 15 | -9,349 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 1,456 | - | -1,456 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 7,908 | 15 | -7,893 |
| India | 87,734 | 75,992 | -11,742 |
| Development Assistance | 5,969 | 21,792 | 15,823 |
| 3 Investing in People | 5,969 | 1,955 | -4,014 |
| 3.1 Health | 969 | 1,955 | 986 |
| 3.2 Education | 5,000 | - | -5,000 |
| 4 Economic Growth | - | 19,837 | 19,837 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | - | 1,837 | 1,837 |
| 4.8 Environment | - | 18,000 | 18,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 22,100 | 3,000 | -19,100 |
| 3 Investing in People | 3,760 | - | -3,760 |
| 3.1 Health | 3,760 | - | -3,760 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 18,340 | 3,000 | -15,340 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 3,000 | 3,000 | - |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 3,000 | - | -3,000 |
| 4.8 Environment | 12,340 | - | -12,340 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 16,955 | 20,000 | 3,045 |
| 3 Investing in People | 16,955 | 20,000 | 3,045 |
| 3.1 Health | 16,955 | 20,000 | 3,045 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 37,500 | 27,500 | -10,000 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 3 Investing in People | 37,500 | 27,500 | -10,000 |
| 3.1 Health | 37,500 | 27,500 | -10,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,260 | 1,300 | 40 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,260 | 1,300 | 40 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,260 | 1,300 | 40 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 3,950 | 2,400 | -1,550 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 3,950 | 2,400 | -1,550 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 3,000 | 2,000 | -1,000 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 950 | 400 | -550 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 4,362 | 11,756 | 7,394 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 100 | 1,436 | 1,336 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 4,262 | 10,320 | 6,058 |
| Kazakhstan | 8,393 | 8,783 | 390 |
| Economic Support Fund | 4,538 | 6,183 | 1,645 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 480 | 364 | -116 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 230 | 114 | -116 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 250 | 250 | - |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 1,068 | 3,094 | 2,026 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | - | 495 | 495 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | - | 430 | 430 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 1,068 | 2,169 | 1,101 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 2,990 | 2,725 | -265 |
| 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 110 | - | -110 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 265 | 150 | -115 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 115 | 75 | -40 |
| 4.8 Environment | 2,500 | 2,500 | - |
| Foreign Military Financing | 800 | - | -800 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 800 | - | -800 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 800 | - | -800 |
| International Military Education and Training | 725 | 700 | -25 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 725 | 700 | -25 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 725 | 700 | -25 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 900 | 900 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 900 | 900 | - |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 252 | 252 | - |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 322 | 324 | 2 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 326 | 324 | -2 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,430 | 1,000 | -430 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,430 | 1,000 | -430 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 350 | - | -350 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 1,080 | 1,000 | -80 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 1,052 | 1,463 | 411 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 75 | 50 | -25 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 977 | 1,413 | 436 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Kyrgyz Republic | 37,287 | 51,756 | 14,469 |
| Economic Support Fund | 28,558 | 43,946 | 15,388 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 350 | 350 | - |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 350 | 350 | - |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 12,285 | 14,897 | 2,612 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 2,205 | 2,499 | 294 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 4,480 | 5,108 | 628 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 1,382 | 2,450 | 1,068 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 4,218 | 4,840 | 622 |
| 3 Investing in People | 4,231 | 3,500 | -731 |
| 3.2 Education | 4,231 | 3,500 | -731 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 11,692 | 25,199 | 13,507 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 100 | - | -100 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 1,850 | 2,000 | 150 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 9,742 | 23,199 | 13,457 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 4,300 | 3,750 | -550 |
| 3 Investing in People | 4,300 | 3,750 | -550 |
| 3.1 Health | 4,300 | 3,750 | -550 |
| International Military Education and Training | 779 | 950 | 171 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 779 | 950 | 171 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 779 | 950 | 171 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 2,000 | 2,100 | 100 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,100 | 1,100 | - |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,050 | 700 | -350 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | - | 200 | 200 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 50 | 200 | 150 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 900 | 1,000 | 100 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 900 | 500 | -400 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | - | 500 | 500 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,650 | 1,010 | -640 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,650 | 1,010 | -640 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 450 | - | -450 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 800 | 760 | -40 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 400 | 250 | -150 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 4,405 | 7,470 | 3,065 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 102 | 910 | 808 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 4,303 | 6,560 | 2,257 |
| Maldives | 3,354 | 3,340 | -14 |
| Development Assistance | 2,000 | 2,000 | - |
| 4 Economic Growth | 2,000 | 2,000 | - |
| 4.8 Environment | 2,000 | 2,000 | - |
| Foreign Military Financing | 400 | 400 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 400 | 400 | - |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 400 | 400 | - |
| International Military Education and Training | 314 | 300 | -14 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Peace and Security | 314 | 300 | -14 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 314 | 300 | -14 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 640 | 640 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 640 | 640 | - |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 450 | 450 | - |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 190 | 190 | - |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 100 | 200 | 100 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | - | - | - |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 100 | 200 | 100 |
| Nepal | 101,002 | 109,320 | 8,318 |
| Economic Support Fund | 52,383 | 64,000 | 11,617 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,500 | 2,000 | 500 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 1,500 | 1,500 | - |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | - | 500 | 500 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 8,800 | 12,138 | 3,338 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 3,800 | 6,000 | 2,200 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 3,000 | 3,838 | 838 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 2,000 | 2,300 | 300 |
| 3 Investing in People | 18,725 | 12,000 | -6,725 |
| 3.1 Health | 500 | 2,000 | 1,500 |
| 3.2 Education | 10,000 | 10,000 | - |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 8,225 | - | -8,225 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 23,358 | 30,862 | 7,504 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 10,358 | 11,000 | 642 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 4,000 | 10,362 | 6,362 |
| 4.8 Environment | 9,000 | 9,500 | 500 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | - | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| 5.2 Disaster Readiness | - | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 3,759 | 1,700 | -2,059 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 3,759 | 1,700 | -2,059 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 3,759 | 1,700 | -2,059 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 40,900 | 39,700 | -1,200 |
| 3 Investing in People | 40,900 | 39,700 | -1,200 |
| 3.1 Health | 40,900 | 39,700 | -1,200 |
| International Military Education and Training | 885 | 900 | 15 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 885 | 900 | 15 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 885 | 900 | 15 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 2,230 | 2,230 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,330 | 1,200 | -130 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,330 | 1,200 | -130 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 900 | 1,030 | 130 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 900 | 1,030 | 130 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 845 | 790 | -55 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 845 | 790 | -55 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 575 | 540 | -35 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 270 | 250 | -20 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 7,041 | 11,099 | 4,058 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 3,808 | 5,187 | 1,379 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 3,233 | 5,912 | 2,679 |
| Pakistan | 802,791 | 742,200 | -60,591 |
| Economic Support Fund | 468,000 | 400,000 | -68,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 96,525 | 76,000 | -20,525 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 96,525 | 76,000 | -20,525 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 46,301 | 43,000 | -3,301 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 12,346 | 12,000 | -346 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 3,711 | 6,000 | 2,289 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 6,711 | 3,500 | -3,211 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 23,533 | 21,500 | -2,033 |
| 3 Investing in People | 109,052 | 90,500 | -18,552 |
| 3.1 Health | 47,337 | 22,500 | -24,837 |
| 3.2 Education | 61,715 | 68,000 | 6,285 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 210,560 | 184,500 | -26,060 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 3,096 | 2,500 | -596 |
| 4.3 Financial Sector | 3,554 | 2,000 | -1,554 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 146,218 | 118,000 | -28,218 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 35,822 | 28,000 | -7,822 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 19,775 | 18,000 | -1,775 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 2,095 | 2,000 | -95 |
| 4.8 Environment | - | 14,000 | 14,000 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 5,562 | 6,000 | 438 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 3,337 | 5,000 | 1,663 |
| 5.2 Disaster Readiness | 2,225 | 1,000 | -1,225 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 15,000 | - | -15,000 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 15,000 | - | -15,000 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 15,000 | - | -15,000 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 265,000 | 265,000 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 265,000 | 265,000 | - |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 265,000 | 265,000 | - |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | - | 22,500 | 22,500 |
| 3 Investing in People | - | 22,500 | 22,500 |
| 3.1 Health | - | 22,500 | 22,500 |
| International Military Education and Training | 4,791 | 4,800 | 9 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 4,791 | 4,800 | 9 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 4,791 | 4,800 | 9 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 40,000 | 40,000 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 34,500 | 33,000 | -1,500 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 23,000 | 21,500 | -1,500 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 11,500 | 11,500 | - |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 5,500 | 7,000 | 1,500 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 5,500 | 7,000 | 1,500 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 10,000 | 9,900 | -100 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 10,000 | 9,900 | -100 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 9,200 | 9,100 | -100 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 800 | 800 | - |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 6,411 | 53,700 | 47,289 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | - | 21,000 | 21,000 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 6,411 | 32,700 | 26,289 |
| Sri Lanka | 3,927 | 39,797 | 35,870 |
| Development Assistance | 500 | - | -500 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 500 | - | -500 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 500 | - | -500 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 31,017 | 31,017 |
| 1 Peace and Security | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | - | 21,017 | 21,017 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | - | 4,017 | 4,017 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | - | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | - | 11,000 | 11,000 |
| 4 Economic Growth | - | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | - | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Foreign Military Financing | - | 400 | 400 |
| 1 Peace and Security | - | 400 | 400 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | - | 400 | 400 |
| International Military Education and Training | 547 | 500 | -47 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 547 | 500 | -47 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 547 | 500 | -47 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 2,880 | 6,880 | 4,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 2,880 | 6,880 | 4,000 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 380 | 380 | - |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 2,500 | 6,500 | 4,000 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | - | 1,785 | 1,785 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | - | 706 | 706 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | - | 1,079 | 1,079 |
| Tajikistan | 28,941 | 41,570 | 12,629 |
| Economic Support Fund | 14,000 | 28,555 | 14,555 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 2,880 | 4,780 | 1,900 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 2,000 | 2,000 | - |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 880 | 2,780 | 1,900 |
| 3 Investing in People | 3,990 | 5,290 | 1,300 |
| 3.1 Health | - | 1,500 | 1,500 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 3.2 Education | 3,990 | 3,790 | -200 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 7,130 | 18,485 | 11,355 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 327 | 1,000 | 673 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 5,000 | 7,000 | 2,000 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 1,803 | 10,485 | 8,682 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 700 | - | -700 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 700 | - | -700 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 700 | - | -700 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 7,000 | 6,500 | -500 |
| 3 Investing in People | 7,000 | 6,500 | -500 |
| 3.1 Health | 7,000 | 6,500 | -500 |
| International Military Education and Training | 536 | 525 | -11 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 536 | 525 | -11 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 536 | 525 | -11 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 3,720 | 3,720 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 3,390 | 3,390 | - |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 3,160 | 2,540 | -620 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 150 | 670 | 520 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 80 | 180 | 100 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 330 | 330 | - |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 330 | 330 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 2,985 | 2,270 | -715 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 2,985 | 2,270 | -715 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 675 | - | -675 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 810 | 770 | -40 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,500 | 1,500 | - |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 4,029 | 5,271 | 1,242 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 230 | 240 | 10 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 3,799 | 5,031 | 1,232 |
| Turkmenistan | 3,360 | 4,815 | 1,455 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,670 | 4,100 | 1,430 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 110 | 110 | - |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 110 | 110 | - |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 597 | 1,309 | 712 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 232 | 425 | 193 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 365 | 884 | 519 |
| 3 Investing in People | 630 | 705 | 75 |
| 3.2 Education | 630 | 705 | 75 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 1,333 | 1,976 | 643 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 437 | 645 | 208 |
| 4.3 Financial Sector | 337 | 337 | - |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 559 | 994 | 435 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 100 | - | -100 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 100 | - | -100 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 100 | - | -100 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| International Military Education and Training | 140 | 285 | 145 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 140 | 285 | 145 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 140 | 285 | 145 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 200 | 200 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 200 | 200 | - |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 200 | 200 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 250 | 230 | -20 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 250 | 230 | -20 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 250 | 230 | -20 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 651 | 740 | 89 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 651 | 740 | 89 |
| Uzbekistan | 10,678 | 11,608 | 930 |
| Economic Support Fund | 4,191 | 6,828 | 2,637 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 400 | 400 | - |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 400 | 400 | - |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 1,537 | 1,748 | 211 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 354 | 725 | 371 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 1,183 | 1,023 | -160 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 2,254 | 4,680 | 2,426 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | - | 1,831 | 1,831 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 2,254 | 2,849 | 595 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 700 | - | -700 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 700 | - | -700 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 700 | - | -700 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 4,000 | 3,000 | -1,000 |
| 3 Investing in People | 4,000 | 3,000 | -1,000 |
| 3.1 Health | 4,000 | 3,000 | -1,000 |
| International Military Education and Training | 507 | 300 | -207 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 507 | 300 | -207 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 507 | 300 | -207 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 740 | 940 | 200 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 285 | 285 | - |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 129 | 129 | - |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 156 | 156 | - |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 455 | 655 | 200 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 455 | 655 | 200 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 540 | 540 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 540 | 540 | - |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 540 | 540 | - |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 1,176 | 1,492 | 316 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | - | 630 | 630 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 1,176 | 862 | -314 |
| Central Asia Regional | 22,201 | 45,576 | 23,375 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,007 | 21,782 | 20,775 |
| 1 Peace and Security | - | 7,000 | 7,000 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | - | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 357 | 3,845 | 3,488 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 357 | 3,845 | 3,488 |
| 3 Investing in People | 650 | 650 | - |
| 3.2 Education | 650 | 650 | - |
| 4 Economic Growth | - | 10,287 | 10,287 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | - | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | - | 4,287 | 4,287 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | - | 2,200 | 2,200 |
| 4.8 Environment | - | 800 | 800 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,900 | 3,200 | 1,300 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,900 | 3,200 | 1,300 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,900 | 3,200 | 1,300 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 14,294 | 14,294 | - |
| 3 Investing in People | 14,294 | 14,294 | - |
| 3.1 Health | 14,294 | 14,294 | - |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| 3 Investing in People | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| 3.1 Health | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 4,000 | 4,000 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 4,000 | 4,000 | - |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 4,000 | 4,000 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | - | 1,300 | 1,300 |
| 1 Peace and Security | - | 1,300 | 1,300 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | - | 1,300 | 1,300 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 263 | 1,200 | 937 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | - | - | - |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 263 | 1,200 | 937 |
| State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA) | 2,884 | 3,845 | 961 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,454 | 3,415 | 961 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 2,454 | 3,415 | 961 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 550 | 3,415 | 2,865 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 1,904 | - | -1,904 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 430 | 430 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 430 | 430 | - |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 430 | 430 | - |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 160 | - | -160 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 160 | - | -160 |
| USAID South Asia Regional | 800 | 484 | -316 |
| Development Assistance | 800 | 484 | -316 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 800 | 484 | -316 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 800 | 484 | -316 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 100 | 100 | - |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 100 | 100 | - |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Western Hemisphere | 1,584,840 | 1,739,949 | 155,109 |
| Argentina | 576 | 550 | -26 |
| International Military Education and Training | 336 | 350 | 14 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 336 | 350 | 14 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 336 | 350 | 14 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 240 | 200 | -40 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 240 | 200 | -40 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 240 | 200 | -40 |
| Belize | 1,058 | 1,250 | 192 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 800 | 1,000 | 200 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 800 | 1,000 | 200 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 800 | 1,000 | 200 |
| International Military Education and Training | 258 | 250 | -8 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 258 | 250 | -8 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 258 | 250 | -8 |
| Brazil | 11,586 | 1,165 | -10,421 |
| Development Assistance | 10,500 | - | -10,500 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 10,500 | - | -10,500 |
| 4.8 Environment | 10,500 | - | -10,500 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 300 | 300 | - |
| 3 Investing in People | 300 | 300 | - |
| 3.1 Health | 300 | 300 | - |
| International Military Education and Training | 546 | 625 | 79 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 546 | 625 | 79 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 546 | 625 | 79 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 240 | 240 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 240 | 240 | - |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 240 | 240 | - |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 1,050 | - | -1,050 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 600 | - | -600 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 450 | - | -450 |
| Chile | 1,032 | 700 | -332 |
| International Military Education and Training | 742 | 500 | -242 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 742 | 500 | -242 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 742 | 500 | -242 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 290 | 200 | -90 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 290 | 200 | -90 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 290 | 200 | -90 |
| Colombia | 307,776 | 391,253 | 83,477 |
| Economic Support Fund | 133,000 | 187,328 | 54,328 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 70,602 | 109,565 | 38,963 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 2,013 | 19,105 | 17,092 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 56,502 | 90,460 | 33,958 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 12,087 | - | -12,087 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 16,292 | 30,840 | 14,548 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 8,344 | 10,500 | 2,156 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 6,150 | 11,182 | 5,032 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 660 | 2,158 | 1,498 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 1,138 | 7,000 | 5,862 |
| 3 Investing in People | 25,056 | 31,423 | 6,367 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 25,056 | 31,423 | 6,367 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 21,050 | 15,500 | -5,550 |
| 4.8 Environment | 21,050 | 15,500 | -5,550 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 6,835 | - | -6,835 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 6,835 | - | -6,835 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 6,835 | - | -6,835 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 27,000 | 38,525 | 11,525 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 27,000 | 38,525 | 11,525 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 27,000 | 38,525 | 11,525 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,446 | 1,400 | -46 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,446 | 1,400 | -46 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,446 | 1,400 | -46 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 135,195 | 143,000 | 7,805 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 114,195 | 101,500 | -12,695 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,695 | 2,500 | 805 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 110,500 | 95,000 | -15,500 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 2,000 | 4,000 | 2,000 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 21,000 | 41,500 | 20,500 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 21,000 | 41,500 | 20,500 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 4,300 | 21,000 | 16,700 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 4,300 | 21,000 | 16,700 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 800 | - | -800 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 3,500 | 21,000 | 17,500 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 19,200 | 8,000 | -11,200 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 4,200 | - | -4,200 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 15,000 | 8,000 | -7,000 |
| Costa Rica | 1,673 | 1,825 | 152 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,200 | 1,400 | 200 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,200 | 1,400 | 200 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,200 | 1,400 | 200 |
| International Military Education and Training | 473 | 425 | -48 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 473 | 425 | -48 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 473 | 425 | -48 |
| Cuba | 20,000 | 15,000 | -5,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 20,000 | 15,000 | -5,000 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 20,000 | 15,000 | -5,000 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 8,100 | 6,700 | -1,400 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 11,900 | 8,300 | -3,600 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 1,350 | - | -1,350 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 1,350 | - | -1,350 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Dominican Republic | 22,350 | 22,481 | 131 |
| Development Assistance | 7,000 | 6,768 | -232 |
| 3 Investing in People | 4,000 | 3,768 | -232 |
| 3.2 Education | 4,000 | 3,696 | -304 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | - | 72 | 72 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 3,000 | 3,000 | - |
| 4.8 Environment | 3,000 | 3,000 | - |
| Global Health Programs - State | 8,847 | 9,363 | 516 |
| 3 Investing in People | 8,847 | 9,363 | 516 |
| 3.1 Health | 8,847 | 9,363 | 516 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 5,750 | 5,750 | - |
| 3 Investing in People | 5,750 | 5,750 | - |
| 3.1 Health | 5,750 | 5,750 | - |
| International Military Education and Training | 753 | 600 | -153 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 753 | 600 | -153 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 753 | 600 | -153 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 2,610 | 3,610 | 1,000 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 2,610 | 3,610 | 1,000 |
| Ecuador | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Development Assistance | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | - | 200 | 200 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | - | 20 | 20 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | - | 180 | 180 |
| El Salvador | 46,549 | 87,982 | 41,433 |
| Development Assistance | 25,000 | 85,282 | 60,282 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | - | 40,120 | 40,120 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | - | 10,628 | 10,628 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | - | 27,367 | 27,367 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | - | 2,125 | 2,125 |
| 3 Investing in People | 9,718 | 9,350 | -368 |
| 3.2 Education | 9,718 | 9,350 | -368 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 15,282 | 35,812 | 20,530 |
| 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 3,705 | 5,668 | 1,963 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 4,861 | 13,139 | 8,278 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 6,716 | 12,045 | 5,329 |
| 4.8 Environment | - | 4,960 | 4,960 |
| Economic Support Fund | 19,000 | - | -19,000 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 13,341 | - | -13,341 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 3,445 | - | -3,445 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 9,896 | - | -9,896 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 5,659 | - | -5,659 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 5,659 | - | -5,659 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,600 | 1,900 | 300 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,600 | 1,900 | 300 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,600 | 1,900 | 300 |
| International Military Education and Training | 949 | 800 | -149 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 949 | 800 | -149 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 949 | 800 | -149 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 3,328 | 3,269 | -59 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 1,300 | 1,560 | 260 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 2,028 | 1,709 | -319 |
| Guatemala | 113,099 | 145,105 | 32,006 |
| Development Assistance | 57,387 | 124,605 | 67,218 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,500 | 750 | -750 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 1,500 | 750 | -750 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 13,887 | 42,355 | 28,468 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 3,683 | - | -3,683 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 6,000 | 31,500 | 25,500 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 2,204 | 250 | -1,954 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 2,000 | 10,605 | 8,605 |
| 3 Investing in People | 11,500 | 15,500 | 4,000 |
| 3.1 Health | - | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| 3.2 Education | 11,500 | 11,500 | - |
| 4 Economic Growth | 30,500 | 66,000 | 35,500 |
| 4.3 Financial Sector | - | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 17,000 | 17,000 | - |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 1,000 | 31,000 | 30,000 |
| 4.8 Environment | 12,500 | 14,000 | 1,500 |
| Economic Support Fund | 34,000 | - | -34,000 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 9,400 | - | -9,400 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 9,400 | - | -9,400 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 24,600 | - | -24,600 |
| 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 1,500 | - | -1,500 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 23,100 | - | -23,100 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 5,914 | 5,000 | -914 |
| 3 Investing in People | 5,560 | 3,000 | -2,560 |
| 3.1 Health | 5,560 | 3,000 | -2,560 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 177 | 2,000 | 1,823 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| 4.8 Environment | 177 | - | -177 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 177 | - | -177 |
| 5.2 Disaster Readiness | 177 | - | -177 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,000 | 1,740 | 740 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,000 | 1,740 | 740 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,000 | 1,740 | 740 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 14,000 | 13,000 | -1,000 |
| 3 Investing in People | 14,000 | 13,000 | -1,000 |
| 3.1 Health | 14,000 | 13,000 | -1,000 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| International Military Education and Training | 798 | 760 | -38 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 798 | 760 | -38 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 798 | 760 | -38 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 6,187 | 9,731 | 3,544 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 2,550 | 3,546 | 996 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 3,637 | 6,185 | 2,548 |
| Guyana | 4,692 | 250 | -4,442 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 4,392 | - | -4,392 |
| 3 Investing in People | 4,392 | - | -4,392 |
| 3.1 Health | 4,392 | - | -4,392 |
| International Military Education and Training | 300 | 250 | -50 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 300 | 250 | -50 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 300 | 250 | -50 |
| Haiti | 242,922 | 218,050 | -24,872 |
| Economic Support Fund | 100,000 | 79,882 | -20,118 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 13,050 | 21,500 | 8,450 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 6,750 | 3,500 | -3,250 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 3,000 | 3,000 | - |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 3,300 | 8,150 | 4,850 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | - | 6,850 | 6,850 |
| 3 Investing in People | 17,680 | 10,000 | -7,680 |
| 3.1 Health | 1,980 | - | -1,980 |
| 3.2 Education | 15,700 | 10,000 | -5,700 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 66,770 | 42,882 | -23,888 |
| 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 475 | 2,500 | 2,025 |
| 4.3 Financial Sector | 3,500 | 5,000 | 1,500 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 31,120 | 3,182 | -27,938 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 10,000 | 9,000 | -1,000 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 3,425 | 6,200 | 2,775 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 1,250 | 3,000 | 1,750 |
| 4.8 Environment | 17,000 | 14,000 | -3,000 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 2,500 | 5,500 | 3,000 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 2,500 | 4,000 | 1,500 |
| 5.2 Disaster Readiness | - | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 6,637 | - | -6,637 |
| 3 Investing in People | 6,637 | - | -6,637 |
| 3.1 Health | 6,637 | - | -6,637 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 800 | 1,200 | 400 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 800 | 1,200 | 400 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 800 | 1,200 | 400 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 104,013 | 104,013 | - |
| 3 Investing in People | 104,013 | 104,013 | - |
| 3.1 Health | 104,013 | 104,013 | - |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 25,200 | 25,200 | - |
| 3 Investing in People | 25,200 | 25,200 | - |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 3.1 Health | 25,200 | 25,200 | - |
| International Military Education and Training | 272 | 255 | -17 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 272 | 255 | -17 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 272 | 255 | -17 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 6,000 | 7,500 | 1,500 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 6,000 | 7,500 | 1,500 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 6,000 | 7,500 | 1,500 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 15,066 | 21,657 | 6,591 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 1,489 | 3,000 | 1,511 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 13,577 | 18,657 | 5,080 |
| Honduras | 71,191 | 105,655 | 34,464 |
| Development Assistance | 44,326 | 100,405 | 56,079 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 8,626 | 35,500 | 26,874 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 3,859 | 3,000 | -859 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 1,767 | 28,500 | 26,733 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 3,000 | 4,000 | 1,000 |
| 3 Investing in People | 10,700 | 17,000 | 6,300 |
| 3.2 Education | 10,700 | 17,000 | 6,300 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 25,000 | 47,905 | 22,905 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | - | 3,500 | 3,500 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 17,000 | 15,000 | -2,000 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | - | 23,905 | 23,905 |
| 4.8 Environment | 8,000 | 5,500 | -2,500 |
| Economic Support Fund | 23,000 | - | -23,000 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 23,000 | - | -23,000 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 23,000 | - | -23,000 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 3,100 | 4,500 | 1,400 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 3,100 | 4,500 | 1,400 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 3,100 | 4,500 | 1,400 |
| International Military Education and Training | 765 | 750 | -15 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 765 | 750 | -15 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 765 | 750 | -15 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 6,619 | - | -6,619 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 3,366 | - | -3,366 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 3,253 | - | -3,253 |
| Jamaica | 5,573 | 5,600 | 27 |
| Development Assistance | 5,000 | 5,000 | - |
| 4 Economic Growth | 5,000 | 5,000 | - |
| 4.8 Environment | 5,000 | 5,000 | - |
| International Military Education and Training | 573 | 600 | 27 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 573 | 600 | 27 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 573 | 600 | 27 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 208 | 480 | 272 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | - | 100 | 100 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 208 | 380 | 172 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Mexico | 165,168 | 134,664 | -30,504 |
| Development Assistance | | | |
| Economic Support Fund | 46,100 | 49,004 | 2,904 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 33,600 | 37,100 | 3,500 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 17,600 | 21,100 | 3,500 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 12,000 | 11,800 | -200 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 4,000 | 4,200 | 200 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 12,500 | 11,904 | -596 |
| 4.8 Environment | 12,500 | 11,904 | -596 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 4,675 | 3,000 | -1,675 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 4,675 | 3,000 | -1,675 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 4,675 | 3,000 | -1,675 |
| International Military Education and Training | 1,483 | 1,500 | 17 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,483 | 1,500 | 17 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,483 | 1,500 | 17 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 110,000 | 80,000 | -30,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 50,356 | 38,183 | -12,173 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 46,999 | 33,335 | -13,664 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 3,357 | 4,848 | 1,491 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 59,644 | 41,817 | -17,827 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 41,404 | 36,969 | -4,435 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 18,240 | 4,848 | -13,392 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 2,910 | 1,160 | -1,750 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 2,910 | 1,160 | -1,750 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 1,750 | - | -1,750 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 1,160 | 1,160 | - |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 14,353 | 19,480 | 5,127 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 514 | 2,980 | 2,466 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 13,839 | 16,500 | 2,661 |
| Nicaragua | 12,054 | 14,800 | 2,746 |
| Development Assistance | 3,000 | 14,500 | 11,500 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | - | 9,000 | 9,000 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | - | 9,000 | 9,000 |
| 3 Investing in People | 3,000 | 3,500 | 500 |
| 3.2 Education | 3,000 | 3,500 | 500 |
| 4 Economic Growth | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 9,000 | - | -9,000 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 7,898 | - | -7,898 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 7,898 | - | -7,898 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 1,102 | - | -1,102 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 1,102 | - | -1,102 |
| International Military Education and Training | 54 | 300 | 246 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 54 | 300 | 246 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 54 | 300 | 246 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 1,264 | - | -1,264 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 250 | - | -250 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 1,014 | - | -1,014 |
| Panama | 4,077 | 3,200 | -877 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,800 | 2,000 | 200 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,800 | 2,000 | 200 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,800 | 2,000 | 200 |
| International Military Education and Training | 782 | 700 | -82 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 782 | 700 | -82 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 782 | 700 | -82 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 1,495 | 500 | -995 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,495 | 500 | -995 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 995 | - | -995 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 500 | 500 | - |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | - | - | - |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | - | - | - |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | - | - | - |
| Paraguay | 7,980 | 6,261 | -1,719 |
| Development Assistance | 7,500 | 5,801 | -1,699 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 5,675 | 4,061 | -1,614 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 5,675 | 4,061 | -1,614 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 1,825 | 1,740 | -85 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 1,825 | 1,740 | -85 |
| International Military Education and Training | 480 | 460 | -20 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 480 | 460 | -20 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 480 | 460 | -20 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 975 | - | -975 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 225 | - | -225 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 750 | - | -750 |
| Peru | 84,079 | 81,060 | -3,019 |
| Development Assistance | 8,500 | 9,000 | 500 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 8,500 | 9,000 | 500 |
| 4.8 Environment | 8,500 | 9,000 | 500 |
| Economic Support Fund | 36,000 | 36,960 | 960 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 24,000 | 25,460 | 1,460 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 24,000 | 25,460 | 1,460 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 1,000 | 5,000 | 4,000 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 1,000 | 3,000 | 2,000 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| 3 Investing in People | 3,500 | - | -3,500 |
| 3.2 Education | 3,500 | - | -3,500 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 7,500 | 6,500 | -1,000 |
| 4.8 Environment | 7,500 | 6,500 | -1,000 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 1,800 | 1,000 | -800 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,800 | 1,000 | -800 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,800 | 1,000 | -800 |
| International Military Education and Training | 629 | 600 | -29 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 629 | 600 | -29 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 629 | 600 | -29 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 37,000 | 33,500 | -3,500 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 37,000 | 33,500 | -3,500 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 35,600 | 32,500 | -3,100 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 1,400 | 1,000 | -400 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 150 | - | -150 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 150 | - | -150 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 150 | - | -150 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 12,331 | 12,345 | 14 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 1,844 | 1,395 | -449 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 10,487 | 10,950 | 463 |
| Suriname | 199 | 215 | 16 |
| International Military Education and Training | 199 | 215 | 16 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 199 | 215 | 16 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 199 | 215 | 16 |
| The Bahamas | 200 | 200 | - |
| International Military Education and Training | 200 | 200 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 200 | 200 | - |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 200 | 200 | - |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 308 | 325 | 17 |
| International Military Education and Training | 308 | 325 | 17 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 308 | 325 | 17 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 308 | 325 | 17 |
| Uruguay | 550 | 500 | -50 |
| International Military Education and Training | 550 | 500 | -50 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 550 | 500 | -50 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 550 | 500 | -50 |
| Venezuela | 4,256 | 5,500 | 1,244 |
| Economic Support Fund | 4,256 | 5,500 | 1,244 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 4,256 | 5,500 | 1,244 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 1,200 | 1,200 | - |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 400 | 700 | 300 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 2,656 | 3,600 | 944 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 650 | 950 | 300 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 50 | 150 | 100 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 600 | 800 | 200 |
| Barbados and Eastern Caribbean | 24,692 | 32,874 | 8,182 |
| Development Assistance | 5,200 | 6,117 | 917 |
| 3 Investing in People | - | 1,117 | 1,117 |
| 3.2 Education | - | 1,117 | 1,117 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 5,200 | 5,000 | -200 |
| 4.8 Environment | 5,200 | 5,000 | -200 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Global Health Programs - State | 12,341 | 18,967 | 6,626 |
| 3 Investing in People | 12,341 | 18,967 | 6,626 |
| 3.1 Health | 12,341 | 18,967 | 6,626 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 6,537 | 6,950 | 413 |
| 3 Investing in People | 6,537 | 6,950 | 413 |
| 3.1 Health | 6,537 | 6,950 | 413 |
| International Military Education and Training | 614 | 840 | 226 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 614 | 840 | 226 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 614 | 840 | 226 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 1,875 | 1,709 | -166 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 50 | 7 | -43 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 1,825 | 1,702 | -123 |
| State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA) | 341,938 | 381,770 | 39,832 |
| Economic Support Fund | 139,000 | 139,700 | 700 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 113,050 | 111,700 | -1,350 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 29,575 | 28,000 | -1,575 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 79,975 | 83,700 | 3,725 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 3,500 | - | -3,500 |
| 3 Investing in People | 9,350 | 7,000 | -2,350 |
| 3.2 Education | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 8,350 | 7,000 | -1,350 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 16,600 | 21,000 | 4,400 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 5,600 | 6,000 | 400 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 7,000 | 14,000 | 7,000 |
| 4.8 Environment | 4,000 | 1,000 | -3,000 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 5,000 | 15,000 | 10,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 5,000 | 15,000 | 10,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 5,000 | 15,000 | 10,000 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 195,000 | 225,000 | 30,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 114,200 | 106,650 | -7,550 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 26,390 | 36,578 | 10,188 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 55,560 | 48,722 | -6,838 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 32,250 | 21,350 | -10,900 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 80,800 | 118,350 | 37,550 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 80,800 | 118,350 | 37,550 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 2,938 | 2,070 | -868 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 2,938 | 2,070 | -868 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 2,518 | 1,500 | -1,018 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 420 | 570 | 150 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 38,623 | 42,447 | 3,824 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 4,100 | 3,550 | -550 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 34,523 | 38,897 | 4,374 |
| USAID Caribbean Development Program | 4,000 | 1,160 | -2,840 |
| Development Assistance | 4,000 | 1,160 | -2,840 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 4 Economic Growth | 4,000 | 1,160 | -2,840 |
| 4.8 Environment | 4,000 | 1,160 | -2,840 |
| USAID Central America Regional | 50,762 | 53,492 | 2,730 |
| Development Assistance | 9,200 | 32,500 | 23,300 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | - | 13,802 | 13,802 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | - | 4,831 | 4,831 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | - | 6,901 | 6,901 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | - | 2,070 | 2,070 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 9,200 | 18,698 | 9,498 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | - | 9,198 | 9,198 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 1,500 | 1,500 | - |
| 4.8 Environment | 7,700 | 8,000 | 300 |
| Economic Support Fund | 19,000 | - | -19,000 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 4,200 | - | -4,200 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 1,250 | - | -1,250 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 2,950 | - | -2,950 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 14,800 | - | -14,800 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 3,800 | - | -3,800 |
| 4.8 Environment | 11,000 | - | -11,000 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 1,589 | - | -1,589 |
| 3 Investing in People | 1,589 | - | -1,589 |
| 3.1 Health | 1,589 | - | -1,589 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 12,582 | 12,601 | 19 |
| 3 Investing in People | 12,582 | 12,601 | 19 |
| 3.1 Health | 12,582 | 12,601 | 19 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 8,391 | 8,391 | - |
| 3 Investing in People | 8,391 | 8,391 | - |
| 3.1 Health | 8,391 | 8,391 | - |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 3,094 | 6,642 | 3,548 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 585 | 3,225 | 2,640 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 2,509 | 3,417 | 908 |
| USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC) | 22,500 | 23,321 | 821 |
| Development Assistance | 15,500 | 17,071 | 1,571 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | - | 2,400 | 2,400 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | - | 2,400 | 2,400 |
| 3 Investing in People | 10,000 | 8,171 | -1,829 |
| 3.2 Education | 10,000 | 8,171 | -1,829 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 5,500 | 6,500 | 1,000 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| 4.8 Environment | 4,500 | 5,500 | 1,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 750 | - | -750 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 750 | - | -750 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 750 | - | -750 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 6,250 | 6,250 | - |
| 3 Investing in People | 6,250 | 6,250 | - |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 3.1 Health | 6,250 | 6,250 | - |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 2,851 | 2,900 | 49 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 468 | - | -468 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 2,383 | 2,900 | 517 |
| USAID South America Regional | 12,000 | 1,741 | -10,259 |
| Development Assistance | 12,000 | 1,741 | -10,259 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 12,000 | 1,741 | -10,259 |
| 4.8 Environment | 12,000 | 1,741 | -10,259 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 2,227 | 302 | -1,925 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 360 | 52 | -308 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 1,867 | 250 | -1,617 |

| | | | |
|---|--------|--------|---|
| AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance | 32,000 | 32,000 | - |
| State Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC) | 32,000 | 32,000 | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 32,000 | 32,000 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 32,000 | 32,000 | - |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 32,000 | 32,000 | - |

| | | | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|
| BFS - Bureau for Food Security | 342,660 | 330,200 | -12,460 |
| BFS - Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD) | 400 | 400 | - |
| Development Assistance | 400 | 400 | - |
| 4 Economic Growth | 400 | 400 | - |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 400 | 400 | - |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 400 | - | -400 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 400 | - | -400 |
| BFS - Community Development | 80,000 | 80,000 | - |
| Development Assistance | 80,000 | 80,000 | - |
| 4 Economic Growth | 80,000 | 80,000 | - |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 80,000 | 80,000 | - |
| BFS - Disaster Risk Reduction | 5,000 | 5,000 | - |
| Development Assistance | 5,000 | 5,000 | - |
| 4 Economic Growth | 5,000 | 5,000 | - |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 5,000 | 5,000 | - |
| BFS - Market Access for Vulnerable Populations | 24,000 | 21,000 | -3,000 |
| Development Assistance | 24,000 | 21,000 | -3,000 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 24,000 | 21,000 | -3,000 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 24,000 | 21,000 | -3,000 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | - | - | - |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | - | - | - |
| BFS - Markets, Partnerships and Innovation | 42,000 | 37,540 | -4,460 |
| Development Assistance | 42,000 | 37,540 | -4,460 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 42,000 | 37,540 | -4,460 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 42,000 | 37,540 | -4,460 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 2,425 | - | -2,425 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 325 | - | -325 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 2,100 | - | -2,100 |
| BFS - Monitoring and Evaluation | 18,000 | 18,000 | - |
| Development Assistance | 18,000 | 18,000 | - |
| 4 Economic Growth | 18,000 | 18,000 | - |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 18,000 | 18,000 | - |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 5,192 | - | -5,192 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 2,700 | - | -2,700 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 2,492 | - | -2,492 |
| BFS - Research and Development | 146,000 | 144,000 | -2,000 |
| Development Assistance | 146,000 | 144,000 | -2,000 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 146,000 | 144,000 | -2,000 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 146,000 | 144,000 | -2,000 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 8,113 | - | -8,113 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 8,113 | - | -8,113 |
| USAID Bureau For Food Security (BFS) | - | - | - |
| Development Assistance | - | - | - |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | - | - | - |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | - | - | - |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | - | - | - |
| USAID Country Support (BFS) | 27,260 | 24,260 | -3,000 |
| Development Assistance | 27,260 | 24,260 | -3,000 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 27,260 | 24,260 | -3,000 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 27,260 | 24,260 | -3,000 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 9,970 | - | -9,970 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 3,820 | - | -3,820 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 6,150 | - | -6,150 |
| CSO - Conflict and Stabilization Operations | - | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| State Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations (CSO) | - | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | - | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | - | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| CT - Counterterrorism | 127,618 | 181,000 | 53,382 |
| Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund | - | 80,000 | 80,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 59,000 | 59,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | - | 59,000 | 59,000 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | - | 59,000 | 59,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | - | 21,000 | 21,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | - | 21,000 | 21,000 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | - | 21,000 | 21,000 |
| CT - RSI, Regional Strategic Initiative | 17,575 | 18,000 | 425 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 17,575 | 18,000 | 425 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 17,575 | 18,000 | 425 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 17,575 | 18,000 | 425 |
| State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT) | 110,043 | 83,000 | -27,043 |
| Economic Support Fund | 32,150 | 6,000 | -26,150 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 32,150 | 6,000 | -26,150 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 32,150 | 6,000 | -26,150 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 77,893 | 77,000 | -893 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 77,893 | 77,000 | -893 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 77,893 | 77,000 | -893 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 34,038 | - | -34,038 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 8,524 | - | -8,524 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 25,514 | - | -25,514 |

| | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance | 2,195,103 | 3,246,247 | 1,051,144 |
| Complex Crises Fund | 20,000 | 30,000 | 10,000 |
| Complex Crises Fund | 20,000 | 30,000 | 10,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 20,000 | 30,000 | 10,000 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 20,000 | 30,000 | 10,000 |
| DCHA - FEWSNet | 11,994 | 8,000 | -3,994 |
| Development Assistance | 11,994 | 8,000 | -3,994 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 11,994 | 8,000 | -3,994 |
| 5.2 Disaster Readiness | 11,994 | 8,000 | -3,994 |
| DCHA/ASHA | 23,000 | 5,000 | -18,000 |
| Development Assistance | 23,000 | 5,000 | -18,000 |
| 3 Investing in People | 23,000 | 5,000 | -18,000 |
| 3.1 Health | 16,541 | 2,500 | -14,041 |
| 3.2 Education | 6,459 | 2,500 | -3,959 |
| DCHA/CMM | 3,000 | 3,000 | - |
| Development Assistance | 3,000 | 3,000 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 3,000 | 3,000 | - |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 3,000 | 3,000 | - |
| DCHA/CMM - Reconciliation Programs | 26,000 | - | -26,000 |
| Development Assistance | 16,000 | - | -16,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 16,000 | - | -16,000 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 16,000 | - | -16,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 10,000 | - | -10,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 10,000 | - | -10,000 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 10,000 | - | -10,000 |
| DCHA/DRG - Core | 32,400 | 26,100 | -6,300 |
| Democracy Fund | 12,000 | - | -12,000 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 12,000 | - | -12,000 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 10,000 | - | -10,000 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 2,000 | - | -2,000 |
| Development Assistance | 15,500 | 26,100 | 10,600 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,500 | - | -1,500 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 1,500 | - | -1,500 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 14,000 | 26,100 | 12,100 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 3,350 | 16,500 | 13,150 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 3,000 | 3,500 | 500 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 1,800 | 1,300 | -500 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 5,850 | 4,800 | -1,050 |
| Economic Support Fund | 4,900 | - | -4,900 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 4,900 | - | -4,900 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 4,900 | - | -4,900 |
| DCHA/DRG - Elections and Political Process Fund | 35,500 | 4,247 | -31,253 |
| Democracy Fund | 35,500 | - | -35,500 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 35,500 | - | -35,500 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 35,500 | - | -35,500 |
| Development Assistance | - | 4,247 | 4,247 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | - | 4,247 | 4,247 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | - | 4,247 | 4,247 |
| DCHA/DRG - Global Labor Program | 7,500 | 1,900 | -5,600 |
| Democracy Fund | 7,500 | - | -7,500 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 7,500 | - | -7,500 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 7,500 | - | -7,500 |
| Development Assistance | - | 1,900 | 1,900 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | - | 1,900 | 1,900 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | - | 1,900 | 1,900 |
| DCHA/DRG - SPANS, Special Protection and Assistance Needs of Survivors | 53,500 | 16,400 | -37,100 |
| Development Assistance | 27,000 | 1,900 | -25,100 |
| 3 Investing in People | 27,000 | 1,900 | -25,100 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 27,000 | 1,900 | -25,100 |
| Economic Support Fund | 7,000 | - | -7,000 |
| 3 Investing in People | 7,000 | - | -7,000 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 7,000 | - | -7,000 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 19,500 | 14,500 | -5,000 |
| 3 Investing in People | 19,500 | 14,500 | -5,000 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 19,500 | 14,500 | -5,000 |
| DCHA/FFP - Contingency | 828,209 | 1,930,000 | 1,101,791 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | 7,209 | 1,069,000 | 1,061,791 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 7,209 | 1,069,000 | 1,061,791 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 7,209 | 1,069,000 | 1,061,791 |
| International Disaster Assistance | 821,000 | 861,000 | 40,000 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 821,000 | 861,000 | 40,000 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 821,000 | 861,000 | 40,000 |
| DCHA/FFP - Non-Contingency | 7,000 | 40,900 | 33,900 |
| Development Assistance | 7,000 | 5,900 | -1,100 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 7,000 | 5,900 | -1,100 |
| 5.2 Disaster Readiness | 7,000 | 5,900 | -1,100 |
| P.L. 480 Title II | - | 35,000 | 35,000 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 3 Investing in People | - | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| 3.1 Health | - | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| 4 Economic Growth | - | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | - | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | - | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| 5.2 Disaster Readiness | - | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 4,500 | - | -4,500 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 4,500 | - | -4,500 |
| DCHA/OFDA | 1,063,139 | 1,096,000 | 32,861 |
| International Disaster Assistance | 1,063,139 | 1,096,000 | 32,861 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 1,063,139 | 1,096,000 | 32,861 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 1,008,481 | 986,000 | -22,481 |
| 5.2 Disaster Readiness | 54,658 | 110,000 | 55,342 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 42,380 | - | -42,380 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 9,779 | - | -9,779 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 32,601 | - | -32,601 |
| DCHA/OTI | 67,000 | 77,600 | 10,600 |
| Transition Initiatives | 67,000 | 77,600 | 10,600 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 55,286 | 62,600 | 7,314 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 5,867 | - | -5,867 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 49,419 | 62,600 | 13,181 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 11,714 | 15,000 | 3,286 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 11,714 | - | -11,714 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | - | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| DCHA/PPM | 6,000 | 7,100 | 1,100 |
| Development Assistance | 6,000 | 7,100 | 1,100 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | - | 2,100 | 2,100 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | - | 1,050 | 1,050 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | - | 1,050 | 1,050 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 6,000 | 5,000 | -1,000 |
| 4.8 Environment | 6,000 | 5,000 | -1,000 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | - | 400 | 400 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | - | 400 | 400 |
| USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) | 10,861 | - | -10,861 |
| Complex Crises Fund | | | |
| Democracy Fund | | | |
| Development Assistance | | | |
| Economic Support Fund | | | |
| P.L. 480 Title II | | | |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | | | |
| International Disaster Assistance | 10,861 | - | -10,861 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 10,861 | - | -10,861 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 10,861 | - | -10,861 |
| Transition Initiatives | | | |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | - | - | - |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | - | - | - |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | - | - | - |
| DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor | 78,500 | 75,000 | -3,500 |
| State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL) | 78,500 | 75,000 | -3,500 |
| Democracy Fund | 75,500 | - | -75,500 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 75,500 | - | -75,500 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 41,150 | - | -41,150 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 3,450 | - | -3,450 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 1,600 | - | -1,600 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 29,300 | - | -29,300 |
| Economic Support Fund | 3,000 | 75,000 | 72,000 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 3,000 | 75,000 | 72,000 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 2,000 | 33,300 | 31,300 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | - | 3,500 | 3,500 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 1,000 | 36,200 | 35,200 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 5,000 | - | -5,000 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | - | - | - |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 5,000 | - | -5,000 |
| E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment | 241,336 | 254,266 | 12,930 |
| USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3) | 241,336 | 254,266 | 12,930 |
| Development Assistance | 203,520 | 244,766 | 41,246 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 37,737 | 47,000 | 9,263 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 37,737 | 47,000 | 9,263 |
| 3 Investing in People | 88,048 | 92,787 | 4,739 |
| 3.1 Health | 18,500 | 18,712 | 212 |
| 3.2 Education | 69,548 | 73,075 | 3,527 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 77,735 | 104,979 | 27,244 |
| 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | - | 3,600 | 3,600 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | - | 7,310 | 7,310 |
| 4.3 Financial Sector | - | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | - | 3,300 | 3,300 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | - | 4,919 | 4,919 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 5,500 | 10,000 | 4,500 |
| 4.8 Environment | 72,235 | 72,850 | 615 |
| Economic Support Fund | 37,816 | 9,500 | -28,316 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 20,000 | - | -20,000 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 20,000 | - | -20,000 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 17,816 | 9,500 | -8,316 |
| 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 5,000 | 4,500 | -500 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 6,816 | 5,000 | -1,816 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 4.8 Environment | 5,000 | - | -5,000 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 55,818 | - | -55,818 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 20,601 | - | -20,601 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 35,217 | - | -35,217 |

| | | | |
|--|-------|--------|-------|
| ENR - Energy Resources | 8,685 | 17,000 | 8,315 |
| Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR) | 8,685 | 17,000 | 8,315 |
| Economic Support Fund | 8,685 | 17,000 | 8,315 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 3,342 | 6,500 | 3,158 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 3,342 | 6,500 | 3,158 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 5,343 | 10,500 | 5,157 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 5,343 | 6,500 | 1,157 |
| 4.8 Environment | - | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 68 | - | -68 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | - | - | - |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 68 | - | -68 |

| | | | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|
| GH - Global Health | 391,822 | 474,169 | 82,347 |
| Global Health - Core | 391,822 | 474,169 | 82,347 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 391,822 | 474,169 | 82,347 |
| 3 Investing in People | 391,822 | 474,169 | 82,347 |
| 3.1 Health | 391,822 | 474,169 | 82,347 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 53,859 | - | -53,859 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 28,265 | - | -28,265 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 25,594 | - | -25,594 |
| USAID Global Health (GH) | - | - | - |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | - | - | - |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | - | - | - |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | - | - | - |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | - | - | - |

| | | | |
|--|---------|---------|--------|
| GH - International Partnerships | 496,745 | 549,345 | 52,600 |
| GH/IP - Blind Children | 2,500 | - | -2,500 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 2,500 | - | -2,500 |
| 3 Investing in People | 2,500 | - | -2,500 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 2,500 | - | -2,500 |
| GH/IP - Commodity Fund | 20,335 | 20,335 | - |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 20,335 | 20,335 | - |
| 3 Investing in People | 20,335 | 20,335 | - |
| 3.1 Health | 20,335 | 20,335 | - |
| GH/IP - Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance | 200,000 | 275,000 | 75,000 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 200,000 | 275,000 | 75,000 |
| 3 Investing in People | 200,000 | 275,000 | 75,000 |
| 3.1 Health | 200,000 | 275,000 | 75,000 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| GH/IP - Global Health Security in Development | 72,500 | 72,500 | - |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 72,500 | 72,500 | - |
| 3 Investing in People | 72,500 | 72,500 | - |
| 3.1 Health | 72,500 | 72,500 | - |
| GH/IP - International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI) | 28,710 | 28,710 | - |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 28,710 | 28,710 | - |
| 3 Investing in People | 28,710 | 28,710 | - |
| 3.1 Health | 28,710 | 28,710 | - |
| GH/IP - Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD) | 2,500 | 2,000 | -500 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 2,500 | 2,000 | -500 |
| 3 Investing in People | 2,500 | 2,000 | -500 |
| 3.1 Health | 2,500 | 2,000 | -500 |
| GH/IP - Microbicides | 45,000 | 45,000 | - |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 45,000 | 45,000 | - |
| 3 Investing in People | 45,000 | 45,000 | - |
| 3.1 Health | 45,000 | 45,000 | - |
| GH/IP - Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD) | 100,000 | 86,500 | -13,500 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 100,000 | 86,500 | -13,500 |
| 3 Investing in People | 100,000 | 86,500 | -13,500 |
| 3.1 Health | 100,000 | 86,500 | -13,500 |
| GH/IP - TB Drug Facility | 15,000 | 13,500 | -1,500 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 15,000 | 13,500 | -1,500 |
| 3 Investing in People | 15,000 | 13,500 | -1,500 |
| 3.1 Health | 15,000 | 13,500 | -1,500 |
| GH/IP - MDR Financing | 5,000 | 3,000 | -2,000 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 5,000 | 3,000 | -2,000 |
| 3 Investing in People | 5,000 | 3,000 | -2,000 |
| 3.1 Health | 5,000 | 3,000 | -2,000 |
| GH/IP - New Partners Fund | 5,200 | 2,800 | -2,400 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 5,200 | 2,800 | -2,400 |
| 3 Investing in People | 5,200 | 2,800 | -2,400 |
| 3.1 Health | 5,200 | 2,800 | -2,400 |

| | | | |
|--|---------|---------|--------|
| INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs | 155,821 | 147,220 | -8,601 |
| INL - Alien Smuggling/Border Security | 500 | 500 | - |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 500 | 500 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 500 | 500 | - |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 500 | 500 | - |
| INL - Anti-Money Laundering Programs | 3,000 | 2,300 | -700 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 3,000 | 2,300 | -700 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 3,000 | 2,300 | -700 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 3,000 | 2,300 | -700 |
| INL - CFSP, Critical Flight Safety Program | 7,000 | 7,000 | - |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 7,000 | 7,000 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 7,000 | 7,000 | - |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 6,000 | 7,000 | 1,000 |
| INL - Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership | 3,250 | 3,400 | 150 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 3,250 | 3,400 | 150 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 3,250 | 3,400 | 150 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 3,250 | 3,400 | 150 |
| INL - Cyber Crime and IPR | 5,000 | 4,000 | -1,000 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 5,000 | 4,000 | -1,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 5,000 | 4,000 | -1,000 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 5,000 | 4,000 | -1,000 |
| INL - Demand Reduction | 12,500 | 12,500 | - |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 12,500 | 12,500 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 12,500 | 12,500 | - |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 12,500 | 12,500 | - |
| INL - Fighting Corruption | 5,500 | 3,000 | -2,500 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 5,500 | 3,000 | -2,500 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 5,500 | 3,000 | -2,500 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 5,500 | 3,000 | -2,500 |
| INL - ILEA, International Law Enforcement Academy | 29,500 | 27,000 | -2,500 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 29,500 | 27,000 | -2,500 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 29,500 | 27,000 | -2,500 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 29,500 | 27,000 | -2,500 |
| INL - Inter-regional Aviation Support | 38,471 | 38,478 | 7 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 38,471 | 38,478 | 7 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 38,471 | 38,478 | 7 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 3,590 | 3,592 | 2 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 34,881 | 34,886 | 5 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | - | 900 | 900 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | - | 900 | 900 |
| INL - International Organizations | 4,000 | 3,800 | -200 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 4,000 | 3,800 | -200 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 4,000 | 3,800 | -200 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 3,400 | 3,200 | -200 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 600 | 600 | - |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | - | 50 | 50 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | - | 50 | 50 |
| INL - International Organized Crime | 13,100 | 8,300 | -4,800 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 13,100 | 8,300 | -4,800 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 13,100 | 8,300 | -4,800 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 13,100 | 8,300 | -4,800 |
| INL - IPPOS, International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support | 4,000 | 2,800 | -1,200 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 4,000 | 2,800 | -1,200 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 4,000 | 2,800 | -1,200 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 4,000 | 2,800 | -1,200 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | - | 90 | 90 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | - | 90 | 90 |
| INL - Program Development and Support | 30,000 | 34,142 | 4,142 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 30,000 | 34,142 | 4,142 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 19,724 | 26,288 | 6,564 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 9,473 | 13,082 | 3,609 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 8,944 | 11,851 | 2,907 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 1,307 | 1,355 | 48 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 10,276 | 7,854 | -2,422 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 9,920 | 7,110 | -2,810 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 356 | 744 | 388 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 30,000 | 34,142 | 4,142 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | - | - | - |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 30,000 | 34,142 | 4,142 |
| State International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) | - | - | - |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | - | - | - |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | - | - | - |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | - | - | - |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | - | - | - |

| | | | |
|--|---------|---------|--------|
| IO - International Organizations | 340,010 | 332,900 | -7,110 |
| International Organizations (IO) | - | - | - |
| International Organizations and Programs | - | - | - |
| IO - Climate Smart Agriculture | - | - | - |
| International Organizations and Programs | - | - | - |
| IO - Department of Political Affairs | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| International Organizations and Programs | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| IO - Hague Conference on Private International Law (HCOFIL) | - | 200 | 200 |
| International Organizations and Programs | - | 200 | 200 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | - | 200 | 200 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | - | 200 | 200 |
| IO - ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization | 800 | 800 | - |
| International Organizations and Programs | 800 | 800 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 800 | 800 | - |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 800 | 800 | - |
| IO - IDLO International Development Law Organization | 600 | 400 | -200 |
| International Organizations and Programs | 600 | 400 | -200 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 600 | 400 | -200 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 600 | 400 | -200 |
| IO - IMO International Maritime Organization | 360 | 300 | -60 |
| International Organizations and Programs | 360 | 300 | -60 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 360 | 300 | -60 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 360 | 300 | -60 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| IO - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change | 10,000 | 13,000 | 3,000 |
| International Organizations and Programs | 10,000 | 13,000 | 3,000 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 10,000 | 13,000 | 3,000 |
| 4.8 Environment | 10,000 | 13,000 | 3,000 |
| IO - International Chemicals and Toxins Programs | 3,610 | 3,000 | -610 |
| International Organizations and Programs | 3,610 | 3,000 | -610 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 3,610 | 3,000 | -610 |
| 4.8 Environment | 3,610 | 3,000 | -610 |
| IO - International Conservation Programs | 7,900 | 7,000 | -900 |
| International Organizations and Programs | 7,900 | 7,000 | -900 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 7,900 | 7,000 | -900 |
| 4.8 Environment | 7,900 | 7,000 | -900 |
| IO - Internet Governance Forum (IGF) | - | 200 | 200 |
| International Organizations and Programs | - | 200 | 200 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | - | 200 | 200 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | - | 200 | 200 |
| IO - Monitoring and Evaluation | - | 150 | 150 |
| International Organizations and Programs | - | 150 | 150 |
| 6 Program Support | - | 150 | 150 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | - | 150 | 150 |
| IO - Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund | 25,500 | 32,500 | 7,000 |
| International Organizations and Programs | 25,500 | 32,500 | 7,000 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 25,500 | 32,500 | 7,000 |
| 4.8 Environment | 25,500 | 32,500 | 7,000 |
| IO - OAS Development Assistance | 3,400 | 3,000 | -400 |
| International Organizations and Programs | 3,400 | 3,000 | -400 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 3,400 | 3,000 | -400 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 3,400 | 3,000 | -400 |
| IO - OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy | 4,500 | 4,000 | -500 |
| International Organizations and Programs | 4,500 | 4,000 | -500 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 4,500 | 4,000 | -500 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 4,500 | 4,000 | -500 |
| IO - ReCAAP - Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships in Asia | 50 | 50 | - |
| International Organizations and Programs | 50 | 50 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 50 | 50 | - |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | - | 50 | 50 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 50 | - | -50 |
| IO - UN Department of Field Support (DFS) | - | 100 | 100 |
| International Organizations and Programs | - | 100 | 100 |
| 1 Peace and Security | - | 100 | 100 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | - | 100 | 100 |
| IO - UN OCHA UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs | 3,000 | 2,500 | -500 |
| International Organizations and Programs | 3,000 | 2,500 | -500 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 3,000 | 2,500 | -500 |
| 5.2 Disaster Readiness | 3,000 | 2,500 | -500 |
| IO - UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) | - | 300 | 300 |
| International Organizations and Programs | - | 300 | 300 |
| 1 Peace and Security | - | 300 | 300 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | - | 300 | 300 |
| IO - UN Special Representative of the Secretary General for Sexual Violence in Conflict | - | 250 | 250 |
| International Organizations and Programs | - | 250 | 250 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | - | 250 | 250 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | - | 250 | 250 |
| IO - UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| International Organizations and Programs | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| IO - UN Voluntary Funds for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights | 1,250 | 1,150 | -100 |
| International Organizations and Programs | 1,250 | 1,150 | -100 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 1,250 | 1,150 | -100 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 1,250 | 1,150 | -100 |
| IO - UN Women (formerly UNIFEM) | 7,500 | 14,000 | 6,500 |
| International Organizations and Programs | 7,500 | 14,000 | 6,500 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 7,500 | 14,000 | 6,500 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 7,500 | 14,000 | 6,500 |
| IO - UN-HABITAT UN Human Settlements Program | 700 | 700 | - |
| International Organizations and Programs | 700 | 700 | - |
| 4 Economic Growth | 700 | 700 | - |
| 4.8 Environment | 700 | 700 | - |
| IO - UNCDF UN Capital Development Fund | 900 | 500 | -400 |
| International Organizations and Programs | 900 | 500 | -400 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 900 | 500 | -400 |
| 4.3 Financial Sector | 900 | 500 | -400 |
| IO - UNDF UN Democracy Fund | 4,200 | 3,700 | -500 |
| International Organizations and Programs | 4,200 | 3,700 | -500 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 4,200 | 3,700 | -500 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 4,200 | 3,700 | -500 |
| IO - UNDP UN Development Program | 80,000 | 60,000 | -20,000 |
| International Organizations and Programs | 80,000 | 60,000 | -20,000 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 80,000 | 60,000 | -20,000 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 80,000 | 60,000 | -20,000 |
| IO - UNEP UN Environment Program | 7,550 | 6,500 | -1,050 |
| International Organizations and Programs | 7,550 | 6,500 | -1,050 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 7,550 | 6,500 | -1,050 |
| 4.8 Environment | 7,550 | 6,500 | -1,050 |
| IO - UNFPA UN Population Fund | 30,840 | 35,000 | 4,160 |
| International Organizations and Programs | 30,840 | 35,000 | 4,160 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 3 Investing in People | 30,840 | 35,000 | 4,160 |
| 3.1 Health | 30,840 | 35,000 | 4,160 |
| IO - UNHCHR UN High Commissioner for Human Rights | 5,500 | 4,000 | -1,500 |
| International Organizations and Programs | 5,500 | 4,000 | -1,500 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 5,500 | 4,000 | -1,500 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 5,500 | 4,000 | -1,500 |
| IO - UNICEF UN Children's Fund | 132,000 | 132,000 | - |
| International Organizations and Programs | 132,000 | 132,000 | - |
| 3 Investing in People | 132,000 | 132,000 | - |
| 3.1 Health | 132,000 | 132,000 | - |
| IO - United Nations Junior Professional Officer Program (UNJPO) | 700 | 1,000 | 300 |
| International Organizations and Programs | 700 | 1,000 | 300 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 700 | 1,000 | 300 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 700 | 1,000 | 300 |
| IO - UNVFVT UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture | 6,500 | 3,000 | -3,500 |
| International Organizations and Programs | 6,500 | 3,000 | -3,500 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 6,500 | 3,000 | -3,500 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 6,500 | 3,000 | -3,500 |
| IO - WMO World Meteorological Organization | 1,650 | 1,000 | -650 |
| International Organizations and Programs | 1,650 | 1,000 | -650 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 1,650 | 1,000 | -650 |
| 4.8 Environment | 1,650 | 1,000 | -650 |
| IO - WTO Technical Assistance | 1,000 | 600 | -400 |
| International Organizations and Programs | 1,000 | 600 | -400 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 1,000 | 600 | -400 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 1,000 | 600 | -400 |
| ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation | 203,140 | 201,566 | -1,574 |
| State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN) | 203,140 | 201,566 | -1,574 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 203,140 | 201,566 | -1,574 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 203,140 | 201,566 | -1,574 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 203,140 | 201,566 | -1,574 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 5,868 | - | -5,868 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 5,868 | - | -5,868 |
| J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons | 20,723 | 20,723 | - |
| State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP) | 20,723 | 20,723 | - |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 20,723 | 20,723 | - |
| 1 Peace and Security | 20,723 | 20,723 | - |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 20,723 | 20,723 | - |
| LAB - Global Development Lab | 126,000 | 170,000 | 44,000 |
| LAB - Data, Analysis, and Research Center (DAR) | 3,500 | 45,600 | 42,100 |
| Development Assistance | - | 42,600 | 42,600 |
| 3 Investing in People | - | 20,000 | 20,000 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 3.2 Education | - | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| 4 Economic Growth | - | 22,600 | 22,600 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | - | 12,600 | 12,600 |
| 4.8 Environment | - | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 3,500 | 3,000 | -500 |
| 3 Investing in People | 3,500 | 3,000 | -500 |
| 3.1 Health | 3,500 | 3,000 | -500 |
| LAB - Development Innovation Center (DI) | 2,500 | 60,900 | 58,400 |
| Development Assistance | - | 58,900 | 58,900 |
| 4 Economic Growth | - | 58,900 | 58,900 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | - | 48,900 | 48,900 |
| 4.8 Environment | - | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 2,500 | 2,000 | -500 |
| 3 Investing in People | 2,500 | 2,000 | -500 |
| 3.1 Health | 2,500 | 2,000 | -500 |
| LAB - Global Development Lab | 120,000 | - | -120,000 |
| Development Assistance | 120,000 | - | -120,000 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 438 | - | -438 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 438 | - | -438 |
| 3 Investing in People | 14,900 | - | -14,900 |
| 3.1 Health | 500 | - | -500 |
| 3.2 Education | 14,400 | - | -14,400 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 104,662 | - | -104,662 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 12,200 | - | -12,200 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 90,462 | - | -90,462 |
| 4.8 Environment | 2,000 | - | -2,000 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | | | |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 36,646 | - | -36,646 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 12,141 | - | -12,141 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 24,505 | - | -24,505 |
| LAB - Global Solutions Center (GS) | - | 24,600 | 24,600 |
| Development Assistance | - | 24,600 | 24,600 |
| 4 Economic Growth | - | 24,600 | 24,600 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | - | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | - | 16,600 | 16,600 |
| LAB - Mission Engagement & Operations Center (MEO) | - | 13,900 | 13,900 |
| Development Assistance | - | 13,900 | 13,900 |
| 4 Economic Growth | - | 13,900 | 13,900 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | - | 8,900 | 8,900 |
| 4.8 Environment | - | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| LAB - Transformational Partnerships Center (TP) | - | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| Development Assistance | - | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| 4 Economic Growth | - | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | - | 25,000 | 25,000 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs | 140,422 | 632,294 | 491,872 |
| OES/CC Climate Change | 111,600 | 82,196 | -29,404 |
| Economic Support Fund | 111,600 | 82,196 | -29,404 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 111,600 | 82,196 | -29,404 |
| 4.8 Environment | 111,600 | 82,196 | -29,404 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 1,050 | - | -1,050 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 250 | - | -250 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 800 | - | -800 |
| OES/FTA-E FTA Environment | 1,850 | 24,146 | 22,296 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,850 | 24,146 | 22,296 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 1,850 | 24,146 | 22,296 |
| 4.8 Environment | 1,850 | 24,146 | 22,296 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 200 | - | -200 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 200 | - | -200 |
| OES/M Mercury | 850 | 726 | -124 |
| Economic Support Fund | 850 | 726 | -124 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 850 | 726 | -124 |
| 4.8 Environment | 850 | 726 | -124 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 183 | - | -183 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 183 | - | -183 |
| OES/OESP OES Partnerships | 1,752 | 1,067 | -685 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,752 | 1,067 | -685 |
| 3 Investing in People | 375 | 450 | 75 |
| 3.1 Health | 100 | 100 | - |
| 3.2 Education | 275 | 350 | 75 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 1,377 | 617 | -760 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | - | 100 | 100 |
| 4.8 Environment | 1,377 | 517 | -860 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 100 | - | -100 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 100 | - | -100 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | - | - | - |
| OES/OP Other Programs | 2,370 | 2,433 | 63 |
| Economic Support Fund | 2,370 | 2,433 | 63 |
| 3 Investing in People | 1,325 | 1,200 | -125 |
| 3.2 Education | 1,325 | 1,200 | -125 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 1,045 | 1,233 | 188 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 1,045 | 1,233 | 188 |
| OES/SPFF South Pacific Forum Fisheries | 21,000 | 21,000 | - |
| Economic Support Fund | 21,000 | 21,000 | - |
| 4 Economic Growth | 21,000 | 21,000 | - |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 10,500 | 10,500 | - |
| 4.8 Environment | 10,500 | 10,500 | - |
| OES/W Water | 1,000 | 726 | -274 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,000 | 726 | -274 |
| 3 Investing in People | 100 | - | -100 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 3.1 Health | 100 | - | -100 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 900 | 726 | -174 |
| 4.8 Environment | 900 | 726 | -174 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 205 | - | -205 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 205 | - | -205 |
| State Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) | - | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| 4 Economic Growth | - | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| 4.8 Environment | - | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | - | - | - |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | - | - | - |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | - | - | - |
| Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources | 31,500 | 4,031 | -27,469 |
| Complex Crises Fund (CCF) | 30,000 | - | -30,000 |
| Complex Crises Fund | 30,000 | - | -30,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 30,000 | - | -30,000 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 30,000 | - | -30,000 |
| Foreign Assistance Dashboard | - | 2,750 | 2,750 |
| Economic Support Fund | - | 2,750 | 2,750 |
| 6 Program Support | - | 2,750 | 2,750 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | - | 2,750 | 2,750 |
| Foreign Assistance Program Evaluation | 1,500 | 1,281 | -219 |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,500 | 1,281 | -219 |
| 6 Program Support | 1,500 | 1,281 | -219 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 1,500 | 1,281 | -219 |
| Other Funding | 363,554 | - | -363,554 |
| Global Security Contingency Fund | 25,000 | - | -25,000 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 25,000 | - | -25,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 25,000 | - | -25,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 25,000 | - | -25,000 |
| To Be Programmed | 338,554 | - | -338,554 |
| Development Assistance | 17,249 | - | -17,249 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 17,249 | - | -17,249 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 17,249 | - | -17,249 |
| Economic Support Fund | 164,299 | - | -164,299 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 164,299 | - | -164,299 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 68,100 | - | -68,100 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 96,199 | - | -96,199 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 35,787 | - | -35,787 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 35,787 | - | -35,787 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 35,787 | - | -35,787 |
| International Military Education and Training | 219 | - | -219 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Peace and Security | 219 | - | -219 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 219 | - | -219 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 75,000 | - | -75,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 75,000 | - | -75,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 75,000 | - | -75,000 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 46,000 | - | -46,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 46,000 | - | -46,000 |
| 1.1 Counterterrorism | 46,000 | - | -46,000 |
| Treasury GCC Transfer | - | - | - |
| Economic Support Fund | | | |

| | | | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|
| PM - Political-Military Affairs | 205,454 | 189,141 | -16,313 |
| PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction | 24,849 | 18,000 | -6,849 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 24,849 | 18,000 | -6,849 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 24,849 | 18,000 | -6,849 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 24,849 | 18,000 | -6,849 |
| PM - FMF Administrative Expenses | 69,575 | 70,000 | 425 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 69,575 | 70,000 | 425 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 69,575 | 70,000 | 425 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 69,575 | 70,000 | 425 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 69,575 | 70,000 | 425 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 69,575 | 70,000 | 425 |
| PM - IMET Administrative Expenses | 5,510 | 5,500 | -10 |
| International Military Education and Training | 5,510 | 5,500 | -10 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 5,510 | 5,500 | -10 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 5,510 | 5,500 | -10 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 5,510 | 5,500 | -10 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 5,510 | 5,500 | -10 |
| PM - Peacekeeping Response | 17,000 | - | -17,000 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 7,000 | - | -7,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 7,000 | - | -7,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 7,000 | - | -7,000 |
| Peacekeeping Operations | 10,000 | - | -10,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 10,000 | - | -10,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 10,000 | - | -10,000 |
| PM - Security Governance Initiative | 1,497 | 14,041 | 12,544 |
| Peacekeeping Operations | 1,497 | 14,041 | 12,544 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 1,497 | 14,041 | 12,544 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 1,497 | 14,041 | 12,544 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | - | 500 | 500 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | - | 500 | 500 |
| PM - TSCTP, Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership | 20,668 | 20,100 | -568 |
| Peacekeeping Operations | 20,668 | 20,100 | -568 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 20,668 | 20,100 | -568 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 20,668 | 20,100 | -568 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 1,122 | 1,200 | 78 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 1,122 | 1,200 | 78 |
| PM – Challenge Fund | - | - | - |
| Foreign Military Financing | | | |
| PM – GPOI | 66,355 | 61,000 | -5,355 |
| Peacekeeping Operations | 66,355 | 61,000 | -5,355 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 66,355 | 61,000 | -5,355 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 66,355 | 61,000 | -5,355 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 5,314 | 5,216 | -98 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 5,314 | 5,216 | -98 |
| PM – Maritime Security Technical Experts Program | - | 500 | 500 |
| Peacekeeping Operations | - | 500 | 500 |
| 1 Peace and Security | - | 500 | 500 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | - | 500 | 500 |
| State Political-Military Affairs (PM) | - | - | - |
| Foreign Military Financing | | | |
| International Military Education and Training | | | |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | | | |
| Peacekeeping Operations | | | |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 2,435 | - | -2,435 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 2,435 | - | -2,435 |
| PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning | 19,500 | 25,500 | 6,000 |
| PPL - Donor Engagement | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| Development Assistance | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| 3 Investing in People | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| PPL - Learning, Evaluation and Research | 17,500 | 21,000 | 3,500 |
| Development Assistance | 17,500 | 21,000 | 3,500 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 6,070 | - | -6,070 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 3,035 | - | -3,035 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 3,035 | - | -3,035 |
| 3 Investing in People | 5,364 | - | -5,364 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 5,364 | - | -5,364 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 6,066 | 21,000 | 14,934 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 3,031 | 21,000 | 17,969 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 3,035 | - | -3,035 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | - | 21,000 | 21,000 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | - | 18,000 | 18,000 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | - | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| PPL - Policy | 1,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Development Assistance | 1,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 334 | - | -334 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 334 | - | -334 |
| 3 Investing in People | 332 | 1,200 | 868 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 332 | 1,200 | 868 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 334 | 400 | 66 |
| 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 334 | 100 | -234 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | - | 100 | 100 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | - | 100 | 100 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | - | 100 | 100 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | - | 400 | 400 |
| 5.2 Disaster Readiness | - | 400 | 400 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | - | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | - | 800 | 800 |
| PPL - Strategic Program & Planning | - | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Development Assistance | - | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| 4 Economic Growth | - | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | - | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | - | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | - | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| USAID Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL) | - | - | - |
| Development Assistance | - | - | - |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 18,500 | - | -18,500 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 16,000 | - | -16,000 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 2,500 | - | -2,500 |
| PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration | 3,109,000 | 2,848,600 | -260,400 |
| PRM, Administrative Expenses | 38,000 | 40,000 | 2,000 |
| Migration and Refugee Assistance | 38,000 | 40,000 | 2,000 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 38,000 | 40,000 | 2,000 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 36,860 | 38,800 | 1,940 |
| 5.3 Migration Management | 1,140 | 1,200 | 60 |
| PRM, Emergency Funds | 50,000 | 50,000 | - |
| Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance | 50,000 | 50,000 | - |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 50,000 | 50,000 | - |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 50,000 | 50,000 | - |
| PRM, Humanitarian Migrants to Israel | 10,000 | 7,500 | -2,500 |
| Migration and Refugee Assistance | 10,000 | 7,500 | -2,500 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 10,000 | 7,500 | -2,500 |
| 5.3 Migration Management | 10,000 | 7,500 | -2,500 |
| PRM, OA - Africa | 775,520 | 500,000 | -275,520 |
| Migration and Refugee Assistance | 775,520 | 500,000 | -275,520 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 775,520 | 500,000 | -275,520 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 775,520 | 500,000 | -275,520 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| PRM, OA - East Asia | 72,875 | 54,600 | -18,275 |
| Migration and Refugee Assistance | 72,875 | 54,600 | -18,275 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 72,875 | 54,600 | -18,275 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 72,875 | 54,600 | -18,275 |
| PRM, OA - Europe | 59,385 | 32,900 | -26,485 |
| Migration and Refugee Assistance | 59,385 | 32,900 | -26,485 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 59,385 | 32,900 | -26,485 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 59,385 | 32,900 | -26,485 |
| PRM, OA - Migration | 27,266 | 21,110 | -6,156 |
| Migration and Refugee Assistance | 27,266 | 21,110 | -6,156 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 27,266 | 21,110 | -6,156 |
| 5.3 Migration Management | 27,266 | 21,110 | -6,156 |
| PRM, OA - Near East | 986,220 | 1,270,203 | 283,983 |
| Migration and Refugee Assistance | 986,220 | 1,270,203 | 283,983 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 986,220 | 1,270,203 | 283,983 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 986,220 | 1,270,203 | 283,983 |
| PRM, OA - Protection Priorities | 474,883 | 186,587 | -288,296 |
| Migration and Refugee Assistance | 474,883 | 186,587 | -288,296 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 474,883 | 186,587 | -288,296 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 474,883 | 186,587 | -288,296 |
| PRM, OA - South Asia | 172,832 | 72,900 | -99,932 |
| Migration and Refugee Assistance | 172,832 | 72,900 | -99,932 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 172,832 | 72,900 | -99,932 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 172,832 | 72,900 | -99,932 |
| PRM, OA - Western Hemisphere | 47,765 | 45,300 | -2,465 |
| Economic Support Fund | | | |
| Migration and Refugee Assistance | 47,765 | 45,300 | -2,465 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 47,765 | 45,300 | -2,465 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 47,765 | 45,300 | -2,465 |
| PRM, Refugee Admissions | 394,254 | 567,500 | 173,246 |
| Migration and Refugee Assistance | 394,254 | 567,500 | 173,246 |
| 5 Humanitarian Assistance | 394,254 | 567,500 | 173,246 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 394,254 | 567,500 | 173,246 |
| State Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) | - | - | - |
| Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance | | | |
| Migration and Refugee Assistance | | | |
| S/GAC - Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy | 2,071,494 | 2,114,419 | 42,925 |
| S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs | 391,678 | 401,919 | 10,241 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 391,678 | 401,919 | 10,241 |
| 3 Investing in People | 391,678 | 401,919 | 10,241 |
| 3.1 Health | 391,678 | 401,919 | 10,241 |
| S/GAC, International Partnerships | 1,395,000 | 1,395,000 | - |
| Global Health Programs - State | 1,395,000 | 1,395,000 | - |
| 3 Investing in People | 1,395,000 | 1,395,000 | - |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 3.1 Health | 1,395,000 | 1,395,000 | - |
| S/GAC, Oversight/Management | 161,631 | 197,500 | 35,869 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 161,631 | 197,500 | 35,869 |
| 3 Investing in People | 161,631 | 197,500 | 35,869 |
| 3.1 Health | 161,631 | 197,500 | 35,869 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | | | |
| S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation | 123,185 | 120,000 | -3,185 |
| Global Health Programs - State | 123,185 | 120,000 | -3,185 |
| 3 Investing in People | 123,185 | 120,000 | -3,185 |
| 3.1 Health | 123,185 | 120,000 | -3,185 |
| Special Representatives | 14,100 | 16,000 | 1,900 |
| S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues | 400 | 5,000 | 4,600 |
| Economic Support Fund | 400 | 5,000 | 4,600 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 400 | 5,000 | 4,600 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 400 | 5,000 | 4,600 |
| S/GP - Secretary's Office of Global Partnerships | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| Economic Support Fund | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| 4 Economic Growth | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 600 | 500 | -100 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 400 | 500 | 100 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 10 | - | -10 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 10 | - | -10 |
| S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues | 12,000 | 10,000 | -2,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 12,000 | 10,000 | -2,000 |
| 1 Peace and Security | 4,000 | 3,000 | -1,000 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 4,000 | 3,000 | -1,000 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 4,000 | 5,000 | 1,000 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 2,000 | 1,000 | -1,000 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 2,000 | 4,000 | 2,000 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 4,000 | 2,000 | -2,000 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 4,000 | 2,000 | -2,000 |
| S/SACSED - Senior Advisor for Civil Society and Emerging Democracies | 400 | - | -400 |
| Economic Support Fund | 400 | - | -400 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 400 | - | -400 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 400 | - | -400 |
| S/SRMC - Special Representative to Muslim Communities | 300 | - | -300 |
| Economic Support Fund | 300 | - | -300 |
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | 300 | - | -300 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 300 | - | -300 |
| USAID Asia Regional | 11,796 | 11,939 | 143 |
| USAID Asia Regional | 11,796 | 11,939 | 143 |
| Development Assistance | 7,046 | 6,689 | -357 |

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2015 - FY 2017

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2017 Request | Increase / Decrease |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 2 Governing Justly and Democratically | - | 1,339 | 1,339 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | - | 739 | 739 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | - | 600 | 600 |
| 3 Investing in People | 3,396 | 750 | -2,646 |
| 3.2 Education | 3,396 | 750 | -2,646 |
| 4 Economic Growth | 3,650 | 4,600 | 950 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | - | 600 | 600 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 900 | 900 | - |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | - | 600 | 600 |
| 4.8 Environment | 2,750 | 2,500 | -250 |
| Global Health Programs - USAID | 4,750 | 5,250 | 500 |
| 3 Investing in People | 4,750 | 5,250 | 500 |
| 3.1 Health | 4,750 | 5,250 | 500 |
| Total all accounts of which: Objective 6 | 4,713 | - | -4,713 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | - | - | - |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 4,713 | - | -4,713 |

| | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|---------|
| USAID Management | 1,409,520 | 1,682,385 | 272,865 |
| USAID Capital Investment Fund | 130,815 | 199,985 | 69,170 |
| USAID Administrative Expense | 130,815 | 199,985 | 69,170 |
| 6 Program Support | 130,815 | 199,985 | 69,170 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 130,815 | 199,985 | 69,170 |
| USAID Development Credit Authority Admin | 8,120 | 10,000 | 1,880 |
| USAID Administrative Expense | 8,120 | 10,000 | 1,880 |
| 6 Program Support | 8,120 | 10,000 | 1,880 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 8,120 | 10,000 | 1,880 |
| USAID Inspector General Operating Expense | 54,285 | 67,600 | 13,315 |
| USAID Administrative Expense | 54,285 | 67,600 | 13,315 |
| 6 Program Support | 54,285 | 67,600 | 13,315 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 54,285 | 67,600 | 13,315 |
| USAID Operating Expense | 1,216,300 | 1,404,800 | 188,500 |
| USAID Administrative Expense | 1,216,300 | 1,404,800 | 188,500 |
| 6 Program Support | 1,216,300 | 1,404,800 | 188,500 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 1,216,300 | 1,404,800 | 188,500 |

| | | | |
|---|---|-------|-------|
| USAID Program Management Initiatives | - | 1,700 | 1,700 |
| USAID Program Management Initiatives | - | 1,700 | 1,700 |
| Development Assistance | - | 1,700 | 1,700 |
| 4 Economic Growth | - | 1,700 | 1,700 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | - | 1,700 | 1,700 |

Country/Account Summary*
FY 2015 Actual

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | All Accounts | DA | GHP-USAID | GHP-STATE | ESF | INCLE | NADR | IMET | FMF | PKO | IO&P | FFP | IDA | DF | AID Admin | Other** |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| TOTAL | 36,390,725 | 2,507,001 | 2,788,110 | 5,670,000 | 4,885,776 | 1,292,250 | 681,500 | 106,074 | 5,865,946 | 473,691 | 340,010 | 1,466,000 | 1,895,000 | 130,500 | 1,409,520 | 6,879,347 |
| Africa | 8,265,415 | 1,160,964 | 1,472,245 | 3,346,699 | 457,059 | 78,771 | 41,876 | 16,656 | 68,833 | 347,171 | - | 1,275,141 | - | - | - | - |
| Angola | 54,847 | - | 37,400 | 11,429 | - | - | 5,300 | 718 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Benin | 23,310 | - | 23,100 | - | - | - | - | 210 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Botswana | 37,291 | - | - | 36,767 | - | - | - | 524 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Burkina Faso | 23,368 | - | 12,000 | - | - | - | - | 242 | - | - | - | 11,126 | - | - | - | - |
| Burundi | 57,631 | - | 20,500 | 12,960 | - | - | - | 411 | - | - | - | 23,760 | - | - | - | - |
| Cabo Verde | 144 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 144 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cameroon | 49,065 | - | 1,500 | 28,844 | - | - | - | 420 | - | - | - | 18,301 | - | - | - | - |
| Central African Republic | 41,264 | - | - | - | 2,000 | - | - | - | - | 10,000 | - | 29,264 | - | - | - | - |
| Chad | 61,970 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 416 | - | - | - | 61,554 | - | - | - | - |
| Comoros | 232 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 232 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 138,809 | - | - | 135,264 | 2,559 | - | - | 481 | - | - | - | 505 | - | - | - | - |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 320,434 | - | 125,650 | 41,499 | 67,440 | 2,000 | 500 | 496 | - | 10,000 | - | 72,849 | - | - | - | - |
| Djibouti | 16,053 | - | 1,500 | 300 | 10,000 | - | - | 398 | 700 | - | - | 3,155 | - | - | - | - |
| Ethiopia | 650,926 | 97,323 | 137,365 | 172,213 | 1,250 | - | - | 559 | 700 | - | - | 241,516 | - | - | - | - |
| Gabon | 351 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 351 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ghana | 137,646 | 68,850 | 63,500 | 4,137 | - | - | 200 | 659 | 300 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Guinea | 24,039 | 6,000 | 17,850 | - | - | - | - | 189 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Guinea-Bissau | 130 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 130 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kenya | 741,827 | 88,500 | 83,700 | 485,917 | 3,400 | 1,000 | 6,250 | 747 | 1,200 | - | - | 71,113 | - | - | - | - |
| Lesotho | 38,421 | - | 6,400 | 32,013 | - | - | - | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Liberia | 112,086 | - | 33,150 | 350 | 47,404 | 11,500 | - | 360 | 2,500 | 3,000 | - | 13,822 | - | - | - | - |
| Madagascar | 70,151 | 12,700 | 49,000 | - | - | - | - | 73 | - | - | - | 8,378 | - | - | - | - |
| Malawi | 222,400 | 45,000 | 71,200 | 77,613 | - | - | - | 335 | - | - | - | 28,252 | - | - | - | - |
| Mali | 147,663 | 52,000 | 57,650 | 1,500 | - | - | - | 409 | - | 6,000 | - | 30,104 | - | - | - | - |
| Mauritania | 8,699 | 1,615 | - | - | - | - | - | 449 | - | - | - | 6,635 | - | - | - | - |
| Mauritius | 244 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 244 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mozambique | 450,168 | 52,500 | 68,700 | 327,449 | - | - | 1,000 | 519 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Namibia | 16,834 | - | - | 16,639 | - | - | - | 195 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Niger | 58,853 | 5,000 | - | - | 2,000 | - | - | 438 | - | - | - | 51,415 | - | - | - | - |
| Nigeria | 642,753 | 57,800 | 173,500 | 403,236 | 4,600 | - | - | 817 | 600 | - | - | 2,200 | - | - | - | - |
| Republic of the Congo | 270 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 270 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rwanda | 169,164 | 54,700 | 44,000 | 69,845 | - | - | - | 619 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 74 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 74 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Senegal | 113,934 | 53,053 | 55,935 | 600 | - | - | 400 | 977 | 300 | - | - | 2,669 | - | - | - | - |
| Seychelles | 142 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 142 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sierra Leone | 11,699 | 6,000 | - | 500 | - | - | - | 299 | - | - | - | 4,900 | - | - | - | - |
| Somalia | 373,554 | - | - | - | 43,594 | 1,700 | 4,300 | 179 | - | 250,000 | - | 73,781 | - | - | - | - |
| South Africa | 323,692 | 12,650 | 12,000 | 296,646 | - | 1,000 | 300 | 646 | 450 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| South Sudan | 576,134 | - | 35,510 | 19,318 | 165,496 | 14,621 | 2,000 | - | - | 21,000 | - | 318,189 | - | - | - | - |
| Sudan | 130,600 | - | - | - | 6,187 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 124,413 | - | - | - | - |
| Swaziland | 46,775 | - | 6,900 | 39,725 | - | - | - | 150 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tanzania | 634,147 | 122,000 | 98,335 | 409,431 | - | 450 | 200 | 610 | - | - | - | 3,121 | - | - | - | - |
| The Gambia | 437 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 53 | - | - | - | 384 | - | - | - | - |
| Togo | 473 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 473 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Uganda | 505,474 | 57,350 | 90,500 | 334,369 | - | - | - | 602 | 200 | - | - | 22,453 | - | - | - | - |
| Zambia | 414,073 | 44,000 | 58,800 | 310,885 | - | - | - | 388 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Zimbabwe | 171,646 | - | 42,500 | 77,250 | 12,403 | - | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | 38,493 | - | - | - | - |
| African Union | 521 | - | - | - | 521 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| State Africa Regional (AF) | 206,617 | - | - | - | 30,637 | 46,500 | 20,426 | - | 61,883 | 47,171 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| USAID Africa Regional (AFR) | 150,193 | 101,125 | 13,500 | - | 35,568 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Country/Account Summary*

FY 2015 Actual

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | All Accounts | DA | GHP-USAID | GHP-STATE | ESF | INCLE | NADR | IMET | FMF | PKO | IO&P | FFP | IDA | DF | AID Admin | Other** |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----|------|--------|-----|----|-----------|---------|
| USAID Central Africa Regional | 57,800 | 47,800 | - | - | 10,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| USAID East Africa Regional | 70,715 | 50,248 | 9,800 | - | 10,667 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| USAID Sahel Regional Program | 18,400 | 15,600 | 2,800 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| USAID Southern Africa Regional | 45,350 | 41,083 | 3,600 | - | 667 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| USAID West Africa Regional | 95,922 | 68,067 | 14,400 | - | 666 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12,789 | - | - | - | - |
| East Asia and Pacific | 780,187 | 231,186 | 140,020 | 57,059 | 140,084 | 36,000 | 59,005 | 10,783 | 106,050 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Burma | 96,700 | - | 21,000 | 9,000 | 61,700 | 3,000 | 2,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cambodia | 76,526 | 31,250 | 30,500 | 5,122 | 3,500 | - | 5,690 | 464 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| China | 12,225 | - | - | - | 11,400 | 825 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fiji | 213 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 213 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Indonesia | 136,914 | 60,756 | 41,020 | 300 | 2,750 | 10,025 | 5,550 | 2,513 | 14,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Laos | 18,297 | 2,750 | 2,000 | - | - | 1,000 | 12,000 | 347 | 200 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Malaysia | 2,252 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,270 | 982 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Marshall Islands | 500 | 500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Micronesia | 500 | 500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mongolia | 7,134 | 1,000 | - | - | 2,500 | - | 250 | 1,384 | 2,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Papua New Guinea | 6,498 | - | 2,500 | 3,700 | - | - | - | 298 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Philippines | 176,123 | 75,730 | 32,000 | - | 1,000 | 9,000 | 6,100 | 2,293 | 50,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Samoa | 82 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 82 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Singapore | 240 | - | - | - | - | - | 240 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Thailand | 6,220 | 3,000 | - | - | - | 1,900 | 1,320 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Timor-Leste | 11,794 | - | 2,000 | - | 8,200 | 800 | - | 494 | 300 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tonga | 248 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 248 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Vietnam | 89,090 | 18,250 | - | 31,605 | 21,500 | 450 | 5,070 | 1,465 | 10,750 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| State East Asia and Pacific Regional | 79,249 | - | - | - | 21,934 | 9,000 | 19,515 | - | 28,800 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A) | 59,382 | 37,450 | 9,000 | 7,332 | 5,600 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Europe and Eurasia | 755,772 | - | 7,700 | 21,024 | 479,676 | 40,700 | 19,649 | 30,073 | 156,950 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Albania | 14,183 | - | - | - | 5,976 | 2,650 | 2,070 | 1,087 | 2,400 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Armenia | 16,512 | - | - | - | 11,482 | 1,700 | 1,040 | 590 | 1,700 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Azerbaijan | 10,080 | - | - | - | 6,252 | 800 | 735 | 593 | 1,700 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Belarus | 7,000 | - | - | - | 7,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 32,186 | - | - | - | 19,175 | 3,800 | 4,220 | 991 | 4,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bulgaria | 7,250 | - | - | - | - | - | 250 | 2,000 | 5,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Croatia | 4,481 | - | - | - | - | - | 850 | 1,131 | 2,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Czech Republic | 2,748 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,748 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Estonia | 2,827 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,227 | 1,600 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Georgia | 75,431 | - | - | - | 38,266 | 3,500 | 1,500 | 2,165 | 30,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Greece | 199 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 199 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hungary | 993 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 993 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kosovo | 44,907 | - | - | - | 28,450 | 10,600 | 720 | 737 | 4,400 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Latvia | 2,727 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,227 | 1,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lithuania | 2,698 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,198 | 1,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Macedonia | 10,912 | - | - | - | 3,665 | 1,600 | 490 | 1,157 | 4,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Malta | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Moldova | 30,619 | - | - | - | 15,050 | 2,800 | 380 | 1,139 | 11,250 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Montenegro | 3,933 | - | - | - | 130 | 1,500 | 490 | 613 | 1,200 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Poland | 13,996 | - | - | - | 3,000 | - | - | 1,996 | 9,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Portugal | 90 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 90 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Romania | 7,096 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,696 | 5,400 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Serbia | 14,277 | - | - | - | 7,250 | 2,250 | 2,110 | 867 | 1,800 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Slovakia | 942 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 942 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Slovenia | 602 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 602 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Country/Account Summary*

FY 2015 Actual

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | All Accounts | DA | GHP-USAID | GHP-STATE | ESF | INCLE | NADR | IMET | FMF | PKO | IO&P | FFP | IDA | DF | AID Admin | Other** |
|--|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|----------|----------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Turkey | 4,630 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,534 | 3,096 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ukraine | 361,872 | - | 6,500 | 21,024 | 274,349 | 8,700 | 2,410 | 1,889 | 47,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Europe and Eurasia Regional | 59,600 | - | 1,200 | - | 36,750 | 800 | 850 | - | 20,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| International Fund for Ireland | 750 | - | - | - | 750 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) | 22,131 | - | - | - | 22,131 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Near East | 6,726,788 | - | 9,000 | - | 1,366,678 | 97,000 | 74,550 | 16,323 | 5,072,617 | 28,000 | - | 62,620 | - | - | - | - |
| Algeria | 2,745 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,500 | 1,245 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bahrain | 8,527 | - | - | - | - | - | 450 | 577 | 7,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Egypt | 1,455,800 | - | - | - | 150,000 | 1,000 | 3,100 | 1,700 | 1,300,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Iraq | 229,762 | - | - | - | 54,000 | 1,000 | 23,860 | 902 | 150,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Israel | 3,100,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3,100,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Jordan | 1,010,987 | - | - | - | 615,000 | - | 7,200 | 3,787 | 385,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lebanon | 166,295 | - | - | - | 65,000 | 10,000 | 4,960 | 2,218 | 84,117 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Libya | 4,500 | - | - | - | - | 1,000 | 3,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Morocco | 38,467 | - | - | - | 20,000 | 3,000 | 1,500 | 1,967 | 12,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Oman | 7,105 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,500 | 1,605 | 4,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Saudi Arabia | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Syria | 46,942 | - | - | - | 28,000 | 1,000 | 16,000 | - | - | - | - | 1,942 | - | - | - | - |
| Tunisia | 61,416 | - | - | - | 20,000 | 7,000 | 2,230 | 2,186 | 30,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| West Bank and Gaza | 367,002 | - | - | - | 290,334 | 70,000 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | 5,668 | - | - | - | - |
| Yemen | 89,587 | - | 9,000 | - | 19,200 | 1,000 | 5,250 | 127 | - | - | - | 55,010 | - | - | - | - |
| Middle East Multilaterals (MEM) | 1,200 | - | - | - | 1,200 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) | 40,800 | - | - | - | 40,800 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC) | 5,000 | - | - | - | 5,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) | 28,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 28,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Near East Regional Democracy | 31,000 | - | - | - | 31,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) | 11,144 | - | - | - | 6,644 | 2,000 | 2,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| USAID Middle East Regional (MER) | 20,500 | - | - | - | 20,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| South and Central Asia | 2,487,873 | 81,269 | 174,200 | 31,249 | 1,435,301 | 305,040 | 72,400 | 13,000 | 275,359 | - | - | 100,055 | - | - | - | - |
| Afghanistan | 1,180,130 | - | - | - | 831,900 | 250,000 | 43,450 | 1,049 | - | - | - | 53,731 | - | - | - | - |
| Bangladesh | 194,391 | 72,000 | 79,500 | - | 3,500 | 1,250 | 3,350 | 1,467 | 2,000 | - | - | 31,324 | - | - | - | - |
| India | 87,734 | 5,969 | 37,500 | 16,955 | 22,100 | - | 3,950 | 1,260 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kazakhstan | 8,393 | - | - | - | 4,538 | 900 | 1,430 | 725 | 800 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 37,287 | - | 4,300 | - | 28,558 | 2,000 | 1,650 | 779 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Maldives | 3,354 | 2,000 | - | - | - | - | 640 | 314 | 400 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nepal | 101,002 | - | 40,900 | - | 52,383 | 2,230 | 845 | 885 | 3,759 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pakistan | 802,791 | - | - | - | 468,000 | 40,000 | 10,000 | 4,791 | 265,000 | - | - | 15,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Sri Lanka | 3,927 | 500 | - | - | - | - | 2,880 | 547 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tajikistan | 28,941 | - | 7,000 | - | 14,000 | 3,720 | 2,985 | 536 | 700 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Turkmenistan | 3,360 | - | - | - | 2,670 | 200 | 250 | 140 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Uzbekistan | 10,678 | - | 4,000 | - | 4,191 | 740 | 540 | 507 | 700 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Central Asia Regional | 22,201 | - | 1,000 | 14,294 | 1,007 | 4,000 | - | - | 1,900 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA) | 2,884 | - | - | - | 2,454 | - | 430 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| USAID South Asia Regional | 800 | 800 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Western Hemisphere | 1,584,840 | 214,113 | 66,128 | 142,475 | 583,106 | 483,195 | 12,563 | 13,510 | 48,775 | - | - | 20,975 | - | - | - | - |
| Argentina | 576 | - | - | - | - | - | 240 | 336 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Belize | 1,058 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 258 | 800 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Brazil | 11,586 | 10,500 | - | 300 | - | - | 240 | 546 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Chile | 1,032 | - | - | - | - | - | 290 | 742 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Colombia | 307,776 | - | - | - | 133,000 | 135,195 | 4,300 | 1,446 | 27,000 | - | - | 6,835 | - | - | - | - |
| Costa Rica | 1,673 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 473 | 1,200 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cuba | 20,000 | - | - | - | 20,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Country/Account Summary*

FY 2015 Actual

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | All Accounts | DA | GHP-USAID | GHP-STATE | ESF | INCLE | NADR | IMET | FMF | PKO | IO&P | FFP | IDA | DF | AID Admin | Other** |
|--|--------------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|-------|--------|--------|---------|-------|-----------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| Dominican Republic | 22,350 | 7,000 | 5,750 | 8,847 | - | - | - | 753 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| El Salvador | 46,549 | 25,000 | - | - | 19,000 | - | - | 949 | 1,600 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Guatemala | 113,099 | 57,387 | 14,000 | - | 34,000 | - | - | 798 | 1,000 | - | - | 5,914 | - | - | - | - |
| Guyana | 4,692 | - | - | 4,392 | - | - | - | 300 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Haiti | 242,922 | - | 25,200 | 104,013 | 100,000 | 6,000 | - | 272 | 800 | - | - | 6,637 | - | - | - | - |
| Honduras | 71,191 | 44,326 | - | - | 23,000 | - | - | 765 | 3,100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Jamaica | 5,573 | 5,000 | - | - | - | - | - | 573 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mexico | 165,168 | - | - | - | 46,100 | 110,000 | 2,910 | 1,483 | 4,675 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nicaragua | 12,054 | 3,000 | - | - | 9,000 | - | - | 54 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Panama | 4,077 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,495 | 782 | 1,800 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Paraguay | 7,980 | 7,500 | - | - | - | - | - | 480 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Peru | 84,079 | 8,500 | - | - | 36,000 | 37,000 | 150 | 629 | 1,800 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Suriname | 199 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 199 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| The Bahamas | 200 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 200 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 308 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 308 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Uruguay | 550 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 550 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Venezuela | 4,256 | - | - | - | 4,256 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Barbados and Eastern Caribbean | 24,692 | 5,200 | 6,537 | 12,341 | - | - | - | 614 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA) | 341,938 | - | - | - | 139,000 | 195,000 | 2,938 | - | 5,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| USAID Caribbean Development Program | 4,000 | 4,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| USAID Central America Regional | 50,762 | 9,200 | 8,391 | 12,582 | 19,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,589 | - | - | - | - |
| USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC) | 22,500 | 15,500 | 6,250 | - | 750 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| USAID South America Regional | 12,000 | 12,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| USAID Asia Regional | 11,796 | 7,046 | 4,750 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance | 32,000 | - | - | - | - | - | 32,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| BFS - Bureau for Food Security | 342,660 | 342,660 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| CT - Counterterrorism | 127,618 | - | - | - | 32,150 | - | 95,468 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance | 2,195,103 | 109,494 | 19,500 | - | 21,900 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7,209 | 1,895,000 | 55,000 | - | 87,000 |
| DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor | 78,500 | - | - | - | 3,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 75,500 | - | - |
| E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment | 241,336 | 203,520 | - | - | 37,816 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ENR - Energy Resources | 8,685 | - | - | - | 8,685 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| GH - Global Health | 391,822 | - | 391,822 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| GH - International Partnerships | 496,745 | - | 496,745 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs | 155,821 | - | - | - | - | 155,821 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| IO - International Organizations | 340,010 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 340,010 | - | - | - | - | - |
| ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation | 203,140 | - | - | - | - | - | 203,140 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons | 20,723 | - | - | - | - | 20,723 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| LAB - Global Development Lab | 126,000 | 120,000 | 6,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs | 140,422 | - | - | - | 140,422 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources | 31,500 | - | - | - | 1,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 30,000 |
| Other Funding | 363,554 | 17,249 | - | - | 164,299 | 75,000 | 46,000 | 219 | 60,787 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PM - Political-Military Affairs | 205,454 | - | - | - | - | - | 24,849 | 5,510 | 76,575 | 98,520 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning | 19,500 | 19,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration | 3,109,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3,109,000 |
| S/GAC - Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy | 2,071,494 | - | - | 2,071,494 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs | 391,678 | - | - | 391,678 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| S/GAC, International Partnerships | 1,395,000 | - | - | 1,395,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| S/GAC, Oversight/Management | 161,631 | - | - | 161,631 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation | 123,185 | - | - | 123,185 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Special Representatives | 14,100 | - | - | - | 14,100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues | 400 | - | - | - | 400 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Country/Account Summary*

FY 2015 Actual

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | All Accounts | DA | GHP-USAID | GHP-STATE | ESF | INCLE | NADR | IMET | FMF | PKO | IO&P | FFP | IDA | DF | AID Admin | Other** |
|---|--------------|----|-----------|-----------|--------|-------|------|------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|----|-----------|-----------|
| S/GP - Secretary's Office of Global Partnerships | 1,000 | - | - | - | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues | 12,000 | - | - | - | 12,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| S/SACSED - Senior Advisor for Civil Society and Emerging Democracies | 400 | - | - | - | 400 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| S/SRMC - Special Representative to Muslim Communities | 300 | - | - | - | 300 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| USAID Management | 1,409,520 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,409,520 | - |
| USAID Capital Investment Fund | 130,815 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 130,815 | - |
| USAID Development Credit Authority Admin | 8,120 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8,120 | - |
| USAID Inspector General Operating Expense | 54,285 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 54,285 | - |
| USAID Operating Expense | 1,216,300 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,216,300 | - |
| Independent Agencies | 1,222,543 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,222,543 |
| Peace Corps | 379,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 379,500 |
| Millennium Challenge Corporation | 899,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 899,500 |
| Inter-American Foundation | 22,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 22,500 |
| U.S. African Development Foundation | 30,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 30,000 |
| International Affairs Technical Assistance | 23,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 23,500 |
| Export-Import Bank | -425,870 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -425,870 |
| Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) | 233,413 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 233,413 |
| U.S. Trade and Development Agency | 60,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 60,000 |
| Multilateral Development Banks | 2,430,804 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,430,804 |
| International Bank for Reconstruction and Development | 186,957 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 186,957 |
| International Development Association (IDA) | 1,287,800 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,287,800 |
| IDA Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| African Development Bank | 32,418 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 32,418 |
| African Development Fund (AfDF) | 175,668 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 175,668 |
| AfDF Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Asian Development Bank | 106,586 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 106,586 |
| Asian Development Fund | 104,977 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 104,977 |
| Inter-American Development Bank | 102,020 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 102,020 |
| Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund | 3,378 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3,378 |
| Global Environment Facility (GEF) | 136,563 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 136,563 |
| Clean Technology Fund | 201,237 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 201,237 |
| Strategic Climate Fund | 63,200 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 63,200 |
| Green Climate Fund | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| North American Development Bank | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| International Fund for Agricultural Development | 30,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 30,000 |
| Global Agriculture and Food Security Program | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Central American and Caribbean Catastrophic Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Infrastructure Facility | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| International Monetary Fund | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* Includes Enduring and Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO).

**Other Accounts includes Transition Initiatives, Migration and Refugee Assistance, U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund, Complex Crisis Fund, USAID Administrative Expenses Accounts, Independent Agencies, and Multilateral Investment Banks and Related Funds.

Country/Account Summary*

FY 2017 Request

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | All Accounts | DA | GHP-USAID | GHP-STATE | ESF | INCLE | NADR | IMET | FMF | PKO | IO&P | FFP | IDA | Other** |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| TOTAL | 41,613,692 | 2,959,573 | 2,906,500 | 5,670,000 | 6,080,607 | 1,138,013 | 665,450 | 110,300 | 5,713,963 | 475,391 | 332,900 | 1,350,000 | 1,957,000 | 12,253,995 |
| Africa | 7,103,969 | 1,241,689 | 1,463,895 | 3,274,901 | 446,811 | 85,300 | 46,900 | 17,875 | 26,348 | 295,250 | - | 205,000 | - | - |
| Angola | 45,824 | - | 28,400 | 12,899 | - | - | 4,000 | 525 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Benin | 23,300 | - | 23,000 | - | - | - | - | 300 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Botswana | 41,529 | - | - | 40,804 | - | - | - | 725 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Burkina Faso | 19,345 | 2,000 | 9,000 | - | - | - | - | 345 | - | - | - | 8,000 | - | - |
| Burundi | 48,371 | - | 17,500 | 15,360 | 3,011 | - | - | 500 | - | - | - | 12,000 | - | - |
| Cabo Verde | 150 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 150 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cameroon | 45,975 | - | 1,500 | 43,975 | - | - | - | 500 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Central African Republic | 18,069 | - | - | - | 4,269 | 5,650 | - | 150 | - | 8,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Chad | 1,500 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,000 | 500 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Comoros | 150 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 150 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 145,745 | - | - | 138,405 | 7,000 | - | - | 340 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 313,148 | - | 132,550 | 60,975 | 75,188 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 435 | - | 10,000 | - | 30,000 | - | - |
| Djibouti | 10,500 | - | 1,500 | 300 | 7,700 | - | - | 500 | 500 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ethiopia | 513,667 | 93,334 | 132,050 | 187,213 | - | - | - | 570 | 500 | - | - | 100,000 | - | - |
| Gabon | 350 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 350 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ghana | 146,504 | 73,057 | 65,500 | 6,797 | - | - | - | 850 | 300 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Guinea | 26,160 | 8,320 | 17,500 | - | - | - | - | 340 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Guinea-Bissau | 150 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 150 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kenya | 626,367 | 76,837 | 85,000 | 456,680 | - | 1,000 | 5,000 | 850 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lesotho | 47,563 | - | 6,400 | 41,038 | - | - | - | 125 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Liberia | 110,889 | - | 30,150 | 350 | 65,429 | 11,100 | - | 360 | 2,500 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Madagascar | 74,360 | 5,110 | 51,000 | - | - | - | - | 250 | - | - | - | 18,000 | - | - |
| Malawi | 195,649 | 29,961 | 70,400 | 87,988 | - | - | - | 300 | - | - | - | 7,000 | - | - |
| Mali | 117,215 | 44,615 | 59,700 | 1,500 | - | - | 1,000 | 400 | - | - | - | 10,000 | - | - |
| Mauritania | 3,084 | 1,584 | - | - | - | - | 1,000 | 500 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mauritius | 150 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 150 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mozambique | 401,710 | 32,709 | 70,300 | 298,301 | - | - | - | 400 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Namibia | 38,663 | - | - | 38,513 | - | - | - | 150 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Niger | 5,500 | 4,000 | - | - | - | - | 1,000 | 500 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nigeria | 606,110 | 72,658 | 175,500 | 356,652 | - | - | - | 800 | 500 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Republic of the Congo | 250 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 250 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rwanda | 137,680 | 35,621 | 44,000 | 57,559 | - | - | - | 500 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 150 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 150 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Senegal | 103,093 | 44,758 | 55,435 | 600 | - | - | 1,000 | 1,000 | 300 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Seychelles | 150 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 150 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sierra Leone | 9,461 | 7,000 | - | 500 | 1,561 | - | - | 400 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Somalia | 196,270 | - | - | - | 79,405 | 2,750 | 3,750 | 365 | - | 110,000 | - | - | - | - |
| South Africa | 268,912 | 10,512 | 9,500 | 246,550 | - | 1,000 | 300 | 750 | 300 | - | - | - | - | - |
| South Sudan | 225,166 | - | 35,510 | 19,790 | 131,866 | 6,000 | 2,000 | - | - | 30,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Sudan | 9,412 | - | - | - | 9,412 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Swaziland | 43,438 | - | 6,900 | 36,413 | - | - | - | 125 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tanzania | 575,331 | 80,650 | 100,400 | 393,581 | - | - | 200 | 500 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| The Gambia | 150 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 150 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Togo | 300 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 300 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Country/Account Summary*

FY 2017 Request

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | All Accounts | DA | GHP-USAID | GHP-STATE | ESF | INCLE | NADR | IMET | FMF | PKO | IO&P | FFP | IDA | Other** |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------|------|--------|-----|---------|
| Uganda | 457,955 | 47,359 | 89,500 | 320,176 | - | - | 200 | 720 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Zambia | 418,065 | 25,083 | 57,900 | 334,732 | - | - | - | 350 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Zimbabwe | 159,960 | - | 40,500 | 77,250 | 19,710 | - | 2,500 | - | - | - | - | 20,000 | - | - |
| African Union | 2,400 | - | - | - | 1,600 | 800 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| State Africa Regional (AF) | 274,308 | - | - | - | 40,660 | 55,000 | 21,950 | - | 20,448 | 136,250 | - | - | - | - |
| USAID Africa Regional (AFR) | 350,619 | 336,619 | 14,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| USAID Central Africa Regional | 26,243 | 26,243 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| USAID East Africa Regional | 60,100 | 51,500 | 8,600 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| USAID Sahel Regional Program | 31,545 | 24,845 | 6,700 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| USAID Southern Africa Regional | 40,100 | 36,500 | 3,600 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| USAID West Africa Regional | 85,214 | 70,814 | 14,400 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| East Asia and Pacific | 873,000 | 358,540 | 131,750 | 75,627 | 128,528 | 37,975 | 42,480 | 11,500 | 86,600 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Burma | 114,700 | - | 20,000 | 9,000 | 82,700 | 3,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cambodia | 78,312 | 36,250 | 28,500 | 5,122 | 1,500 | - | 6,190 | 750 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| China | 6,800 | - | - | 1,500 | 4,500 | 800 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fiji | 200 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 200 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Indonesia | 179,125 | 109,400 | 38,750 | 2,250 | - | 10,625 | 5,450 | 2,650 | 10,000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Laos | 29,550 | 18,100 | - | - | - | 1,000 | 10,000 | 450 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Malaysia | 2,270 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,270 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Marshall Islands | 500 | 500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Micronesia | 500 | 500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mongolia | 4,350 | - | - | - | - | 500 | 250 | 2,000 | 1,600 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Papua New Guinea | 6,400 | - | 2,500 | 3,700 | - | - | - | 200 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Philippines | 188,020 | 102,430 | 31,000 | - | - | 9,000 | 3,590 | 2,000 | 40,000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Samoa | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Singapore | 200 | - | - | - | - | - | 200 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Thailand | 8,170 | 5,000 | - | - | - | 1,900 | 1,270 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Timor-Leste | 16,900 | 13,700 | 2,000 | - | - | 800 | - | 400 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tonga | 250 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 250 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Vietnam | 131,912 | 50,250 | - | 48,142 | 10,000 | 4,450 | 7,570 | 1,500 | 10,000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| State East Asia and Pacific Regional | 62,418 | - | - | - | 24,828 | 5,900 | 6,690 | - | 25,000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A) | 42,323 | 22,410 | 9,000 | 5,913 | 5,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Europe and Eurasia | 787,407 | - | 7,100 | 25,515 | 525,567 | 45,705 | 25,070 | 31,400 | 127,050 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Albania | 14,090 | - | - | - | 6,000 | 2,650 | 2,040 | 1,000 | 2,400 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Armenia | 26,412 | - | - | - | 22,412 | 1,700 | 700 | 600 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Azerbaijan | 12,936 | - | - | - | 10,936 | - | 400 | 600 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Belarus | 9,000 | - | - | - | 9,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 43,169 | - | - | - | 30,269 | 3,800 | 4,100 | 1,000 | 4,000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bulgaria | 7,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,000 | 5,000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Croatia | 2,100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,100 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Czech Republic | 1,800 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,800 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Estonia | 2,800 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,200 | 1,600 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Georgia | 90,325 | - | - | - | 63,025 | 4,000 | 1,100 | 2,200 | 20,000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Greece | 200 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 200 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hungary | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Country/Account Summary*

FY 2017 Request

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | All Accounts | DA | GHP-USAID | GHP-STATE | ESF | INCLE | NADR | IMET | FMF | PKO | IO&P | FFP | IDA | Other** |
|--|------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|
| Kosovo | 53,440 | - | - | - | 38,470 | 9,500 | 720 | 750 | 4,000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Latvia | 2,700 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,200 | 1,500 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lithuania | 2,700 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,200 | 1,500 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Macedonia | 13,708 | - | - | - | 6,908 | 1,600 | 500 | 1,100 | 3,600 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Malta | 200 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 200 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Moldova | 59,131 | - | - | - | 41,121 | 3,510 | 600 | 1,150 | 12,750 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Montenegro | 3,795 | - | - | - | - | 1,695 | 500 | 600 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Poland | 8,500 | - | - | - | 3,000 | - | - | 2,000 | 3,500 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Portugal | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Romania | 6,100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,700 | 4,400 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Serbia | 23,418 | - | - | - | 16,258 | 2,250 | 2,060 | 1,050 | 1,800 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Slovakia | 900 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 900 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Slovenia | 650 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 650 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Turkey | 3,800 | - | - | - | - | - | 600 | 3,200 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ukraine | 294,857 | - | 6,100 | 25,515 | 192,392 | 15,000 | 10,950 | 2,900 | 42,000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Europe and Eurasia Regional | 83,576 | - | 1,000 | - | 66,776 | - | 800 | - | 15,000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) | 19,000 | - | - | - | 19,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Near East | 7,334,550 | - | 9,000 | - | 2,002,676 | 70,000 | 90,414 | 17,960 | 5,060,000 | 84,500 | - | - | - | - |
| Algeria | 2,300 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,000 | 1,300 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bahrain | 6,600 | - | - | - | - | - | 800 | 800 | 5,000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Egypt | 1,456,800 | - | - | - | 150,000 | 2,000 | 3,000 | 1,800 | 1,300,000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Iraq | 510,360 | - | - | - | 332,500 | - | 26,860 | 1,000 | 150,000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Israel | 3,100,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3,100,000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Jordan | 1,000,000 | - | - | - | 632,400 | - | 13,600 | 4,000 | 350,000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lebanon | 233,510 | - | - | - | 110,000 | 10,000 | 5,760 | 2,750 | 105,000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Libya | 20,500 | - | - | - | 15,000 | 1,000 | 4,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Morocco | 33,500 | - | - | - | 20,000 | 5,000 | 1,500 | 2,000 | 5,000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Oman | 4,000 | - | - | - | - | - | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Saudi Arabia | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Syria | 238,470 | - | - | - | 175,000 | 1,000 | 12,470 | - | - | 50,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Tunisia | 140,400 | - | - | - | 74,000 | 13,000 | 6,100 | 2,300 | 45,000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| West Bank and Gaza | 363,576 | - | - | - | 327,576 | 35,000 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Yemen | 55,884 | - | 9,000 | - | 40,000 | 1,000 | 5,884 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Middle East Multilaterals (MEM) | 1,200 | - | - | - | 1,200 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) | 60,000 | - | - | - | 60,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC) | 5,000 | - | - | - | 5,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) | 34,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 34,500 | - | - | - | - |
| Near East Regional Democracy | 30,000 | - | - | - | 30,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) | 7,940 | - | - | - | - | 2,000 | 5,940 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| USAID Middle East Regional (MER) | 30,000 | - | - | - | 30,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| South and Central Asia | 2,596,762 | 110,392 | 180,950 | 34,294 | 1,639,826 | 242,090 | 67,650 | 12,860 | 272,700 | - | - | 36,000 | - | - |
| Afghanistan | 1,249,800 | - | - | - | 1,027,000 | 185,000 | 37,000 | 800 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bangladesh | 207,876 | 86,116 | 77,000 | - | - | 2,000 | 3,260 | 1,500 | 2,000 | - | - | 36,000 | - | - |
| India | 75,992 | 21,792 | 27,500 | 20,000 | 3,000 | - | 2,400 | 1,300 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kazakhstan | 8,783 | - | - | - | 6,183 | 900 | 1,000 | 700 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

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FY 2017 Request

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|---|------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|
| Kyrgyz Republic | 51,756 | - | 3,750 | - | 43,946 | 2,100 | 1,010 | 950 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Maldives | 3,340 | 2,000 | - | - | - | - | 640 | 300 | 400 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nepal | 109,320 | - | 39,700 | - | 64,000 | 2,230 | 790 | 900 | 1,700 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pakistan | 742,200 | - | 22,500 | - | 400,000 | 40,000 | 9,900 | 4,800 | 265,000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sri Lanka | 39,797 | - | - | - | 31,017 | 1,000 | 6,880 | 500 | 400 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tajikistan | 41,570 | - | 6,500 | - | 28,555 | 3,720 | 2,270 | 525 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Turkmenistan | 4,815 | - | - | - | 4,100 | 200 | 230 | 285 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Uzbekistan | 11,608 | - | 3,000 | - | 6,828 | 940 | 540 | 300 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Central Asia Regional | 45,576 | - | 1,000 | 14,294 | 21,782 | 4,000 | 1,300 | - | 3,200 | - | - | - | - | - |
| State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA) | 3,845 | - | - | - | 3,415 | - | 430 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| USAID South Asia Regional | 484 | 484 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Western Hemisphere | 1,739,949 | 411,950 | 65,541 | 145,244 | 513,374 | 489,000 | 25,370 | 13,205 | 71,265 | - | - | 5,000 | - | - |
| Argentina | 550 | - | - | - | - | - | 200 | 350 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Belize | 1,250 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 250 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Brazil | 1,165 | - | - | 300 | - | - | 240 | 625 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Chile | 700 | - | - | - | - | - | 200 | 500 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Colombia | 391,253 | - | - | - | 187,328 | 143,000 | 21,000 | 1,400 | 38,525 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Costa Rica | 1,825 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 425 | 1,400 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cuba | 15,000 | - | - | - | 15,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dominican Republic | 22,481 | 6,768 | 5,750 | 9,363 | - | - | - | 600 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ecuador | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| El Salvador | 87,982 | 85,282 | - | - | - | - | - | 800 | 1,900 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Guatemala | 145,105 | 124,605 | 13,000 | - | - | - | - | 760 | 1,740 | - | - | 5,000 | - | - |
| Guyana | 250 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 250 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Haiti | 218,050 | - | 25,200 | 104,013 | 79,882 | 7,500 | - | 255 | 1,200 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Honduras | 105,655 | 100,405 | - | - | - | - | - | 750 | 4,500 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Jamaica | 5,600 | 5,000 | - | - | - | - | - | 600 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mexico | 134,664 | - | - | - | 49,004 | 80,000 | 1,160 | 1,500 | 3,000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nicaragua | 14,800 | 14,500 | - | - | - | - | - | 300 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Panama | 3,200 | - | - | - | - | - | 500 | 700 | 2,000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Paraguay | 6,261 | 5,801 | - | - | - | - | - | 460 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Peru | 81,060 | 9,000 | - | - | 36,960 | 33,500 | - | 600 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Suriname | 215 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 215 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| The Bahamas | 200 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 200 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 325 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 325 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Uruguay | 500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 500 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Venezuela | 5,500 | - | - | - | 5,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Barbados and Eastern Caribbean | 32,874 | 6,117 | 6,950 | 18,967 | - | - | - | 840 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA) | 381,770 | - | - | - | 139,700 | 225,000 | 2,070 | - | 15,000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| USAID Caribbean Development Program | 1,160 | 1,160 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| USAID Central America Regional | 53,492 | 32,500 | 8,391 | 12,601 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC) | 23,321 | 17,071 | 6,250 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| USAID South America Regional | 1,741 | 1,741 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| USAID Asia Regional | 11,939 | 6,689 | 5,250 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance | 32,000 | - | - | - | - | - | 32,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

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|--|--------------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|-------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| BFS - Bureau for Food Security | 330,200 | 330,200 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| CSO - Conflict and Stabilization Operations | 5,000 | - | - | - | 5,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| CT - Counterterrorism | 181,000 | - | - | - | 65,000 | - | 116,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance | 3,246,247 | 63,147 | 14,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,104,000 | 1,957,000 | 107,600 |
| DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor | 75,000 | - | - | - | 75,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment | 254,266 | 244,766 | - | - | 9,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ENR - Energy Resources | 17,000 | - | - | - | 17,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| GH - Global Health | 474,169 | - | 474,169 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| GH - International Partnerships | 549,345 | - | 549,345 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs | 147,220 | - | - | - | - | 147,220 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| IO - International Organizations | 332,900 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 332,900 | - | - | - |
| ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation | 201,566 | - | - | - | - | - | 201,566 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons | 20,723 | - | - | - | - | 20,723 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| LAB - Global Development Lab | 170,000 | 165,000 | 5,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs | 632,294 | - | - | - | 632,294 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources | 4,031 | - | - | - | 4,031 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PM - Political-Military Affairs | 189,141 | - | - | - | - | - | 18,000 | 5,500 | 70,000 | 95,641 | - | - | - | - |
| PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning | 25,500 | 25,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration | 2,808,600 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,808,600 |
| S/GAC - Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy | 2,114,419 | - | - | 2,114,419 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs | 401,919 | - | - | 401,919 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| S/GAC, International Partnerships | 1,395,000 | - | - | 1,395,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| S/GAC, Oversight/Management | 197,500 | - | - | 197,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation | 120,000 | - | - | 120,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Special Representatives | 16,000 | - | - | - | 16,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues | 5,000 | - | - | - | 5,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| S/GP - Secretary's Office of Global Partnerships | 1,000 | - | - | - | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues | 10,000 | - | - | - | 10,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| USAID Management | 1,682,385 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,682,385 |
| USAID Capital Investment Fund | 199,985 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 199,985 |
| USAID Development Credit Authority Admin | 10,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10,000 |
| USAID Inspector General Operating Expense | 67,600 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 67,600 |
| USAID Operating Expense | 1,404,800 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,404,800 |
| USAID Program Management Initiatives | 1,700 | 1,700 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Independent Agencies | 800,347 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 800,347 |
| Peace Corps | 410,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 410,000 |
| Millennium Challenge Corporation | 1,000,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,000,000 |
| Inter-American Foundation | 22,200 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 22,200 |
| U.S. African Development Foundation | 28,200 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 28,200 |
| International Affairs Technical Assistance | 33,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 33,500 |
| Export-Import Bank | -433,400 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -433,400 |
| Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) | -340,853 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -340,853 |
| U.S. Trade and Development Agency | 80,700 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 80,700 |

Country/Account Summary*

FY 2017 Request

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | All Accounts | DA | GHP-USAID | GHP-STATE | ESF | INCLE | NADR | IMET | FMF | PKO | IO&P | FFP | IDA | Other** |
|---|--------------|----|-----------|-----------|-----|-------|------|------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----------|
| Multilateral Development Banks | 6,855,063 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6,855,063 |
| International Bank for Reconstruction and Development | 5,963 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5,963 |
| International Development Association (IDA) | 1,384,072 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,384,072 |
| IDA Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| African Development Bank | 32,418 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 32,418 |
| African Development Fund (AfDF) | 214,332 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 214,332 |
| AfDF Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Asian Development Bank | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Asian Development Fund | 99,233 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 99,233 |
| Inter-American Development Bank | 21,940 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21,940 |
| Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Environment Facility (GEF) | 146,563 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 146,563 |
| Clean Technology Fund | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Strategic Climate Fund | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Green Climate Fund | 250,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 250,000 |
| North American Development Bank | 45,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 45,000 |
| International Fund for Agricultural Development | 30,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 30,000 |
| Global Agriculture and Food Security Program | 23,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 23,000 |
| Central American and Caribbean Catastrophic Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF) | 12,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12,500 |
| Global Infrastructure Facility | 20,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20,000 |
| International Monetary Fund | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* Includes Enduring and Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO).

**Other Accounts includes Transition Initiatives, Migration and Refugee Assistance, U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund, Complex Crisis Fund, USAID Administrative Expenses Accounts, Independent Agencies, and Multilateral Investment Banks and Related Funds.

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

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual ¹ | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 681,500 | 885,472 | 668,450 |
| Africa | 41,876 | * | 49,300 |
| Angola | 5,300 | * | 4,000 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | 5,300 | * | 4,000 |
| Chad | - | * | 1,000 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | - | * | 1,000 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 500 | * | 2,000 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | 500 | * | - |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction - OCO | - | * | 2,000 |
| Ghana | 200 | * | - |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 200 | * | - |
| Kenya | 6,250 | * | 5,000 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 4,750 | * | 4,500 |
| Counterterrorism Financing | 1,000 | * | - |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 500 | * | 500 |
| Mali | - | * | 1,000 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | - | * | 1,000 |
| Mauritania | - | * | 1,000 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | - | * | 1,000 |
| Mozambique | 1,000 | * | - |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | 1,000 | * | - |
| Niger | - | * | 1,000 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | - | * | 1,000 |
| Senegal | 400 | * | 1,000 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | 400 | * | 1,000 |
| Somalia | 4,300 | * | 3,750 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 2,500 | * | - |
| Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO | - | * | 2,750 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | 1,800 | * | - |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction - OCO | - | * | 1,000 |
| South Africa | 300 | * | 300 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 300 | * | 300 |
| South Sudan | 2,000 | * | 2,000 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | 2,000 | * | - |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction - OCO | - | * | 2,000 |
| Tanzania | 200 | * | 200 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 200 | * | 200 |
| Uganda | - | * | 200 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | - | * | 200 |
| Zimbabwe | 1,000 | * | 2,500 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | 1,000 | * | 2,500 |

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

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual ¹ | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| State Africa Regional (AF) | 20,426 | * | 24,350 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 16,981 | * | - |
| Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO | - | * | 20,950 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | 500 | * | 500 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 500 | * | 500 |
| Terrorist Interdiction Program | 2,445 | * | - |
| Terrorist Interdiction Program - OCO | - | * | 2,400 |
| East Asia and Pacific | 59,005 | * | 42,480 |
| Burma | 2,000 | * | - |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | 2,000 | * | - |
| Cambodia | 5,690 | * | 6,190 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | 5,500 | * | 6,000 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 190 | * | 190 |
| Indonesia | 5,550 | * | 5,450 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 4,600 | * | 4,500 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 950 | * | 950 |
| Laos | 12,000 | * | 10,000 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | 12,000 | * | 10,000 |
| Malaysia | 1,270 | * | 1,270 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 800 | * | 800 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 470 | * | 470 |
| Mongolia | 250 | * | 250 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 250 | * | 250 |
| Philippines | 6,100 | * | 3,590 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 5,510 | * | 3,000 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 590 | * | 590 |
| Singapore | 240 | * | 200 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 240 | * | 200 |
| Thailand | 1,320 | * | 1,270 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 650 | * | 600 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 670 | * | 670 |
| Vietnam | 5,070 | * | 7,570 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | 4,500 | * | 7,000 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 570 | * | 570 |
| State East Asia and Pacific Regional | 19,515 | * | 6,690 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 2,050 | * | 2,000 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | 17,085 | * | 4,320 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 380 | * | 370 |
| Europe and Eurasia | 19,649 | * | 25,070 |
| Albania | 2,070 | * | 2,040 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | 1,500 | * | 1,500 |

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

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual ¹ | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 570 | * | 540 |
| Armenia | 1,040 | * | 700 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | 300 | * | - |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 740 | * | 700 |
| Azerbaijan | 735 | * | 400 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | 305 | * | - |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 430 | * | 400 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 4,220 | * | 4,100 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | 3,600 | * | 3,500 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 620 | * | 600 |
| Bulgaria | 250 | * | - |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | 250 | * | - |
| Croatia | 850 | * | - |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | 850 | * | - |
| Georgia | 1,500 | * | 1,100 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | 500 | * | - |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 1,000 | * | - |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance - OCO | - | * | 1,100 |
| Kosovo | 720 | * | 720 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 720 | * | 720 |
| Macedonia | 490 | * | 500 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 490 | * | 500 |
| Moldova | 380 | * | 600 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 380 | * | - |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance - OCO | - | * | 600 |
| Montenegro | 490 | * | 500 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 490 | * | 500 |
| Serbia | 2,110 | * | 2,060 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | 1,500 | * | 1,500 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 610 | * | 560 |
| Turkey | 1,534 | * | 600 |
| Counterterrorism Financing | 784 | * | - |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 750 | * | 600 |
| Ukraine | 2,410 | * | 10,950 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | 1,440 | * | - |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction - OCO | - | * | 6,000 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 970 | * | - |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance - OCO | - | * | 4,950 |
| Europe and Eurasia Regional | 850 | * | 800 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | - | * | - |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction - OCO | - | * | 30 |

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

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual ¹ | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 850 | * | - |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance - OCO | - | * | 770 |
| Near East | 74,550 | * | 90,414 |
| Algeria | 1,500 | * | 1,000 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 1,000 | * | 500 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 500 | * | 500 |
| Bahrain | 450 | * | 800 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 450 | * | 800 |
| Egypt | 3,100 | * | 3,000 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 2,100 | * | 1,500 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 1,000 | * | 1,500 |
| Iraq | 23,860 | * | 26,860 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | - | * | - |
| Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO | 5,000 | * | 8,000 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | 18,000 | * | - |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction - OCO | - | * | 18,000 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 860 | * | - |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance - OCO | - | * | 860 |
| Jordan | 7,200 | * | 13,600 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 3,000 | * | - |
| Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO | 2,000 | * | 10,000 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | 500 | * | - |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction - OCO | - | * | 400 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 1,700 | * | - |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance - OCO | - | * | 3,200 |
| Lebanon | 4,960 | * | 5,760 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 2,000 | * | - |
| Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO | - | * | 1,800 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | 2,000 | * | - |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction - OCO | - | * | 3,000 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 960 | * | - |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance - OCO | - | * | 960 |
| Libya | 3,500 | * | 4,500 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 1,000 | * | - |
| Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO | - | * | 2,000 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | 1,500 | * | - |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction - OCO | - | * | 1,500 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 1,000 | * | - |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance - OCO | - | * | 1,000 |
| Morocco | 1,500 | * | 1,500 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 500 | * | 500 |

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

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual ¹ | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 1,000 | * | 1,000 |
| Oman | 1,500 | * | 2,000 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 500 | * | 1,000 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 1,000 | * | 1,000 |
| Syria | 16,000 | * | 12,470 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | - | * | - |
| Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO | 4,000 | * | 2,470 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | 8,000 | * | - |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction - OCO | - | * | 8,000 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 4,000 | * | - |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance - OCO | - | * | 2,000 |
| Tunisia | 2,230 | * | 6,100 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 1,750 | * | - |
| Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO | - | * | 5,500 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 480 | * | - |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance - OCO | - | * | 600 |
| West Bank and Gaza | 1,000 | * | 1,000 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | 1,000 | * | 1,000 |
| Yemen | 5,250 | * | 5,884 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 2,250 | * | - |
| Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO | - | * | 3,500 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | 2,000 | * | - |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction - OCO | - | * | 2,000 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 1,000 | * | - |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance - OCO | - | * | 384 |
| Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) | 2,500 | * | 5,940 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 2,000 | * | - |
| Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO | - | * | 5,940 |
| Terrorist Interdiction Program | 500 | * | - |
| South and Central Asia | 72,400 | * | 68,250 |
| Afghanistan | 43,450 | * | 37,600 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | - | * | - |
| Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO | 19,000 | * | 16,000 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | 22,700 | * | - |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction - OCO | - | * | 20,000 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 1,100 | * | - |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance - OCO | - | * | 1,000 |
| Terrorist Interdiction Program | 650 | * | - |
| Terrorist Interdiction Program - OCO | - | * | 600 |
| Bangladesh | 3,350 | * | 3,260 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 2,250 | * | 3,000 |

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

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual ¹ | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Counterterrorism Financing | 840 | * | - |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 260 | * | 260 |
| India | 3,950 | * | 2,400 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 3,000 | * | 2,000 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 950 | * | 400 |
| Kazakhstan | 1,430 | * | 1,000 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 350 | * | - |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 1,080 | * | 1,000 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 1,650 | * | 1,010 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 450 | * | - |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | 400 | * | 250 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 800 | * | 760 |
| Maldives | 640 | * | 640 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 450 | * | 450 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 190 | * | 190 |
| Nepal | 845 | * | 790 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 575 | * | - |
| Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO | - | * | 540 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 270 | * | - |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance - OCO | - | * | 250 |
| Pakistan | 10,000 | * | 9,900 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | - | * | - |
| Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO | 9,200 | * | 9,100 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 800 | * | - |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance - OCO | - | * | 800 |
| Sri Lanka | 2,880 | * | 6,880 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | 2,500 | * | 6,500 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 380 | * | 380 |
| Tajikistan | 2,985 | * | 2,270 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 675 | * | - |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | 1,500 | * | 1,500 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 810 | * | 770 |
| Turkmenistan | 250 | * | 230 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 250 | * | 230 |
| Uzbekistan | 540 | * | 540 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 540 | * | 540 |
| Central Asia Regional | - | * | 1,300 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | - | * | - |
| Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO | - | * | 1,300 |
| State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA) | 430 | * | 430 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 430 | * | 430 |

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

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual ¹ | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Western Hemisphere | 12,563 | * | 25,370 |
| Argentina | 240 | * | 200 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 240 | * | 200 |
| Brazil | 240 | * | 240 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 240 | * | 240 |
| Chile | 290 | * | 200 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 290 | * | 200 |
| Colombia | 4,300 | * | 21,000 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 800 | * | - |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | 3,500 | * | 21,000 |
| Mexico | 2,910 | * | 1,160 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 1,750 | * | - |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 1,160 | * | 1,160 |
| Panama | 1,495 | * | 500 |
| Counterterrorism Financing | 995 | * | - |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 500 | * | 500 |
| Peru | 150 | * | - |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 150 | * | - |
| State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA) | 2,938 | * | 2,070 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 2,518 | * | 1,500 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 420 | * | 570 |
| AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance | 32,000 | * | 32,000 |
| State Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC) | 32,000 | * | 32,000 |
| CTBT International Monitoring System | 30,300 | * | 29,000 |
| CTBTO Preparatory Commission-Special Contributions | 1,700 | * | 3,000 |
| CT - Counterterrorism | 95,468 | * | 116,000 |
| Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund | - | * | 21,000 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO | - | * | 21,000 |
| CT - RSI, Regional Strategic Initiative | 17,575 | * | 18,000 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 17,575 | * | - |
| Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO | - | * | 18,000 |
| State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT) | 77,893 | * | 77,000 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 28,976 | * | 32,000 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO | 10,040 | * | - |
| Counterterrorism Financing | 11,381 | * | 10,000 |
| Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund - OCO | - | * | - |
| CT Engagement with Allies | 6,000 | * | 5,000 |
| Terrorist Interdiction Program | 21,496 | * | 30,000 |
| ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation | 203,140 | * | 201,566 |

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

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual ¹ | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request |
|--|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN) | 203,140 | * | 201,566 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 18,000 | * | 18,616 |
| Global Threat Reduction | 65,140 | * | 67,000 |
| IAEA Voluntary Contribution | 88,000 | * | 89,800 |
| Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund | 27,000 | * | 20,000 |
| Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism | 5,000 | * | 6,150 |
| Other Funding | 46,000 | * | - |
| To Be Programmed | 46,000 | * | - |
| Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO | 46,000 | * | - |
| PM - Political-Military Affairs | 24,849 | * | 18,000 |
| PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction | 24,849 | * | 18,000 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | 24,849 | * | 18,000 |

| FY 2015 Emergency Funding, P.L. 113-235 | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Ebola Response and Preparedness | 5,300 | * | - |

¹ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$4.0 million from the FY 2015 Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund-OCO account.

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

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 56,990 | * | 60,000 |
| OCO | - | * | 18,474 |
| Europe and Eurasia | - | * | 7,420 |
| Georgia | - | * | 1,100 |
| Moldova | - | * | 600 |
| Ukraine | - | * | 4,950 |
| Europe and Eurasia Regional | - | * | 770 |
| Near East | - | * | 9,004 |
| Iraq | - | * | 860 |
| Jordan | - | * | 3,200 |
| Lebanon | - | * | 960 |
| Libya | - | * | 1,000 |
| Syria | - | * | 2,000 |
| Tunisia | - | * | 600 |
| Yemen | - | * | 384 |
| South and Central Asia | - | * | 2,050 |
| Afghanistan | - | * | 1,000 |
| Nepal | - | * | 250 |
| Pakistan | - | * | 800 |
| Non-OCO | 56,990 | * | 41,526 |
| Africa | 1,700 | * | 1,700 |
| Ghana | 200 | * | - |
| Kenya | 500 | * | 500 |
| South Africa | 300 | * | 300 |
| Tanzania | 200 | * | 200 |
| Uganda | - | * | 200 |
| State Africa Regional (AF) | 500 | * | 500 |
| East Asia and Pacific | 4,310 | * | 4,260 |
| Cambodia | 190 | * | 190 |
| Indonesia | 950 | * | 950 |
| Malaysia | 470 | * | 470 |
| Mongolia | 250 | * | 250 |
| Philippines | 590 | * | 590 |
| Singapore | 240 | * | 200 |
| Thailand | 670 | * | 670 |
| Vietnam | 570 | * | 570 |
| State East Asia and Pacific Regional | 380 | * | 370 |
| Europe and Eurasia | 8,620 | * | 5,120 |
| Albania | 570 | * | 540 |
| Armenia | 740 | * | 700 |
| Azerbaijan | 430 | * | 400 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 620 | * | 600 |
| Georgia | 1,000 | * | - |
| Kosovo | 720 | * | 720 |

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

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Macedonia | 490 | * | 500 |
| Moldova | 380 | * | - |
| Montenegro | 490 | * | 500 |
| Serbia | 610 | * | 560 |
| Turkey | 750 | * | 600 |
| Ukraine | 970 | * | - |
| Europe and Eurasia Regional | 850 | * | - |
| Near East | 13,500 | * | 4,000 |
| Algeria | 500 | * | 500 |
| Egypt | 1,000 | * | 1,500 |
| Iraq | 860 | * | - |
| Jordan | 1,700 | * | - |
| Lebanon | 960 | * | - |
| Libya | 1,000 | * | - |
| Morocco | 1,000 | * | 1,000 |
| Oman | 1,000 | * | 1,000 |
| Syria | 4,000 | * | - |
| Tunisia | 480 | * | - |
| Yemen | 1,000 | * | - |
| South and Central Asia | 7,860 | * | 4,960 |
| Afghanistan | 1,100 | * | - |
| Bangladesh | 260 | * | 260 |
| India | 950 | * | 400 |
| Kazakhstan | 1,080 | * | 1,000 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 800 | * | 760 |
| Maldives | 190 | * | 190 |
| Nepal | 270 | * | - |
| Pakistan | 800 | * | - |
| Sri Lanka | 380 | * | 380 |
| Tajikistan | 810 | * | 770 |
| Turkmenistan | 250 | * | 230 |
| Uzbekistan | 540 | * | 540 |
| State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA) | 430 | * | 430 |
| Western Hemisphere | 3,000 | * | 2,870 |
| Argentina | 240 | * | 200 |
| Brazil | 240 | * | 240 |
| Chile | 290 | * | 200 |
| Mexico | 1,160 | * | 1,160 |
| Panama | 500 | * | 500 |
| Peru | 150 | * | - |
| State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA) | 420 | * | 570 |
| ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation | 18,000 | * | 18,616 |

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

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual ¹ | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 209,000 | * | 187,500 |
| OCO | 95,240 | * | 128,850 |
| Africa | - | * | 23,700 |
| Somalia | - | * | 2,750 |
| State Africa Regional (AF) | - | * | 20,950 |
| Near East | 11,000 | * | 39,210 |
| Iraq | 5,000 | * | 8,000 |
| Jordan | 2,000 | * | 10,000 |
| Lebanon | - | * | 1,800 |
| Libya | - | * | 2,000 |
| Syria | 4,000 | * | 2,470 |
| Tunisia | - | * | 5,500 |
| Yemen | - | * | 3,500 |
| Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) | - | * | 5,940 |
| South and Central Asia | 28,200 | * | 26,940 |
| Afghanistan | 19,000 | * | 16,000 |
| Nepal | - | * | 540 |
| Pakistan | 9,200 | * | 9,100 |
| Central Asia Regional | - | * | 1,300 |
| CT - Counterterrorism | 10,040 | * | 39,000 |
| Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund | - | * | 21,000 |
| CT - RSI, Regional Strategic Initiative | - | * | 18,000 |
| State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT) | 10,040 | * | - |
| Other Funding | 46,000 | * | - |
| To Be Programmed | 46,000 | * | - |
| Non-OCO | 113,760 | * | 58,650 |
| Africa | 24,231 | * | 4,500 |
| Kenya | 4,750 | * | 4,500 |
| Somalia | 2,500 | * | - |
| State Africa Regional (AF) | 16,981 | * | - |
| East Asia and Pacific | 13,610 | * | 10,900 |
| Indonesia | 4,600 | * | 4,500 |
| Malaysia | 800 | * | 800 |
| Philippines | 5,510 | * | 3,000 |
| Thailand | 650 | * | 600 |
| State East Asia and Pacific Regional | 2,050 | * | 2,000 |
| Near East | 16,550 | * | 4,300 |
| Algeria | 1,000 | * | 500 |
| Bahrain | 450 | * | 800 |
| Egypt | 2,100 | * | 1,500 |
| Iraq | - | * | - |
| Jordan | 3,000 | * | - |
| Lebanon | 2,000 | * | - |
| Libya | 1,000 | * | - |

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

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual ¹ | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Morocco | 500 | * | 500 |
| Oman | 500 | * | 1,000 |
| Syria | - | * | - |
| Tunisia | 1,750 | * | - |
| Yemen | 2,250 | * | - |
| Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) | 2,000 | * | - |
| South and Central Asia | 7,750 | * | 5,450 |
| Afghanistan | - | * | - |
| Bangladesh | 2,250 | * | 3,000 |
| India | 3,000 | * | 2,000 |
| Kazakhstan | 350 | * | - |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 450 | * | - |
| Maldives | 450 | * | 450 |
| Nepal | 575 | * | - |
| Pakistan | - | * | - |
| Tajikistan | 675 | * | - |
| Central Asia Regional | - | * | - |
| Western Hemisphere | 5,068 | * | 1,500 |
| Colombia | 800 | * | - |
| Mexico | 1,750 | * | - |
| State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA) | 2,518 | * | 1,500 |
| CT - Counterterrorism | 46,551 | * | 32,000 |
| CT - RSI, Regional Strategic Initiative | 17,575 | * | - |
| State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT) | 28,976 | * | 32,000 |

¹ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of \$4.0 million from the FY 2015 Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund-OCO account.

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

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 15,000 | * | 10,000 |
| OCO | - | * | - |
| CT - Counterterrorism | - | * | - |
| Non-OCO | 15,000 | * | 10,000 |
| Africa | 1,000 | * | - |
| Kenya | 1,000 | * | - |
| Europe and Eurasia | 784 | * | - |
| Turkey | 784 | * | - |
| South and Central Asia | 840 | * | - |
| Bangladesh | 840 | * | - |
| Western Hemisphere | 995 | * | - |
| Panama | 995 | * | - |
| CT - Counterterrorism | 11,381 | * | 10,000 |

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

(\$ in Thousands)

Terrorist Interdiction Program (NADR-TIP)

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 25,091 | * | 33,000 |
| OCO | - | * | 3,000 |
| Africa | - | * | 2,400 |
| State Africa Regional (AF) | - | * | 2,400 |
| South and Central Asia | - | * | 600 |
| Afghanistan | - | * | 600 |
| Non-OCO | 25,091 | * | 30,000 |
| Africa | 2,445 | * | - |
| State Africa Regional (AF) | 2,445 | * | - |
| Near East | 500 | * | - |
| Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) | 500 | * | - |
| South and Central Asia | 650 | * | - |
| Afghanistan | 650 | * | - |
| CT - Counterterrorism | 21,496 | * | 30,000 |

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

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| TOTAL | 152,279 | * | 158,000 |
| OCO | - | * | 63,930 |
| Africa | - | * | 5,000 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | - | * | 2,000 |
| Somalia | - | * | 1,000 |
| South Sudan | - | * | 2,000 |
| Europe and Eurasia | - | * | 6,030 |
| Ukraine | - | * | 6,000 |
| Europe and Eurasia Regional | - | * | 30 |
| Near East | - | * | 32,900 |
| Iraq | - | * | 18,000 |
| Jordan | - | * | 400 |
| Lebanon | - | * | 3,000 |
| Libya | - | * | 1,500 |
| Syria | - | * | 8,000 |
| Yemen | - | * | 2,000 |
| South and Central Asia | - | * | 20,000 |
| Afghanistan | - | * | 20,000 |
| Non-OCO | 152,279 | * | 94,070 |
| Africa | 12,500 | * | 12,000 |
| Angola | 5,300 | * | 4,000 |
| Chad | - | * | 1,000 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 500 | * | - |
| Mali | - | * | 1,000 |
| Mauritania | - | * | 1,000 |
| Mozambique | 1,000 | * | - |
| Niger | - | * | 1,000 |
| Senegal | 400 | * | 1,000 |
| Somalia | 1,800 | * | - |
| South Sudan | 2,000 | * | - |
| Zimbabwe | 1,000 | * | 2,500 |
| State Africa Regional (AF) | 500 | * | 500 |
| East Asia and Pacific | 41,085 | * | 27,320 |
| Burma | 2,000 | * | - |
| Cambodia | 5,500 | * | 6,000 |
| Laos | 12,000 | * | 10,000 |
| Vietnam | 4,500 | * | 7,000 |
| State East Asia and Pacific Regional | 17,085 | * | 4,320 |
| Europe and Eurasia | 10,245 | * | 6,500 |
| Albania | 1,500 | * | 1,500 |
| Armenia | 300 | * | - |
| Azerbaijan | 305 | * | - |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 3,600 | * | 3,500 |
| Bulgaria | 250 | * | - |

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

| <i>\$ in thousands for all items</i> | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Estimate | FY 2017 Request |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Croatia | 850 | * | - |
| Georgia | 500 | * | - |
| Serbia | 1,500 | * | 1,500 |
| Ukraine | 1,440 | * | - |
| Europe and Eurasia Regional | - | * | - |
| Near East | 33,000 | * | 1,000 |
| Iraq | 18,000 | * | - |
| Jordan | 500 | * | - |
| Lebanon | 2,000 | * | - |
| Libya | 1,500 | * | - |
| Syria | 8,000 | * | - |
| West Bank and Gaza | 1,000 | * | 1,000 |
| Yemen | 2,000 | * | - |
| South and Central Asia | 27,100 | * | 8,250 |
| Afghanistan | 22,700 | * | - |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 400 | * | 250 |
| Sri Lanka | 2,500 | * | 6,500 |
| Tajikistan | 1,500 | * | 1,500 |
| Western Hemisphere | 3,500 | * | 21,000 |
| Colombia | 3,500 | * | 21,000 |
| PM - Political-Military Affairs | 24,849 | * | 18,000 |
| PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction | 24,849 | * | 18,000 |